EX PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S REPLY TO GENERAL SCOTT.

titors of the National Intelligencer On Wednesday last I received the National In On wednesday last I received the National Inselligencer containing General Bootts address to
the public. This is throughout an undisquised
consurs of my conduct during the last months of
the Administration in regard to the seven Cotton
States now in rebellion. From our past relations I
was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a
paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gradiffring. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it
absolutely necessary, that I should no longer remain sitent in respect to charges which have been
long vaguely circulating, but are now endorsed by
the responsible name of General Scott.

I. The first and most prominent among these

ng vaguely circulating, but are now endorsed by the responsible name of General Scott.

I. The first and most prominent among these cargos as my refusal immediately to garrison nine unmersted fortifications, scattered over six of the outleen States, according to the recommendation Gen Scott, in his "views" addressed to the far Department on the 29th and 39th of October, 350. And it has even been alleged that if this had seen done it might have prevented the civil war. This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, the indusence of Governor Floyd. All my Cabiste must bear me witness that I was the President typed, responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that, during the last six nonths previous to the 29th December, 1850, the 3y ou which he resigned his office, after my resues, he exercised less influence on the Administration and certain it is that, during the last six nonths previous to the 29th December, 1850, the 3y ou which he resigned his office, after my restion than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. lolt was immediately therefore transferred from the Toronton of the Cabinet of the Commission of the Popartment to that of War; so that, so that the content of the Cabinet of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of the Cabinet of the Cabinet of the Popartment of the Govern of the Cabinet of

is Post Office Department to that of War; so that, rom that time until the 4th March, 1861, which was y far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of Var to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these time fortifications, in such a manner, to use the language of Gen. Soot, "as to make any attempt to ake any one of them by surprise or coup-de main fideulous?" There is one answer both easy and sociolarly even if other valid reasons did not visit. There were no available troops within seach which could be sent to these fortifications, or other, even if other valid reasons did not visit. There were no available troops within seach which could be sent to these fortifications. Fo have attempted a military operation on a cale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. Soott himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first 'views' he adoressed on the 30th Ostober's supplemental riews to the War Department, in which he states: "The soot himself seems to have been convinced for one Attention of the "the work of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the war of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Paton Ronge" and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Manna Ronge and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Manna Ronge and the Ward of the Narrows', one at Manna Ronge and the Ward of the Narrows', one at M

no men on this judject of secession. In the numeroe the General, whilst stating that "to me the right of secession may be conceded," mediately says "this is instantly balanced by realistive right on the part of the Federal sment against an interior State or States to bisish by force, if necessary, its former continuation of territory." (For this he cites "Paley s and Political Philosophy, last chapter. It is diffused Philosophy, last chapter is it is diffused to have been unable to find it, it is diffused to see that the views." In a says: "It will be seen that the views pays to a see of secession that makes a gogy present Union." The falling off, say, of Texas, all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac the very case which has occurred, was not the scope of Gen. S. 's "provisional remethat is to say, to establish by force, if neces be continuity of our territory. In his "texas" states as follows: "But break this glorious by whatever line or lines that political madesy contrive, and there would be no hope of one the sweet." To effect such result the sentiment we will be such similar to endesime the result in the such is more interesting the result in the sentiment of the sweet. To effect such result the result in the sentiment result in the sentiment result in the sentiment of the sweet. To effect such result the result in the contained the result in th y contrive, and there would be no hope of ag the fragments except by the laceration notion of the sword. To effect such result the e wars of our Mexican neighbors would, parison with ours, sink into mere child's In the General's opinion, "asmaller evil incee intestine warri would be to allow the use of the great Republic to form them-to new Confederacies, probably four." He sints out what ought to be the boundaries the new Unions, and at the end of each

passed it over in silence
It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what these divieus contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of the National Incelligence, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and lie speeches allusions had been made to them, and II and III. General Scott states that he arrived

II and III. General Scott states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th December. Whilst I have be recollection whatever of this conversation, he deublics states correctly State I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Port Moultre, who had not then removed to Fort Supper. The reason for This return is manifest to all who recollect this history of the time. But we've days before the history of the time. But we've days before in the annual message of the 2a December, I had arrived upon Congress the acquiring of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. Criticaden, called the "Criticaden Compromise". At that time high hepes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. See as I believed, and this correctly, as the even proved that Major Anderson.

hope of compromise, to provoke collision, and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson, of Fort Mouttrie, to hold the Forts (Mouttrie and Sumpter) against attack; "because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before through a special messenger sent to Major Anderson for this very purpose. I refer to Major Buell, of the army.

The General's supplementery note of the same day, presenting to me General Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of nullifleation, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazard to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. Colcock, the existing collector, as I had anticipated, regimed his office about the end of December, and immediately thereafter I nominated to the Senate as his successor a suitable person, prepared at any personal risk to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. Thus, without a collector, it was rendered im nossible to collect the revenue.

IV. General Scett's statement alleges that "the Brocklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and on the 22th President Buchanan, having entered into a yuzar armistic with certain leading Secetors at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note in the commander of the war vessels of Pensacola, and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding for Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Captain Vogdes' company unless the fort should be at tacked." He afterwards states, within brackets, "That joint note I never saw, but su

odious colors, was submitted to General Scott on the day it was prepared (29th January), and mot his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Scerciary Holt addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract: "I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting the paper to General Scott he expressed himself satisfed with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise." This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement will appear from the following statement:

McGroe on the 24th of Jahusty, she did not arrive at Pensscola until the 6th of February. In the meantime Fort Pickens with Lieut, Slemmer (whose conduct deserves high commendation), and his brave little land, were placed, by virtue of this arrangment, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might General Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement, the General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when date will be essentially necessary to discussing the statement of General Scott. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 221, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter. This rendered them furious. On the same day, they addressed an angry letter to the President demanding the euroched of Fort Sumpter. The resident answered this letter on the 20th December by a peremptory reluxal. This brough forth a reply from the Commissioners en the 24 January, 1861, of such an insuling character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following endorsement:

"This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that the President and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and especially by Mr. Jefferson Davis. Indeed, their intercourse final previously been of the coldest character the President's anti-Secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

regions of the great Republic to form them. Selves into new Confederacies, probably four "He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions, and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which the great of the control of the control

request was made to the Fresident on the 30th. It is compiled with on the 31st, and a single day is add it over in silence. It is worthy of remark that soon after the President of the order of the second of the s

A statement of these facts established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to reinforce Fort Sumpter.

On the 4th of January, the day before the departure of the Star of the West from New York, as Gen. teatt in his statement admits, succor was sent to Fort Taylor, Key West, and to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, which reached these points in time for their security. He nevertheless speculates on the censequences which might have followed had the reinforcements not reached their destination in due time; and even expresses the extraordiston in due time; and even expresses the extraordis-

odious colors, was submitted to General Scott on the day it was prepared (29th January), and met his centire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary Holt addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract. I have the satisfaction of suyeng that one extract. I have the satisfaction of suyeng that one extract the satisfaction of suyeng that the extract the satisfaction of suyeng that the extract the satisfaction of suyeng that the extract the satisfaction of suyeng the satisfaction of suyeng the satisfaction of suyeng the satisfaction of suyeng the satisfaction of the suyeng that the satisfaction is supported to the satisfaction of the suyeng that the satisfaction is supported to the satisfaction of these every moment of being captured by a vasily superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular every moment of being captured by a vasily superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular every moment of being captured by a vasily superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular every moment of the satisfaction of these every moment of the satisfaction of these every moment of the satisfaction of the superior of the satisfaction of the superior of the satisfaction of the superior of the superior of the satisfaction of the superior of the satisfaction of the superior of the supe

would have been possible to send reinforcements to fort Sumpter. Both events occurred about the same time.

Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the fort should be decided by the President. Until this decision Major Anderson had placed it out of his own power to ask for reinforcements, and equally out of the power of the Government to send them without a violation of public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce under which hostilities are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it." It is pessible that the President, under the laws of war, might have annulled this truce, upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither General Scott nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cust a reflection on Major Anderson, who, beyond question, acted from the highest and purest motives. Did General Scott ever propose to violate this truce during its existence. If he did, I am not now, and never was, aware of the fact. Indeed, I think he would have been one of the last men in the world to propose such a measure.

Col. Hayne did not deliver the letter which he bore from Governor Pickens, demanding the surrender of the fort, to the President until the Slst of January. The documents containing the reasons

that Administration."

An expedition was quietly fitted out at New York, under the superwision of General Scott, to be ready far any contingency. He arranged its derealls, and regarded the reinforcements thus provided as sufficient. This was ready to sail for Fort Sumpter on five hours; notice. It is of this expedition that General Scott thus speaks:

side-wheel mercantile steamer from New York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the "Star of the West?" was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the Brooklyn, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of General Scott.

The change of programme required a brief space of time; but the Star of the West left. New York for Chemeton on the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the evening of the 5th January on the Instead of the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the evening of the 5th January on the Loudenton on the version of the Sth January on the Star of the West left New York, a telegram was despatched the steamer left New York, a telegram was despatched the stated in the language of Secretary of the Instance of the Sth January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the transmitted meters of the Sth January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the country, and urged Congress either the substitution of the Country, and urged Congress of the Sth January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the Country, and urged Congress of the Sth January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the Country, and urged Congress of the Sth January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the Country, and urged Congress of the Sth January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the Country, and urged Congress of the Sth of January, 1801, I presented a finil and fair exposition of the Country, and urged Congress of the Sth Country, and urged C

Mossrs. J. W. Crisfield. J. W. Menzies, J. J. Critten-den, and R. Mallory, representing the Border States, had an interview with the President, on the 10th of March, relative to the proclamation of March 6th. Mr. Grisfield

has published a statement of the views expresses on occasion:

Mr. Lincoln disclaimed any intent to injure the inmercal or wound the sensibilities of the slave distate. On
the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible,
weating, and teolous war; immense armies were in the
field, and must continue in the field as long as the wafield, and must continue in the field as long as the wafield, and must continue in the field as long as the
intercontact with service must of necessity, be brought
into contact with service and the presented, and
in other States, as they advanced; the presented, and
in other States, as they advanced; the relation
come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up,
thending to prolong the war and strengthen the relation
hope; and he was of the opinion, if this resolution
should be adopted by Congress, and accepted by our
states, these causes of irritation, and those hopes, would
be removed.

the Government or by indirection.

In respect to the constitutionality of the measure, Mr. Lincoin said:

The proposition submitted did not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposed simply to co-operate with any State for the enfranchisement of its slaves, compensating the loyal owners for their loss.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, thought that if this proposition was adopted at all, it should be by the votes of the free States, and come as a proposition from them to the slave States, saftoring them an indicement to put seight states, sidroling them an indicement to put seight safters.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

lying to, cutting in a large whale, when the Alabama, under British colors, ranged alonyside and took possession of her. Captain Bemmes said that he respected private property, but the thief, not withstanding this statement, atole all the watches, nactical instruments, and everything of value, whether personal or belonging to the ship.

The crew were transferred to the Alabama, and the captain and officers were placed in from sfirst who hours to be a superior of the ship was the ship of the ship of the ship was the ship of the ship was plundered of sails, provision, &c, and then set on fire. She had 270 barrels of sperm off on board when she was captured.

for a reported, the ship was plundered of salis, provisions &c., and then set on fire. She had 270 berrels of sperm off on board when she was captured.

The boats reached the jehrs in safety, and reported subsequently some of the operations of the pirate to the British ship Oalragorm, so that our Government might hear of them as soon as possible.

On the 9th of Feptember, the pirate fell in with the schooner Starlight, Captain Donne, within five miles of Flores. She was under canvas, and fired three timese before the schooner hove to Captain Donne had \$550 in specie on board, window which is seen and neutron in specie on board, window which is seen and neutron in specie on board, window with the schooner hove to Captain Donne had \$550 in was put in from, where he remained eighteen hours. The schooner had twenty-seven passengers on board, who, with himself and crew, were all landed at Flores.

The barth Gosen Bover, Oaptain Clark, was captured September 9th, and had 950 barrels sperm oil on board at the time. It like all the others, she was set on fire, and the time, It like all the others, she was set on fire, and the time. It like all the others, she was set of the schooner Weather Gauge, Gaptain Small, of rovidencetown, which ran down to her assistance, supposing, of course, that she was in distress.

The arch-pirate Semmes, if he had possessed any of that chivairy which the Submissionists attribute to gentlems of the South, would have appreciated the motive which brought the schooner to the relief of the burning week, and would not only have let her go free, but humanily.

But no; the rame cruelty, the woot of sentiment which brough early serves, has but little conception of notice deeds

which brought the scheoner to the relief of the burning wreck, and would not only have let her go free, but would have given her noble captain three cheers for his humanity.

But no; to some crossly, the want of suntiment which the manufacture of the conception of mode deeds her was punded and burned like the others. She had no oil on board at the time.

The bark alert, of New London, Captain Church, was captured and burned like the others. She had no oil on board at the time.

The bark Alert, of New London, Captain Church, was captured and burned September 9, about fitteen miles west of Fiores. She had about twenty barries of oil on board, and her boats were in pursuit of whales when the pirate took her.

Buth Fen Tacker, Capt Childs, was captured and burned September 13, 300 miles west of Fiores. She had 460 bbis of sperm oil on board. The Alabama ran burned September 13, 300 miles west of Fiores. She had 460 bbis of sperm oil on board. The Alabama ran burned september 15, 300 miles west of Fiores, and the schr. Courser, Capt Young, where the the course of the c

WETALIATION—A Federal surgeon was arrested some time since in Knoxville, Tennesses, by the relate, and shoot in a close dungeon. General Boyle, military communicate of L miswile, had four rebei surgeons arrested, and will hold them as hostages.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMP PHILADELPHIA,—Such is the name with which the rendexvous in our vicinity for drafted mea will be christened. A more appropriate one could not, perhaps, be hit upon. Situated immediately in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, it will serve as a radying point for troops from all surrounding counties, and as a place well worth a visit from those who have no relatives or friends within its borders. In the first place, the trip there is extremely pleasant, at east in such a season as this, and on such a day as yesterday. The air was plyuant, with the very sightest masclifestation of approaching winter, and the digits of Jack Frost pluched just enflicient to tenderly redden and not empurple the nose. Then the weeds, dietant glimpses and gleams of which showed scarlet leaves, just browning to a ruddier complexion, and luxurious green, sire-sked and shot with blood-red velus—the woods were glorious, and here and there solitary trees displayed leafleds and tendrils, twisting and curiling, sharply defined against the sky's glowing blue; West Philadelphia looking charming, alive, and bright in the early morning, and the Harverford road was teeming with objects calculated to gratify the attention of the close observer. We protest we were as much pleased with the occasional valanties, which every now and then the patitati cottages? which every now and then CAMP PHILADELPHIA, -Such is the the occasional "sianties" which the poor man himself had eracted on his own patch of ground as we were with the paintial "octaages" which every now and then decorated the road. The vegetable gardens, with the factore market produce ripening in neat and well-cultivated rows; the orchards and meadows—veritable cornucopias of fruitage and grain—the cuttle and the chickens, and the greese and the birds, and the flowers, all conspired to make us believe that our trip was one of mere entertainment, and consequently to reverse in its application the maxim "business before pleasure."

Cann Filladelphia is appropriated from the Bult-

an area of about forty acres. The situation, either for tents or bivotace, is very desirable, and the selection of tents or bivotace, is very desirable, and the selection of tents or bivotace, is very desirable, and the selection of tents a such as pot evinces much good judgment. The very first requisites for a camp are good water, and woods for fire and shelter. Both of these are found at this place. The ground is remarkably dry, very little dampness being perceptible, even after such heavy rains as those of Bunday and Monday week. Bome attention to drainage is all that is necessary to render the soil perfect in this particular for its present purposes. The ground is somewhat undulating in its espect, a small plain being surrounded by gould yearly swelling uplands, skirted with woods and water. The latter is said to be very pure and good, and so easy of access that one great necessity at least is here provided for. The manneavers of the troops can be made with advantage in such a rituation and on such ground as this, and when once things are in full operation, the

with advantage in such a situation and on such ground as this, and when once things are in full operation, the effect will be most animating and imposing. At present the camp can be regarded as one of instruction only.

The present appearance of Camp Philadelphia might be somewhat of a disappointment to those who cannot appreciate or who have never once thought of the immense amount of labor, both mental and physical, necessary to the complete establishment of a fresh encompment. The organization of an army, we all understand, is a very great affair, but we do not all fully comprehend all the duties, hardships, and difficulties incident to the establishment of even a single camp. Mone but the officers and men can know. To be obliged to stand this, or "tool," as it is familiarly termed, is no pisasant necessity when duty calls for action; instant and uncessing, but, nevertheless, it if a necessity, sometimes in this as in many other case. In Camp Philadelphia all that can be done has been done, and the advancement is marked and gratifying. Bedies of men from Philadelphia, Northampton, Wayne, Bucks, Morree, Delaware, Montgomery, Pike, Chester, Lehigh, and Carbon counties are constantly expected. De putations from Pike, Carbon, Lehigh, and Montgomery have already arrived; Chester, Delaware, and Bucks are also in camp. Men from Pike county were the first who came in, one hundred and sixty arriving on Saturday week.

The cleromatances under which these and the rest,

The idroumstances under which these and the rest, indeed, were initiated, were not very inspiriting. The heavy rains were not suited to lend a cheering halo to the soldier's life. Sunday and Monday were duil days in camp for both officers and men. A great many, perhaps the mispirity, went into the city or distributed themselves among other places of securer shelter by the ald of such conveniences as they could provide. On such a day as the 29th however, all was life, sunshine, gaisty, and bustle. The deep green sward, giltering here and there with unfinished rows of snow-white tents; the equads of men taking and exeticitating; the high high of the rest taking and exeticitating; the high high of the squade of

priticularly requested to call the attention of commissioners to the fact that their mon should bring with them rations for at least twenty-four hours. This arrangement would save much annoyance to both men and officers. With all the care that is taken, blunders will sometimes occur for which no one can be east to be responsible. Some of the men were yesterday compelled to have a late dinner, in consequence of the rations not having been sent according to the directions of the quartermater. This, of course, caused some grumbling, we are told, sithough, we must say, we heard none, either on this or any other subject. To go without one's dinner, however, or to have it indefinitely postponed, is never an event on which one feels disposed to congratulate one's self, and for this to happen to men who work hard, and in whom the keen air enhances a most tantalizing appetite, is really something more than an annoyance. The men generally appear in good spirits, and as contented as volunteers. A few agitated various quarters, furnish a question of interest. all acquainted with the newspaper items, fact or fancy, relative to those who have gladly given small fortunes to procure substitutes. For a poor farmer, however, for all farmers are not rich-to give from five to eight hun-

all farmers are not rich—to give from five to eight hundred dollars to procupe a substitute is a noticeable item in the annals of the war.

Bit office war. Bit office war. Bit office was a substituted attractive. The whole taken in at a glance was decidedly picturesque, and the parts, taken up one by one, were no less engaging. From some of the tents, the smoke curling told of business going on within, and from others issued anon officers and men giving and receiving orders, while a few boys were caring for the drafted community and exercising their patriotism in a small way by driving stray cows from the enclosure.

Colonel Lemmel Todd has appointed Mr. Charles H. Haurick, of the old firm of Martins, Peddle, & Haurick, as suffer to the camp over which he presides, and we are ratisfied the Colonel has shown widdom in the selection, for by it the soldiers will make a friend. One thing the

for by it the soldiers will make a friend. One thing the soldier must miss, in this as well as in other places, if he be accustomed to it, is whisky, and he must reme ber, even when on furlough, and visiting fair friends, he is as liable to be found out by the ladies as by his officers: "He may rinse, he may gargie his throat, if he will, But the smell of the walsky will hang round it stid," As Tom Moore would probably say were he living now

As Tom Moore would probably say were he living now On a platform improvised from half a dozen old boxes, a speaker was addressing a crowd of between one and two hundred. We approached, and discovered the orator to be the Rev Dr. Brainerd, of Pine-street Church. 'his torcible speaker and most excellent man was holding forth in a very impressive manner. He spoke of the wealth and power of the Union as it existed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Caneda to Corpus Christi. He alieded to the hour when Christ, making a wip of small cords, drove the monory-changers out of the temple, and he instanced a indicrous story of a man who drove away a ferocious dog with his beyonet, and who, upon being asked why he had not used the butt-end of his masket for the purpose, replied that he would have done so had the creature situsked him in that manner! Those silusions were skilfully employed as arguments for warring against the South, and, from their variety and carnessness, produced a visible effect upon the auditory. Dr. Brainede seems well calor atod to address such bodies, and will probably make arrangements to preach at Camp Philadelphia on future occasions. He himself is strongly interested in the canes, having several relatives congred therein.

To answer accurately the fifty questions that are

thorein. To answer accurately the fifty questions that are hourly saked regarding the number of mon expected daily to arrive, the day the arrivals will be completed, how long they will remain in their present encomponent, and where they will amber and go-rather than make a guesswork of our answers, we profer to leave our readers in

the dark. The 164th Regiment, Col. McGlore, is the only regionent at present organized in Philadelphia for nine months. The organization throughout the camp will soon advance toward completion. Officers and men, as duite a become more defined and better understood, will interwork, and materially help. At present, however, some amount of confusion is inevitable. Canteens, haveracks, etc., cannot be expected in one moment to find their appropriate possessors. In one week from this time there will be much more to be seen, and, consequently, much more to be reported. As it is, a visit is not without its charms. A ride thither is delightful, We grieve that we cannot say as much for the return ride. Coming back we were packed into a car with forty men and one leafy! The majority of these were drafted men. A few volunteers were mixed in among them, and using stremuous efforts to make prossiytes. Any number of jokes were cracked, of whose merit we cannot say much. It has been said by an acute critic that a good-bad joke is better than a good-god one. On this principle these were decidedly had bad ones merit we cannot say much. It has been said by an acute critic that a good-bad joke is better than a good-god one. On this principle these were decidedly had bad ones men and the season of the s

side the lines, are sold by the outside dealers. The drafted men from Wayne and Delaware counties are expected to arrive at the camp early this week. Those present now are from the counties named, and officered as follows

Montgomery county, Colonel Daniel M. Yost. Her proportion of the draft is 1,280; Colonel Boyd is

Hat proportion of the urant is a years of consumerations.

We subjoin the various company organizations, so far at they have been effected:
Company A. 101 men, Captain Joseph C. Steele; first Company B. Captain Joseph Smith; first Hentenant, E. Campany B. Captain Joseph Smith; first Hentenant, Company B. Captain A. W. Scheffer, Company D. Captain Chas. B. Jones; first Hentenant, Auger Company D. Captain A. M. Metz.
Lehigh County—The proportion of the draft of this

tenant, Stogmaster. Company B, 102 men, captain, Samuel D. Leber; first Heutenant, Daniel Krauss; second
Stutemant, John Culbertson. Company C, 93 men, captain, Hendrichs; first Heutenant. Tighlman Literater,
ger; second Stutemant, Daniel M. Jer. Company D, 95
E, 98 men, captain, Daniel M. Miller, first Heutenant, W. H.
E, 98 men, captain, Behilder; dirst Heutenant, W. H.
Jacoby; second Stutemant, H. H. Everhart; first Stutemant, J. B.
Jacoby; second Stutemant, H. H. Everhart; first Stutemant, J. P. Gornean, C. J. H. E. Stutemant, J. P. Gorneant, J. F. Beichert, second Stutemant, J. P. Hock; first
Stutemant, J. P. Cornell; second Stutemant, J. P. Hock; first
Heutenant, J. P. Cornell; second Stutemant, Jeshun
Kern. Company H, 94 men, captain, D. Schall; first
Stutemant, B. A. Brown; accord Stutemant, Joshun
Kern. Company H, captain William Morgan; first Stutemant, Company K, 96 men, captain, L. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company K, 96 men, captain, L. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company K, 96 men, captain, L. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 96 men, captain, L. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 96 men, captain, L. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 96 men, captain, S. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 96 men, captain, S. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 96 men, captain, S. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 96 men, captain, S. O. Lee; first Stutemant, Company M, 97 men, particular, S. Chester County, Month of the companies of the county are under the direction, so far, of Commissioner Ell, of Backs
County. The companies of the county are under the direction, so far, of Commissioner Ell, of Backs
County. The companies of the county are under the direction, so far, of Commissioner Ell, of Backs
County. The companies of the county are under the direction, so far, of Commissioner Ell, of Backs
County. The captains of the different companies now
organized at the camp are as foliows:
Captain Hess, Glisinger, Applebaugh, Hager, Bayley,
Boberts
Chatter County M, Month County M, County M, Sonth M, Sonth M, Son

Ospitaina Hess, Glisinger, Applebaugh, Hager, Bayley, Roberts
Chester County.—Major MacOlure, formerly an officer of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in
conjunction with Commissioner Hooton, has charge of
the Chester county contingent. The following are the
names of the officers of the various Chester companies,
all being full up to the maximum requirement:
Company A, Ospitain Collabower.
Company B, Capptain Collabower.
Company B, Capptain Thompson.
Company B, Capptain Woollen.
Company F, Capptain Woollen.
Company F, Captain Woollen.
Company F, Captain Walton.
Company G, Captain Rewland.
Company J, Capptain W. N.
Company J, Capptain W. Capptain W

gained the attention of the parties interested.

Difficulty and embarrasement will certainly be caused
in many cases, in consequence of the failure of various parties in informing themselves of the law with respect to stamps of all classes. For all bank checks of a higher denomination than \$20 stamps are necessary, and those who fall to use these will certainly have cause to regret it. By a very moderate degree of observation, however, any one may keep himself well informed in regard to the various operations of the Internal Revenue Act.

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