

Forever ficat that standard sheet!
Where breathes the fee but falls before as with Freedom's sell beneath our feet,

The Election To-Day in the Second District. We consider it to be the duty of every pafor Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL. Our reasons for

this are few and plain. We could have wished this canvass to have been free from the trammels of partisan conventions. We do not believe that in the minds of a vast majority of the people of the Second district there exists any active political sentiment but that of devotion to the Union, and while there are many who think as Democrats on matters of political economy, and many who think as Republicans, there are few indeed who would not gladly have waived any of these convictions, and given their suffrages to a citizen of eminence and purity without regard to his opinions on the tariff or his peculiar sentiments on the Territorial ques tion. An effort was made to place the Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH in the field, a citizen eminent over the nation for his profound attainments, his patriotism and purity of character. Mr. MEREDITH, however, declined to accept the nomination tendered him, and the

project was abandoned. Having, therefore, failed to unite the people of this district, it is incumbent upon us to choose between the candidates presented by their respective party organizations. The Republican Convention has presented Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL-the Democratic Convention Mr. CHARLES J. BIDDLE. They are both very worthy men. Mr. O'NEEL is in the prime of life, and has served in the State Legislature with great credit, and, as far as integrity, ability, and patriotism go, is in every way worthy of the confidence of the people Mr. Bippie is a soldier, and is now Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment doing duty in the present conflict. He is an accomplished gentleman, and is deservedly popular. He served his country efficiently in Mexico, and is doing good service at the head of his regiment. His military talents are of a high order, and he has patriotically placed them at the disposal

of his country. · Were this a mere question of men, we should hesitate before passing upon the claims of Mr. Biddle and Mr. O'NEILL. But we see a great question of principle involved, and in this election to day Philadelphia will be called upon to say whether she is for the Administration in its efforts to restore the Union, or whether she is willing to accept a dishonorable compromise and a humiliating peace. Some days since we placed our views upon this subject before the people at length. We showed how there was brewing, in certain disaffected parts of the North, a great conspiracy against the integrity of the Republic how the minious of the past Administration were busily engaged in endeavoring to thwart the efforts of the present Administration, and how the leaders of the demoralized Democratic party of the past year were insidiously laboring to commit the masses of that once mighty organization to a policy of perfidy. The events of every hour prove that the lukewarm friends of the Union are rapidly becoming warm enemies of the country, and in this task they are assuming the name of the Democratic party. In New York city, in the latter part of last week, a convention of " Democratic news paper editors" met for the purpose of expressing their opinions on this war, and among other things they resolved "that the present alarming and deplorable condition of our country has arisen mainly from the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the present Chief Magistrate, who has not hesitated to inaugurate a war-to enlist a large standing army—to increase the navy-to seize private papers-to deny citizens the right to bear arms, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, all of which acts are ip direct violation of the Constitution." This resolution expresses concisely what we concoive to be the basis of the present Northern conspiracy. It is advocated in New York, and it has its advocates here in Philadelphia among the men who ruined the Democratic of the Convention which placed Mr. BIDD'LE in nomination. The resolutions of that body, were certainly very far from expressing the true sentiments of a great party. They breathed a spirit of cowardice, and only represented the opinions of men who had no real sympathies for the Administration in its peril-

dition of our country is to be attributed to the ger exists in Baltimore, and so long as warfare. unconstitutional acts of Mr. Lincoln, "who has not hesitated to inaugurate a war." In other werds, these Democratic editors of Ney shal Kare and the Police Board controlled York, speaking for their sympathizers the large police force under their command York, speaking for their sympathizers in the large ponce for a repetition the country was never secure from a repetition Bennsylvania, on whom their journals de pend of the horrors of last April. The daily deve for a portion of their patronage, decis re that lopments of the Maryland sedition should adin this war for the restoration of post and Union monish the Administration to deal justice t the President is the aggressor; the the is oppressing the North by unjust and unconstitution with a strong hand.

Maryland is really a Union State, and the Maryland is really a Union State, and the disturbed by tional acts; that under his rule no right of peace of her people must not be disturbed by person or property is safe; and that his ne- the machinations of the infamous cabal in her cessary and proper acts for the preservation midst. capital were act, of offensive and unardonable war, and that over three hundred thousand men are in arms to-day the mere instruments of a fearful tyranny. This is but a negative argument in favor of the very theories on which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has based his rebellion, and in accepting them we would but affirm the propositions of the Montgomery traitors.

Their purpose is to build a great Northern Jefferson Davis party, and they must culminate in the Senate or House of Representatives, in the shape of a flerce attack upon the Administration. There are men enough in Congress BAYARD, SAULSBURY, BRIGHT, BRECKINGIDGE, POWELL, and POLK, will be anxious to assist adduced, and where they do not exist, they can the President for some technical irregularity in out reviving old issues? ment for the most plausible reason that may be large increase of the land forces, and a commer-

autumn, by the remains of the custom-house clique which was imposed upon us for four years by a dishonored Administration. He was nominated by men whom we distrust, and who have given us good reasons for distrusting them. The resolutions on which he will be expected to act, if elected, are not what the times demand; and on the platform they present, an enemy of the Administration could act more efficiently than a friend. We have no direct avowal of his principles, and he will be more likely to represent the peace-at-anyprice sentiments of those who support him than the principles of those who are his oppo-

While these doubts exist about Mr. BIDDLE and the course he may pursue if elected there is none at all about his opponent. We can trust Charles O'NEILL in Congress. We can trust him as an advocate for war, so long as a dollar is in the treasury, or a man reand Freedom's banner streaming e'er us! mains to shoulder a musket. He has taken high, patriotic ground. He has declared himself to be for the Administration in its efforts to crush treason, "though it should cost a million of men and a thousand million of dollars." triotic citizen of the Second Congressional He represents the sentiments which this newsdistrict, in the election to-day, to cast his vote paper has earnestly contended for, and as their representative we recommend him as an eminently appropriate successor of the Hon. EDWARD JOY MORRIS: and we believe it to be the duty of every good citizen to support his

The Action of the Breckinridge Men in the Luzerne District. The Donglas men of Philadelphia, when an pealed to to-day to vote for Col. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, the nominee of the friends of BRECK-INRIDGE and Lane for Congress in the Second district, should remember the course pursued by the latter in the Luzerne district, at the recent special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel SCRANTON. All the friends of the Union in that district, i compliance with the recommendation of the Democratic and Republican Committees united in support of Hon. HENDRICK B. DOUGLAS in the late Presidential contest, and because he was known to be uncompromisingly devoted to the perpetuation of the Contederacy, and to a vigorous war policy, the Breckinridge men in that treasonable, disorganizing, and arrogant spirit which has (with a few individual exceptions) everywhere and at all times distinguished them, placed in the field as an opposition candidate, Mr. D. K. RANDALL. He was, of course, overwhelmingly defeated, as the vote for Mr. WRIGHT was almost unanimous; but he still received sufficient support to show the bad faith, the bitter prejudices, and the unrelenting antagonisms of the Pennsylvania supporters of the Disunion Presidential ticket. In this city, it a sincere friend of Judge Douglas had been nominated, similar course would probably have been pursued, and the same men who to-day will be found urging Douglas Democrats to vote for Col. BIDDLE, because he is the nominee of a defunct Convention, would have been among the first to repudiate, in toto, the action of that body, if it had nominated any candidate who did not sympathize with, and participate in, the disgraceful movement for the chosen champions of the traiters, which was begun a Charleston, continued at Baltimore, persevered in throughout the whole of the last Presidential contest, and which formed an important part of the infamous scheme of the Seces-

ionists for the dissolution of the Confederacy. THE COMMUNICATION of our correspondent Amicus" is very pertinent. We do not understand the precise regulations of the life the fleshy part of the thigh. He is not dangerousinsurance companies to which he alludes, but | ly hurt. there is certainly a degree of hardship in the selves, and in so doing protect the interests of their assets and capital for the means of life to those who may come after them. The risks are apportioned among the subscribers, on the average rate of mortality in a time of peace, and the capital is expected to meet all the de mands which natural death will bring upon it In times of war the risks of death are increased The average of mortality being dependen upon artificial causes, and therefore greater than at other times, it is a matter of natural prudence for life insurance corporations to provide against the dangers of a war. We can see the propriety, therefore, of raising the premium of insurance in the case of those who enter the military profession, but the case of our correspondent does not come within the limits of this proviso. We do not see how a' membership in the Home Guards is apt to increase the rate of mortality among its members, especially as its batt'alions have no more canguinary demonstration in prospec than a parade on the Fourth of July. Nor do we think that death from any of the causes supposed by our correspondent would invalidate the claims of the deceased upon the reparty in 1858 and 1859, and among the leaders | venues of the company. If the companies raise the rate per cent., it is proper that they should specify the particular cases in which it although worded with an advoitness wor' by of is intended to apply. Our correspondent WM. B. REED himself, and not so plain as seems to have many doubts on his mind, those passed by the New York Convention, which the officers of the company only can remove, and it is very proper that they should

While we are not in possession of facts to must be on State or private account. Dealers and enable us to form a correct opinion of the exciting events taking place in Baltimore, our confidence in General Banks and the Admi-Let us look at this a moment. We are told nistration constrains us to appliand the arrest be seen, for arming all the troops that may be that the present alarming and deplorable condition of our country is to be attributed to the

of the police commissioners. Great danordinance of our country is to be attributed to the

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional," dence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861. It is gratifying to perceive that nearly all the Democratic members of the new Congress now in town voluntarily announce themselves on the side of the Administration without qualification. Some All this censure of Mr. Lincoln—all these of them, it is true, put in a protest against Mr. specious pretexts for peace—these technical Lincoln, but the mejority are undoubtedly sinarguments in favor of treason—can have but cerely resolved to bolt through all the measures one purpose and but one point of culmination. | that may be asked for by himself and his Cabinet ministers. Up to this writing none of the Representatives of the Breckinridge party have indieated their disposition to support any policy which her, about one o'clock that morning, leaving Point looks to the embarrassment of the Administration. Lookout, and heading, under great press of steam,
I have conversed with several of the Democratic
Representatives from the loyal States, and find them
She was destined for Kinsale. There is no doubt
bend. It was an enthusiastic reception. He said,
be was destined for Kinsale. There is no doubt
bend. It was an enthusiastic reception. He said,
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be was destined for Kinsale. There is no doubt
bend. It was an enthusiastic reception. He said,
but that she was taken forcible possession of by
in a speech, while he did not know he was compemond, R. O. McCormick, Lieut. Butler, www. Carto inaugurate such an attack. Mr. Wood, of all resolved upon voting the largest supplies, and New York-whose great Southern lottery in- upon sustaining every act which the President, terests will account for his treasonable sympa- | for the purpose of protecting his Government, has thies; Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio; Mr. deemed it necessary to resort to. Whether a VOORHEES, of Indiana; and such Senators as caucus of the friends of the Government will be held is as yet undecided. In view of the earnest and sincere disposition of many Democrats in both branches of the National Legislature to sustain Mr. in this task. All manner of pretexts will be Lincoln in the expected requirements of his forthcoming message, would it not be well to ignore a easily be invented. Attacks will be made upon | caucus, and to let matters take their ceurse with

her, or Taesday last, for Baltimore, for the purmonths massage, would it not be well to ignore a same, and the is masterity to deliver to the form the form of the land forces, and a comment of the land forces and the work of injuring and and equipped, elected for Luin, and lest the source of the land forces, and a comment of the land forces, and delivery and many in the fort. Indicate the land forces, and delivery and many in the fort. The movement is waithed, but we are comparation of the land forces, and delivery and many in the fort. The movement is waithed, the configuration of the land forces, and delivery and many in the fort. The movement is waithed, and the land is the force of the land forces, and delivery and many in the fort. The movement is waithed, the configuration of the land forces, and delive invented—upon every interest involved in this war, and upon every principle it represents. the 1st of December, unless in the meanwhile the Mr. Carttenden's Compromise Measures will contest shall be decided in Maryland and Virginia. be eagerly seized upon, and the age, patri- It is suggested that the Government should purotism, and services of that venerable statesman will be used to mask their Congressional put them instantly into commission, so as to avoid

By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1881 % Rebels Captured. Sunday morning, a scouting party from the Eighth New York (on Arlington Heights) captured two rebel privates near Fairfax Court House They belonged to a Virginia company called th 'Radford Rangers." There were four in the party, lying in ambush, when discovered. Two of them succeeded in making their escape. Those captured were brought into the city, and lodged in jail to await examination From Fort Corcoran.

The brigade comprising the Thirteenth, Twee ty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth, called the "Aqueduct Brigade," now and for some time past at Arling ton Heights and violnity, were this morning in fine condition. The commander, Colonel HUNTER has been superseded, Colonel SHERMAN having been appointed. Colonel HUNTER has been appointed to another department. At Fort Corcora they have a prisoner, captured a few days ago He belonged to the "Richland Rifles." of Co lumbia, S. C. He is a native of Massachusetts. The Attacks on the Potomac Batteries A high military authority, long in the regular United States service, has called my attention to what he gives as a fact, that the several attacks made by vessels of the navy upon the rebel batteries, on the Potomac, at Sewell's Point, &c., have been without any definite result. To use his own

words: "These batteries should never have been a tacked without a determined purpose to carry them. To assail them with a few shot, and ther fall back, is no way to carry on war The rebels proclaim every such act as a victory on their part; and the moral effect on the enemy is great. It has never yet transpired by whose order these isolate and foolish attacks have been made. The public should know who is responsible for them. A few nore such will enlighten the world in our mode of warfare: and if the war is to consist of such acts WRIGHT; but because he was a friend of Judge on our part, it will be no wonder if England soon recognizes the Southern Confederacy. These remarks were made with evident feeling of mortification; and I report them as they came from the lips of an officer of long and active expence, so that they may reach the eye of those immediately concerned.

Rebel Lines Closed. General Beauregard has ordered, by an edic issued at Manassas Junction, that on and after Sunday, the 30th instant, no person whatse ever, with or without passports, (except from the War Department,) will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the army of the Potomac, with the intention to pass thence, or thereafter into the United States or the lines of the enemy.

The Affair at Falls Church. Capt. STRVENS was in command of the detach ment of the Third Connecticut Regiment, that captured two rebels and four horses on Sunday from a superior force of cavalry near Falls Church. He now wears one of the splendid army revolver taken from the enemy. But for the impatience of the Connecticut men and their premature movement, more success would have attended the expedition. Theidischarge of musketry into the flying rebels had the effect of making at least one of then From Alexandria.

The following intelligence was brought to day (Monday,) by your reperter's messenger, who was despatched to Alexandria, yesterday : The Eligworth Zouaves on Sunday captured six men, one a member of a Louisiana regiment, and the remainder Secessionists living near Alexandria, who were known to be furnishing aid and comfort to the rebels. Early Monday morning, at Cloud's Mill, a Fire

About the same time, our nickets stationed case he presents. At the same time, it is only at the Hunting-creek bridge observed an object just that these companies should protect them- moving towards them. They challenged, received no answer, fired their guns, when the fire was re those who hold their stock and depend upon turned by the rebels, who then retreated. No the " Sepoys " did or did not suffer by our fire.

Passports. The following military regulations con passports have just been issued, dated HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861 The General-in-chief, by permission of the Ex-ecutive, announces to all concerned, that, hereafter, no passport, by whomsoever signed or coun tersigned, will entitle any person to pass the line of the United States army, unless the same be also countersigned by himself, or the commander

of a military geographical department. This regulation will continue in force until further no WINFIELD SCOTT. E. D. Tewnsend, By command. Assistant Adjutant General. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861. The above order is countersigned

W. H. SEWARD The statement that passes are granted indiscriminately by General Manspigld, or his aid. Captain DE KAY, or at hotels in blank, is untrue. Ten or fifteen passes por day at farthest are given, and never except on the strongest letters of in troduction.

Government Arius. It has been ascertained from an official source that about 200,000 stand of arms have already been issued by the War Department, leaving half that number, at least, still on hand, with others being constantly manufactured. These arms are additional to these furnished by the State authorities. None have been ordered from abroad through the ordnance Bureau: honce the recent importation inventors are daily offering to supply the Governnent, which, however, prefers its ewn patterns of uniformity. There is no lack of facilities, it will ordnance, ordnance stores, and other enginery of

The following official notice has just been pro mulgated: "No questions of a diplomatic or consular a pointment will be entertained until after the ad grnment of Congress.' PIRACY ON THE POTOMAC

The Steamer St. Nicholas Carried Off by Secessionists.

Capt. Hollins the Leader.

Three Vessels Captured by the Pirates WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The following letter from Charles Worthington, agent for the steamer St.

Nucholas, was addressed to day to the Secretary of the Navy: The steamer St. Nicholas left Baltimore on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M, laden with freight for the consumption of the citizens of St. Mary's and Charles counties, Maryland, and with other cargo for Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown. She also had on board a number of passengers, who were to be landed at her regular landings o the Marviand shore of the Potomac river. It is reported by officers of the Diamond State which arrived here on Saturday, that they saw

Lookout, and heading, under great press of steam, may have been the case, unknown to her officers. Nothing has been heard of her since.

your chief clerk, a week ago, I took passage on had stolen the arms of the Government, through her, on Tuesday last, for Baltimore, for the pur. | the imbecility of a corrupt Administration, and pose of concerting with Captain Ward as to the were now using them to put down the loyal people

mas will be used to make their Congression and hatteries.

The Administration has a large majority of supporters in this coning Congress. But this askin, which are the source of the services of the services

LATEST NEWS steamer then went on a piratical cruise tewards against any compromise that would not leave this the Rappahanucck river, capturing three vessels n the way, laden with ice, coal, and coffee, with all of which Capt. Hellins made his way to Fredericksburg. The Secession papers here publish accounts of this affair this evening, calling it a briliant exploit. The accounts say that some 200 rebel troops were placed on board at the Cone.

FROM MISSOURI.

ENCAMPMENT OF 10,000 REBELS Federal Troops Twenty Miles in the Bear Awaiting Beinforcements. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 1 .- A report reache

here yesterday that the State troops, 10,000 strong had crossed the Marais des Ovgues,'a branch of the Osage river, 100 miles south of this place, and had samped, and intended to make a stand there. The United States troops were twenty miles in their rear, 2,600 to 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, and, it was thought, were awaiting reinforcements. The State forces were increasing their number. This information is derived from gentleman just from the State camp, who also came brough the Federal camp.

SKIRMISH NEAR CHEAT RIVER.

Rebels Routed. GRAFTON, Va., June 30 -A skirmish took place at Bowman's, twelve miles from the Chest river bridge, yesterday, between portions of the Fif-teenth and Sixteenth Ohio and the First Virginia Regiments, and a company of rebel cavalry. The former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter mistaking their numbers attacked them, and were routed with a loss of several men, among them the lieutenant of the company, and severa es. The only loss on our side was N.O. Smith,

of the Fifteenth, who was buried to day. A Coup d'Etat in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, July 1 .- Since 2 o'clock, this morn startling proceedings have been going on here: detachments of infantry and artillery were sent to various parts of the city, and are now posted in Monument Square, Exchange Place, the Eighth ward, Broadway, and other points. Before daylight, all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were pressed and sent to Fort McHenry. A multitude of numors are affort as to the caus of this sudden enevernent, but nothing definite is

It is said that a plot has been discovered of an intended out broak. Proclamation of Gen. Banks. BALTIMORE, July 1 .- General Banks has just i ued the following proclamation:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, FORT MCHENRY. July I. "Headquarters, Department of Annifolis, Form incliners. July 1. 
"In pursuance of orders issued from the headquarters of the army, at Washington, for the preservation of the public peace in this department, I have arrested, and do now detain in custody, the late members of the Board of Police, Messrs. Charles Howerd, Wm. Gatchell, Charles Hinks, and John W. Davis. The incidents of the past week afford full justification for this order. The headquarters, under the charge of the Board, when aband oned by the officers, resembled, in some respects, a concealed arsonal. After their public recognition and the protest against the suspension of the ir functions, they continued their sessions daily u pon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 25th ult, and pension of the frithenous, they continued their sessions daily upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ult, and they declare it the police law suspended, and the police office is and men put off their duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protoption whatever. They refused to recognize the officers or men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protoction, and held subject to their orders, now and hereafter, the old police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose not known to the Government, and inconsistent with its peace and security. "To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city.
"I disclaim, on the part of the Government I represent, all desire, intention, and purpose to interfere with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws with impartiality and good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central

partiality and good ratin to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldiers will be permitted in the city, except under regulations satisfactory to the manshal; and if any so admitted violate the municipal /law, they shall be punished according to the civil law by the civil tribunals.

"Nathankie P. Banks. NATHANIEL P. BANKS. " Major General Commanding." The Latest from Baltimore. BALTIMORE. July 1.—The United States troops are still on guard at Monument Square, Exchange Place, and other points. Cannon are planted com

nanding the approaches. The officers are quar tered in the mansion of Reverdy Johnson, Monn ment Square, and the troops are quartered in va rious buildings adjacent, including the custom house and the Rotundo of the Exchange.

THE AFFAIR OF YESTERDAY. ALEXANDRIA, July 1 .- The bravery of our pick ets vesterday has had a good offect. Not a single case of tampering with our lines was reported this orning. The affair took place at the junction of the Richmond and Fairfax roads, about three and

party were farmers, and the finding of a pistol 7,000 troops at Maysville, Arkansas. with the supposed name of Johnson led to the arrest of the latter with five of his neighbors; but it was subsequently ascertained that the name wa John Jones. Johnson and his friends were then eleased, on taking the oath of allegiance. The bravery of Llewellyn Rumon, the wounded Pennsylvania soldier, deserves particular mention.

Washington, July 1.—Colonel Blair, M. C., of Missouri, was serenaded to-night by Dodworth's but that she was taken forcible possession of by in a speech, while he did not know he was compebut that she was taken forcible possession of by parties who came passengers in her from Baltimore, aided by a force from Vriginia, though it ought to be done, he held himself entitled to his

Three shots were fired by Sawyer's rifed gun; more, aided by a force from Vriginia, though it is not known that she had on board any suspicious own epinion as to the justice of this war, and the the mate of the one mounted on the Rip Raps.

persons when she left Baltimore. Such, however, propriety of prosecuting it with vigor. Living in One of the shells reached the opposite bank of the may have been the case, unknown to her officers.

one of the slave States, he knew the feeling of a James river, four and a quarter miles. large majority was against this rebellion; yet, they I will add that, after an interview with you and were held in check by a tyrannic minority, who Probable Attempt to Capture Forts

Government as our forefathers framed it.

In the course of his remarks he highly complimented General Lyon, of Missouri, who had always fought for victory, acting on the principle of the Irishman in the fight, "whenever you see a head, hit it," [excessive laughter] without waiting for others to demonstrate how many hard knocks you first can bear. This latter plan, it seemed to him, was much in vogue by certain of our generals. He did not want to criticise the conduct of our great generals, but he believed the people were all impatiently waiting to see the great victory, which all concede Gen. Scott can gain for us at any time. Let it come—the quicker the heter.

Senator McDougal, of Calit nia, and Representative Hickman, of Pennsylvania, also spoke briefly in response to the sentiments uttered by Colone! ent as our forefathers fram y in response to the sentiments uttered by Colone

Important from Missouri. Important from Missouri.

Sr. Louis, June 30.—Reliable information from Springfield says that the Third Regiment, Colonel Slegel, and a part of the Fifth, Colonel Selomon, reached there on Sunday last, and Colonel Brown's regiment (the Fourth Reserve Corps), and a battelion of the Fifth, would arrive the next day. Colonel Siegel's regiment started west to cut off Governor Jackson, who was last heard from at Stockton, with 2,000 men, only partially armed. It is understood that the Kansas regiment has guarded all the outlets of Misseuri on the border of Kansas and the Indian Territory, which, with Colonel Siegel's outposts west from Springfield, will entirely hem Jackson in, and doubtless result in the capture of his whole force. J. P. Koott, attorney general of Misseuri, is now a prisoner at the arsenal. the arsenal.

The Democrat's correspondence says the Union Home Guards, in the battle at Cole Camp, on the 19th June last, had twenty killed, four wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Warsaw and liberated on taking the oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy.

Confederacy.

The Union force was five hundred, and the rebels one hundred mounted men and two hundred infantry. The rebel loss is supposed to have been thirty.

Judge Liery, seventy-two years old, a strong Union man, and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by some of Jackson's men, and his body literally riddled with balls. Southern Intelligence via Louisville.

Southern Intelligence via Louisville.

Levisvilla, July 1—Col. Rosseau's regiment will go into eamp to morrow Recruiting here has been very successful; a company of artillery has been formed for the regiment.

Hous, Wickliffe, Grider, Mallery, Harding, and Jackson, members elect to Congress, left here yesterday noon, for Washington, via Cincinnati.

The Tannessee Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to take possession of a portion of the Nashville railroad in this State. The House laid the resolution on the table, and also chartered the American Letter Express of Jonkins & Modill, of this city.

The proceedings of the Bast Tennessee Convention have been received here. All the counties of that portion of the State except Rhea were represented. The Declaration of Grievances quotes facts showing the right of free suffrage has been the state of the suffrage has been the suffrage sented. The Declaration of Grievances quotes facts showing the right of free suffrage has been cobstructed by the Disunion Government; that they had been subjected to insults; the flag of the Union fired upon and torn down, houses rudely entered, families insulted, women and children shot at by a merciless coldiery, citizens robbed and insulted; and, in view of these facts.

Resolved, That the action of the State Legislature, by the passage of the "Declaration of Independence" and forming a military league, was unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens; that, in order to avoid a conflict with our brethren, a committee be appointed to prepare a brethren, a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial asking consent of the Legislature that the Esst may separate from the rest of the State.

Arrangements have been made for holding elections in the counties of Tennessee, to choose delegates to a general convention to be held at Kings-

The Constitution of the Confederate States is The Unsatution of the Confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of the declaration making the three fifths of the black population the basis of representation. The Augusta Chronicle says, without such a basis, the Constitution cannot be ratified. It would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slave-holding portion still more in the power of the counties with but few slaves. The Charleston Morcury of the 28th has a letter from a reliable gentleman at Manassas Junction, saying that to 15,000 men there are only twelve Richmond Enquirer.

the Richmond and Fairfax roads, about three and a half miles ont. The attacking force consisted of fourteen cayalry, who left their horses some distance off, and attacked the three sentinels stationed at the cross-roads. The latter were assisted by two pickets on the Fairfax road. The rebels fired and retreated, leaving their dead comrade on the field, besides four carbines and three revolvers. Our men fired enly four shots, but with what effect has already been stated.

The body of the sergeant, belonging to the Letcher Guard, who was killed, has been brought to this city.

It was at first supposed that the attacking It was at first supposed that the attacking that there are 30,000 stand of arms and 6,000 t

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, June 30, via Baltimore.-The celebrated steam gun captured near Baltimore has arrived here. Professor Lowe, with his monster balloon, was expected to day to reconnoitre the positions of the

Pennsylvanta soldier, deserves particular mention.

Although his wounds are of a delicate and serious nature, he fought to the last, and now bears up under them with heroic firmness.

The Philadelphia steamer Ice Boat is now an originally intended to connect the fortress with chored off Alexanderia, and will take the place of the Pocahontas, which proceeds down the river.

Alexanderia, July 1 — The rebel killed by the will be built of solilitate the transportation of stores ALEXAMBEIA, July I — The rebel killed by the Pennsylvania Fourth pickets was Henry C. Haines, a well-known citizen of Richmond, and an orderly sergeant of the Letcher Guard. He was buried to day by the citizens here, his body having been transferred to their charge at their request. The two other rebels, who were wounded, have since the camp at Newport News yesterday morning. They also desired to the companion of the camp at Newport News yesterday morning. They are intelligent Germans, and attact that become two other rebels, who were wounded, have since died.

The steamer Pocahontas sailed this afternoon for Matthias Point, and it is understood that the Paumes will follow her in the morning.

The Union meeting at Lyceum Hall was very sparsely attended, probably owing to the rain. Speeches were made by Messrs. Underwood, Upton, Martin, and others. Many prominent the strangelers from a scenting party of two hundred within three miles of Newport News.

All four agree in the sistement that an attack. Upton, Martin, and others. Many prominent
Union men, including Messrs. Jamison, Lewis,
McKenzie, and others were not present, and Mr.
Martin, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, moved to postpone the election for a week. He was opposed to aiding the schemes of certain smbitions individuals who were endeavoring to press thamselves into office. It would do injury to the Union cause.

The motion was rejected. There is but one tiket to be voted for, viz. James T. Close for State Senstor, and Gilbert S. Minor for delegate.

Dr. Fleming, one of the prisoners arrested some time ago, a member of the Governor's Guard, was released to-day, having taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

Serenade to Col. Blair.

Washington, July 1.—Colonel Blair, M. C., of Missouri, was serenaded to-night by Dodworth's Buller, consisting of Col. Dimmick, Col. Parlor.

Wise and Garland by the Seces-Font KEARNEY, June 29 .- We have reliable in-

to by "Secession" to carry out its nefarious and LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA. orrupt designs, in attempting to overthrow and [ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS reak up the best Government the world ever saw. FORT KEARNEY, July 1.—The pony express, ith the following summary of news for the Assolated Press, passed here at 10 o'clock this morning: Vashington City, June 30, 1861.

sted Press, passed nere at 10 o'clock this morning:

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived, ship Ashland,
om Bordeaux, on the 17th; British war steamer Tarir, from Vav Couver; ship Isabella, from Cardiff, on
e 18th; Don Quixote, from New York, Sailed on the
th, ship Bald Eagle, for Hong Kong; Sierra Nevada,
New York; Annawan, for Valparaiso; 19th, ship-

THE MARKETS.—The markets this week have been

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA

Andrew Johnson.

One Million Dollars in Speci The sorew Steamship Etna, Captain Kenned GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Republican State Convention is now in its second day's session, in Sacramento. The attendance is large, and the party are very sanguine of success at the next State election. Leland, Stanford has been mominated for Governor. The platform adopted endorses the Administration, denounces secession and the doctrine that State allegiance is superior to that of the National Government. It expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in support of the which sailed from Liverpool at 4 P M. on the 19.h. and from Queenstown on the 20th June, arrived at New York yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, oringing £236,119 in specie. The Persta reached Liverpool at 7 20 on the iorning of the 16th inst The steamer Canadian was a week overdue when the Etna left Liverpool, and had not been heard of. The Nova Scottan would take her place from Liverpool on the 20th.

Government. It expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in support of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing out of the rebellion.

The Convention also adopted resolutions expressing a profound grief at the death of Senator Douglas. Demonstrations of mourning at the death of Douglas have been general throughout the State. FOREIGN FLEETS FOR AMERICAN WA-TERS.

The screw steam frigate Ariadne, 26 guns, left Plymouth on the 15th for the North American station, taking supernumeraries for the Nile and Challenger, and a small detachment of marines, for distribution among the children of the Nile and Challenger. State.

The overland mail company's agents were at Carson-Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next morning, for the East, to stock the road for the daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the overland telegraph company left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire, for Fort Churchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for about three hundred miles from Fort Churchill eastward, and the line will be extended at about the rate of grant contracted for a cont or distribution among the ships of the equatron.

A French fleet, under Admiral Reynaud, was about to sail. It will visit New York, Charleston, BRITISH TROOPS FOR CANADA. The steamer Golden Fleece left Kingstown, Ire-

The steamer Golden Fleece lett Kingstown, Ireland, on the 17th, with troops for Quebec.
The departure of the Great Eastern from Liverpool, on a similar errand, had been postponed till the 26th June.
The London Times has an editorial on the sending of troops to Canada. It says that it is one of those steps that it is difficult to pronounce an opinion upon, as the facts of the case are unknown, and Government may have excellent reasons which line will be extended at about the rate of five miles per day.

Samuel H. Dash, a prominent citizen of Shasta, died there on the 13th.

Accounts from Humboldt bay to the 15th state that the Indian war was being vigorously prose-cuted. A correspondent of the Times gives the following account of two weeks operations in the Indian haunts on the northern border of the are unknown to the public. Looking, however, at the state of affairs both in America and Canada, so far as they are publicly known, the Times sees no good reason for the movement, and regrets that the step has been taken. It thinks there is little reason for apprehending an attack by the Uni ed States upon Canada, and fears that in her present state of mind America is more likely to regard the state of mind America is more likely to regard the movement as a challenge than as a precaution.

The London Post says that the troops for Canada were demanded by Sir Fenwick Williams, the commander in chief, as a measure of presention. The movement is neither a mensor to the people of the United States, nor an insult to the people of Canada, but is an ordinary matter of routine, which would almost have escaved observation. ut for the very proper charter of the "Great ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS

wounded.

"We found no guns, but got twelve quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. With the 2d of June came another fight, the result showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife of the men, who were stationed in all directions. Here we counted twenty-three killed and some wounded. We then burned the ranches and started back to camp.

"On the 8th of June we had another fight, killing seven. Some of the boys are out now, and The London Times, in an article speculating upon the probable course of events in America, says: "With whichever side victory may rest, the battle is likely to be a hard one, and though the main effort of the Washington Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of ing seven. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them.'

Extensive preparations are making for celebrating the 4th of July, in all parts of the State, promising a more universal respect to the day than was ever before witcessed in California.

This morning Colonel Lippett drilled, on Washington Square, San Francisco, several companies of his volunteer regiment. They have no doubt that they will be called on to go East, and if the Government does not send for them, with the funds for transportation, they have little doubt that the steamship companies will give them full passage to New York, or if that expectation should prove baseless, there is a sort of general suspicion that Sam Brannon will expend ten thousand dellars to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington. the old State, which is now to be the battle-field of democratic civil war " In the same article there of democratic civil war "In the same article there appears the following:

"The energy the free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised, and the great number of men they have raised, and the great number of men they have raised, and the great number of men they have raised, and the great deal of their irritability towards England arises from a feeling that justice has not been done to their patriotic spirit by public opinion here. It coking, as every American does, to the opinion of England, they have been mortified at finding that an effort, which they feel to be worthy of admiragition, has been received by us with coldness, forgettal as they are, that we are bound to refrain from enthusiasm for their military ardor, when the object of it is to crush those with whom we are as much in relation as with themselves."

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Thuss, writing from New Orleans on the 24th of May, says it is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those by which Poland was subjugated. There is as determination evinced to resist the North as long as they can command a man or a dollar. of Washington.

Col. Lippett's regiment is not only nearly full, but he says that, from the interior, enough of volunteers have been tendered to almost make up an-

of Treason made against Him by the Richmond Enquirer.

The Charleston Mercury of the 26th has a latter from a reliable genuleman at Manussas Jurotion, saying that to 15,000 men there are only twelve pleess of artillery, insufficient ammunition, gust without bayonets, whole companies without caps, cartridge boxes, and tents.

"I am not sanguine of immediate success. The refusel of men for one year was unfortunated from the was our policy. Fifty thousand men here would make quick war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by this time. We are well, entrenched, but, if the Lord remain not with us we shall fare hady on the day, of the great fight not for distant."

Louisville, July I.—Benates Precklintidge and Benator Powell intends taking his seat.

Two companies of Colonel Rosesan's went into camp to day, near-fefersonville, Ind.

The Owensborough (Ky.) Skield (Secsisionist reports the probable return of one of the Kentucky companies which went to Richmond, where they were not received, and have been supported at our expense.

By a special order of Major General Pillow, and the first of the Memphis Appeal of the western bank of the Mississippi in concert with the forces on this eide. From the same paper itappers that the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a highly increasing plant to witness such perfect the two million British loan is not yet conforment intelligence of a high We have just seen a letter from Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, well known to the country as
one of her men of capital, and a leading Black
Republican, in the full confidence of President
Lincoln and his Government at Washington. It
is addressed to Andrew Johnson, of Tennesse,
and encloses a draft for one thousand dollars, as
part of the pay intended for his services in betraying those confiding portions of the people of
Tennessee who have stood by him in support of
the maintenance of the Edderel Hulan We give treaty, by which the United States Government is bound to unite with Great Britain, "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist," and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the co-operation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a de-putation would, doubtless, wait upon Lord Pal-merston and Lord John Russell with a copy of

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

The fight for the champienship of England toek place on the morning of the 18th ult. The combatants and their friends betook themselves to the country at an early hour. The puglistic heroes were Sam Hurst, the Staleypridge Infant, and Jim Mace, of Norwich.

The Sportung Life states that the mill took place down the Medway, and that, after a fight of fifty minutes' duration, Mace was declared the ricter. Only eight rounds appear to have been fought.

Mr. George Francis Train gave a splendid Union dejeuner, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in the Medway and his friends on the subject. The matter was finally settled by the remark of an energetic members, that the mominations were all z "hum-

fought.

Mr. George Francis Train gave a splendid Union dejeuner, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in he celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Numerous gentlemen connected with literature and art attended. Lord G. Lumes proposed the health of the President of the United than a shigh was drawk with great enthusiasm. which will astonish even you. The nollifiers have been playing into Scott's hands for three weeks, and now they have lost the game.

"Yours, with regard."

Amos A. LAWRENCE. " If you cannot use the draft return it, and tell me what to send."

"Boston, May 18, 1861.

"At sight, without grace, pay to Andrew Johnson, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.

"Amos A: LAWRENCE."

"To MASON, LAWRENCE, & Co. Boston.

"Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of Mason, Lawrence, & Co." proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drank with great enthusiasm. The opinion generally expressed by the gentlemen present was that, while the English Government was wise in adopting the policy of non-intervention, the heart of the English people and their individual feelings and sympathies were with the North. Mr. Hennessey having aliuded in the House of Commons to the accidents which had befallen the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line of steamers in exaggerated torms, Mr. Imman writes to the Times correcting the misstatements, and No one, I am sure, could have been more surprised than I at the appearance of the above, ar ticle. As I had never written to Amos A. Law ropes, Esq., upon the subject of East Tennessee affairs, with the view of obtaining either money or other material aid, I saw, at a glance, that

forgery, fraud, and robbery of the mails formed the basis of this mendacious article, and I there subsidy.

In the House of Commons on the 17th, the Government bill appropriating the four Parliamentary seats vacant through the distranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans, was further advanced. The clause giving one of the seats to Birkenheed was carried, but a motion granting an additional member to the county of Middletex was rejected by a vote of 186 against 236, being a majority against Government of 50.

In the House of Lords, en the 18th, the new bankruptoy bill was passed, but Earl Granville said Government would not undertake to support in the BARD CF PRISON INSPECTORS. fore wrote to Mr. Lawrence, (the first and only letter ever written by me to Mr. L., upon an subject whatever,) requesting him to forward to me the original letter or letters upon which his draft had been predicated. I have just received his reply thereto, in which he expresses his regret at the deception practised, and encloses two letters, purporting to have been written by me, as follows:

[Private.] Kroxyills, Tenn., May 15, 1861.

Amos A Lawrence, Esq., (near) Boston, Mass:
Dear Bir: I received your kind favor on yesterday, and hasten to reply.

Thank you for the high regard you seem to have for my patriotism and my devotion to my country.
What assurances can I have from you and your people of material aid in the way of money, men, and arms if I can succeed in arousing my people to resistance to this damnable treason in the South? This is very important. We have a formidable Union element in East Tennessee, which can be judiciously managed if we can obtain the aid allided to. Harris, Governor of this Batso, will not the Church-rates question. The London Herald emphatically denies the rumors of dissolvent in the state of the machine-shop of Messrs. Parr, Curtis, & Madeley, at Manchester, had been destroyed by I recomment would not undertake to support in the form the Herald emphatically denies the rumors of dissolvent in the state of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out of the House of Commons was "ceunted out" during the delivery of a speech by Lord Robert out written by me, as follows:

let us navo appeal to you.
Let me hear from you forthwith.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Andrew Johnson. and about 1,800 people were thrown out of employ-The telegraph cable between the island of Cor-ANDREW JOHNSON.

KNOLVILLE, Tenn., June 6, 1861.

Amos A. Lawrence, Esg., (near) Boston, Mass.:

My Dear Sir. I received your two letters to day. Thank you most sincerely for your preffered aid. We need it—need it badly. As yot I have not been able to use your draft—am afraid to do so Send me, if you can, \$5 or \$10,000 in New England currency, in large bills, by mail, via Cincinnati. Be sure to do it promptly. Don't delay. I can now purchase a lot of arms if I had the means.

How do you propose to introduce aid or arms into E. Tennessee? By what route, and by what method? Answer soon. sica and Toulon had been successfully laid. FRANCE AND ITALY. The Paris Patris had published a semi-official The Paris Patris had published a semi-official statement announcing the probable re-establishment of relations between France and the Court of Torin, and the consequent recognition of the new Italian kingdom. This statement was afterwards copied in the Moniteur, and is of peculiar interest to America on account of the intimation conveyed in the following paragraph:

"France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian Kingdom, which remains able judge of its conduct as it is mustare of

Interests."

It is said that it was a stormy meeting at the Council of State when the Emperor announced his intention to recognize the kingdom of Italy.

The Paris Union, an ultramontane paper, Says that France will recognize a work of briggadage, violence, and hypocrisy. Whatever at all terms may be used, this recognition implies necessarily the end of the Pope's temporal power.

The funeral dirge in honor of the late Count Cavour was celebrated on the 17th in the Madelaine, in the presence of a large concourse of nearle. The connecting me with Northern men and Northern means in a manner supposed to be obnoxious to the noble patriots of my own State. The letter of the 15th ultimo, it seems, is the private letter to which Mr. Lawrence refers in his letter as published in the Enquirer, and upon which the draft was drawn. This is the first

Sale to-morrow, at 2025 Walnut street. Oata-

logues ready. I have not made this statement of facts for the purpose of exonorating myself from the charge of treachery, treason, and corruption, based upon the publication of the Richmond Enquirer, for I New York, July 1.—The weekly bank statement.

See that I stand beyond the reach of their shafts of calumny and defamation; but my object is to ex
calumny and defamation; but my object is to ex
calumny and defamation; but my object is to ex
calumny and defamation; but my object is to ex
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calumny and defamation; but my object is to ex
calumny and defamation; but my object is to ex
calumny and defamation; but my object i calumpy and defamation; but my object is to ex-pose the dishonorable and wicked means resorted tion, \$108,271; decrease in deposits, \$1,118,409.

THE CITY Military and Naval Matters, THE NATIONAL GUARDS COMING HOME. As we stated, some days ago, the Guards will return to the city, on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The Evening Journal of yester day says that Lieut Col. Baxter is new resing a that many of the returned Guards will respected this corps. Col. Baxter is an accomplished tacti

oian.

The Guards, if we are to judge from the last advices from Baltimore, are likely to have some work to do, before many days. Gen. Banks stoned to give them some active service before the three months have entirely clapsed. A MEMBER OF THE GUARD BURIED. A MEMBER OF THE GUARD DURIED.

Wm. N. Handy, late assistant surgeon of Colonel Lyle's regiment, was buried yesterdsy morning from the late residence of the deceased, Fifth street, above Poplar. The funoral was attended by a number of the members of the National Guard regiment, and by the military escort which accompanied the body to the city from the camp where Dr Handy died These solders appeared in their camp dress, and their war wern appear ance made them objects of general attention. Dr. Handy will be deeply lamented by his friends of this city and regiment, having exhibited during life all the attributes of a man.

life all the attributes of a man.

PROF. HENRY COPPER,
Of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Inspector General for the fifteen reserve regiments Pennsylvania Volunteer Copp.
An order has been made to fill up the regiments to one thousand and forty (1,040 rank and file) Ten regiments are already mustered into service and regiments are already mustered into service, and two more are to be added. The appointment of Prof. Coppee—a soldier by education and character—to this position has been universally received. as the best appointment yet made by the St. MATTERS AT THE NAVY YARD. The steamer Live Yankee, at the navy yard, is nearly ready for sea. She will leave during the present week. The gunboat J. C. Dobtan, for merly of the revenue service, is fully ready for sea. The cutter Allen has just arrived for repairs. The Keystone State will be ready for sea ten days.
The U.S. frigate St Lawrence dropped down The U.S. frigate St. Laurence dropped down to first Missin on Saturday afternoon, to take in nowder, after which she will sail for the Gulf. The St. Laurence carries 50 guns. Her crew consists of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, to the number of 480 in all. Her marine guard consists of 50 able-bodied men, chiefly Penasylvanians. She is in first-rate condition, and will, no doubt, render efficies service. will, no doubt, ronder effective service.

The keel of the sloop of war Tuscarora has been laid, and most of the timbers for the frame prepared. The raising of the frame will be commenced this week. It is designed to push the work forward with all possible despatch. Mezers. Merrick & Bons are making the machinery for the Tuscarora, which they are under contract to finish a ninety days. The keel of the sloop of war Juniais will be laid soon, in the large shiphones. The contract for the machinery of this vessel has not, we believe, been given out. VOLUNTEERS REMEMBERING THEIR FAMILIES

Captain Vanlear's company of New Jarey vo-lunteers, from Gloucester, now attached to one of the regiments at the seat of war, have been paid off. As soon as they had the cash, the brave fel-liws sent their orderly sergeant back to Glouces-ter, with \$1.200, to be distributed among their wive; and families. The company pay the ex-penses of the sergeant's trip themselves. COL. GRARY'S REGIMENT. A bounty of \$1 per man is offered for recruits Col. Geary's regiment. The company is to be mustered in this morning at 9 o'clock. The grmory is at 602 Arch street.

tion, has been received by us with coldness, forgetiul as they are, that we are bound to refrain from enthusiasm for their military ardor, when the object of it is to crush those with whom we are as much in relation as with themselves."

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, writing from New Orleans on the 24th of May, says it is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those by which Poland was subjugated. There is a determination evinced to resist the North as long as they can command a man or a dollar.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

An influential meeting had been held at the Londor taking into consideration the present extent of the African elave trade to Cube, and contering as to what measures for its suppression might be sug-THE CITIZEN SOLDIERY

its suppression might be sug-sty's Government.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Martin, of the Philadelphia Merchant Troop, was presented with desirable for Government to the to the Caba trade, and ulti-tother Union men of this city.

Sword Presentation. SWORD PRESENTATION. pursue in reference to the Caba trace, and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating the slave trade treaty obligations, recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse while that continued, and celling upon the British Government to re-establish the consulability at Morey bigue, and other places are the acceptance. ourse, while that continued, and calling upon the British Government to re-establish the consulship at Mozambique and other places on the coast of Africa for the encouragement and protection of native commerce.

The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the United States Government is bound to unite with Great Rivisin (in all become very excellent remarks. Three others were then given for the speakers and the Philadelphia Merchant Troop. In Cherry street, above Third. A large number of cit zens were present, and were highly delighted with the

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC BODIES .- Yesterday was the time fixed by law for the organization of the Board of Health the Board of Prison Inspectors, the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools, and the Board of Guardians of the Poor. THE BOARD OF CONTROL. The new Board of Controllers of Public Reheats

member, that the nominations were all a "humburg;" what they had to do was to vote This being done, the result was—Dusenberry, 12; Ricke, 7; 5 scattering. A member proposed another ballot, but the chairman declared that Mr. Dusenberry, having a mainting of the votes cost was berry, having a majority of the votes cast, was elected. The chairman then invited the president elect to take the chair. On taking possession, Mr. Da-senborry said: "Gentlemen of the Board of Con-

Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line of steamers in exaggerated torms, Mr. Imma writes to the Times correcting the misstatements, and asserting that since the line was diverted to New York, in 1857, they have never lost a single passenger or single vessel, though the number of their passengers last year was considerably more than double that of the Atlantic Mail Company, and although they have never received a sixpense of subsidy.

In the House of Commons on the 17th, the Government bill appropriating the four Parliamentary seats vacant through the disfranchisement of Sudseats vacant through the disfranchise vacant through t

The Board met at the County Prison, yesterda morning, and organized by re-electing the old officers, as follows:

President—John B. Biddle, M. D.

Secretary—Edmund Smith.

Treasurer—Issae B. Garrigues.

The standing consists arounded St. The standing committees were announced as

On Accounts-Herman Cope Chairman; Ed On Accounts—Herman Cope Chairman; Edmund Smith, J. Rodman Paul.
On Supplies—William Shippen, Chairman; William H. Keichline, John Foulkrod.
On Manufactures—Issae B. Garrigues, Chairman; M. W. Baldwin, Evans Rodgers.
On Repairs—Evans Rodgers, Chairman; Issae B. Garrigues, John Foulkrod, Chairman; J. Rodman Paul, William B. Page. THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board met at noon at the office corner of Sixth and Sansom streets. It was organized by the re-election of Dr. Paul Book Goddard, President, and Dr. James A. McGrea, Scorctary.

The standing committees were not an outcod.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA PAILEOAD CON-PANY—MESTING OF FIRST MeB GAGE BONDHOLD RES.—A meeting of the first mortgage boudhold-ers of the North Pennsylve als Railrad Company into E. Tennessee? By what routs, and by what method? Answer soon method? Answer soon Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Answer soon Answer soon Answer soon Answer soon Answer soon.

I pronounce both of the above letters deliberate, wilful, and unmitigated forgeries, perpetrated, no doubt, with the view not only of injuring me, but of damaging the Union party of Tennessee, by Mr. George S Fox was chosen secretary.

Mr. John M. Town stated the object of the meting, and moved that a committee of five bondholdors be appointed to examine into the affair of the ers so appointed to reamine into the alast to re-empany, to confer with the directors, and to re-port at a future meeting of bondholders what se-tion should be taken by the latter to promote and protect their interest Mr. William Welsh could see no objection to the passage of the resolution. It would certainly re-

Out of 1,000 members elected, only twelve belong to the opposition.

Public attention in France was again directed to Algeria as a cotton growing country.

The weather was as favorable as it could be for crops, and breadstuffs were falling in price.

The Bourse on the 18th was flat—Ren'es closing at 67f 85c.

Sales this morning, by Thomas & Bons. Stocks and Real Estate, at the Exchange.

Fine Wines, Brandies, &c., at the auction store, the valuable stock of Messrs. Harris, Heyl, & Co.

Elegant Furniture, Engravings, Brenzes, &c.—
Sale to-morrow, at 2025 Walnut street. Oatathree coupons a wise one, as it would tend