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SEA BATHING.

## **没有重要的** SEA BATHING.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the most delightful sea-wide resorts in the world. Its bath ing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken beaut caine miles in length is unequalited by any on the continent, save that of Gaiveston; its air is remarkable for the dryness; its salling and fishing facilities are perfect; its hotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Paratoga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and breader than those of any other sea-bathing place in the country.

Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF Philadelphia daily, at 7% A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Fare, \$1.00 Round-trip tickets, good for three days, \$250 Disance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of the road. FOR CAPE MAY AND NEW

NOR UAPE MAY AND NEW YORK. TU SDAYS. TRURSDAYS, and AN PURDAYS, we shallow A. M. New York and Philadelphia Steam Newtration Company Stramers DELAWARE, Captain Johnston, and BOSTON, Captain Prooker, will leave for UAPE MAY and NEW YORK, from first what below Spruce Street, at 9% A. M. Returning, leave New York. 

FUR CAPE MAY. The Fight UAFE Mail-line
"George Washington," Captain W. Whildin,
leaves Arch-street wherf, for Cape May, every Moaday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9% colonk,
Returning, leaves the landing every Seesday, Thursday, and Saturday norning at 8 colock.

"servant's carriage hire included. 1.25.
Freight taken at the usual low rates.
Stopping at New Castle going and returning.

194-1561\*

FOR THE SEA-SHORE
LROAD.—On and after MONDAY June 17th, trains
leave VINE-STREET FERRY daily, (Sundays Mail train 7.36 A. M.
Express train 4.09 7. M.
Accommodation 8.40 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTING

Express 6.15 A. M.
Cocommodation 9.18 A. M.
re to Atlantic, \$1.80; Round Trip tickets, good for days, \$2.50. three days, \$250.

Freight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by P.M. The Company will not be responsible for any goods until reserved and receiped for by their Agent at the Point.

COMMISSION HOUSES. Shipley, Hazard, & Butchinson, eo. 113 ceeernwi sy. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE TAKE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. BANKING.

## AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS.

50 WALL STREET NEW YORK.

LOOKING GLASSES. Immense reduction in

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

nce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices in EARLE'S GALLERIES,

TOHN WELSH, PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and SERMANTOWN sad, is prepared to put on any amount of Roofing, on e most moderate terms. Will guaranty to make ery building perfectly water-with conditions promptly water-with water water

BOOLEGADULT,

Hos. Sis and Sei Mirok Street,

Serwoon Market and Chestent Street,

PRILABILITY LA.

JAMES PAVEOR,

JES. B. MICADIEON. PILE MANUFACTORY.

Piles and Rasps of every description, and reed quality, made to order, at the above establishment, who constitutes and REVALL. at manufacturer's prices.

Recutting dank in a superist manufacture, apl-dom

J. B. SMITE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS N THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILAJOHN T. HARDING vs. RUSAN HARDING, in Divorce. March Term. 1851. No. 48.
TO AUSAN HARDING—
MADAM: Please take notice that testimony will be
taken on the part of Libeliant on the twelith day of
August next, before the 'xaminer appointed by the
sand Court for that purpose, sec. reg., at the office of
the undersigned, No. 114 South "IX"H Street, at 4
of clock P. M.
jy25 lbt."

Atto:ney for Libeliant.

JUSTIUE TO BIDDERS BY R FURNISH.

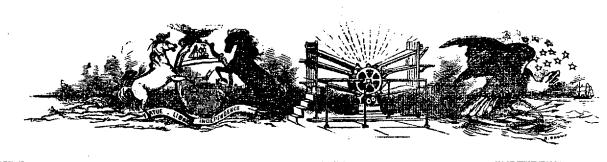
ING ARMY SUPPLES AND MATERIALS.

Office of ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, corner of H. WARD and MERGER Stees. New York, July 25, 1861.—My acvertisement of the 17th instant for Proposals for Funnshing Army Supplies and M. deriels is so modered as to receive had for any fortion tess than one-fourth of the number of art cleasadvertised for.

Major and Quaricimaster.

Major and Quaricimaster.





Herris.

VOL. 5.—NO. 5.

OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861.

DROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OPPICE, WASHINGTON June 21. 1961. Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Bag-see Wasons

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggege Wagons

Froposal's should state the prices at which they can be
farnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York,
Philadelphia. Baltimore. Washington, or Cincinnant,
as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within
one month after receipt of the order, also the number
which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following
specifications and to the established patterns,
Six-mule (covered: wagons, of the sixe and description as follows. to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter
inches long; bind wheels tour test ten inches high
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen
and a quarter inches long; [ellies two and a half inches
wide, and two and three-quarter inches deep;
cast iron pipe boxes (welve inches long; two and a bail
inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths pich
at small end; tire two and a half inches wide by fivecighths of an inch chek, fastened with one screw bott
and fellie of the best white oak, free from defects; each
wheel to have a sand band and linchpia band two and
driving bands—outside band whe and a quarter inch
by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by
three-eighten inch thick, this hind wheels to be
made and boxes so that they will measure from the inside of the tire to the large and one one by
inches, an't front wheels six and one each in noches, an't front wheels six and one each be in a TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861. Journalism Abroad. In this country, where almost every country town has at least one newspaper, the paucity of such local organs of intelligence and opinion in Europe can scarcely be realized. In Continental Europe, this may be mainly accounted for by the restrictions upon the Liberty of the Press. A newspaper proprietor has no chance, when a casual sentence in his journal may cause him to be subjected to a State Prosecution, if not to the immediate suppression of his paper, the seizure of his type, and the literal smashing-up of his presses.

Another cause is to be found in the nefarious system which prevails in several countries, but invariably and extravagantly in France, of not allowing any person to publish a newspaper without lodging a very large sum, by way of caution money, in the hands of the Government, out of which might be deducted fines and costs in the event of legal prosecution-the fact being that ninety-nine out of one hundred of these Government prosecutions end invariably, we had nearly written inevitably, in the conviction of the accused. It has often excited our wonder that with the fetters upon the Press in France any people, any people with money and brains, should run the risk of publishing and editing newspapers

The general poverty, as well as of education, among the masses of European population is a third barrier to the extension of ionrnalism among them.

Lastly, whereas every man, and almost every roman and child, in the United States, is a politician, keenly alive to the influence of public events, of personal actions, of party principles, which make them turn to the newspapers for information, and to several newspapers, to learn all sides of a question, comparatively few of the European masses are interested in any politics whatever. The working classes in most European countries vegetate rather than live. Provided they obtain a sufficiency of coarse food and coarse clothing, with an humble roof to cover them, all is right with them. Wearied with bodily fatigue from daily labor, they have neither heart nor leisure for politics. Even if they had, of what use can newspapers be to poor people who cannot read?

Nearly all the restrictions on the public press of Great Britain and Ireland have been removed, and those which remain are nearly nominal. When the stamp duty was levied on newspapers, with a duty on advertisements also, every registered newspaper proprietor or publisher was obliged to give security, to a small amount, for the regular payment of these

Until 1833, each advertisement, long or short, lished in England or Scotland, and of 60 cents, if published in Ireland. In 1833, these imposts were severally reduced to 36 and 24 cents. In 1853, these duties were abolished. There was, up to 1836, a stamp duty of seven cents per sheet upon each British, and of four cents upon each Irish newspaper. This was reduced to a uniform tax of two cents, and it was wholly abolished in 1855-except in cases where, by choice, it was paid instead of postage. There are no revenue duties whatever on British newspapers now except three cents per lb. on paper, and this will be whoily removed in October. The establishment of what is called "the Cheap Press" immediately followed the remission of the two-cent

stamp duty on newspapers. In England, to this hour, newspaper publishers give bonds for payment of fine and costs, in the event of being sued and convicted for publishing blasphemous or seditious libels. This is a brutum fulmen, inasmuch as, during prosecutions—the True Sun, for repeating the advice of the Attorney General (" plain Jock Campbell," lately Lord Chancellor,) not to pay taxes until the Reform Bill was passed, and of Cobbett's Weekly Register for recommending laborers to destroy machinery—but in neither

The British press owes a great deal to the ate Lord Campbell. He it was who, about seventeen years ago, carried a bill through Parliament nullifying the old legal sophism, the greater the truth the greater the libel," and establishing the rule that, where the truth was stated, no libel was committed. Owing to this, the British press is more free than the American. Lord Campbell's principle was sylvania, but on the late revision of our statutes it was abolished, and the old and unjust

principle re-established. Exactly two hundred years ago, the first newspaper, in the present single sheet form, appeared in England. It was The Public Intelligencer, and was published by Sir Roger L'Estrange, on August 31, 1661. From the time of Elizabeth there had been occasional proadsheets of intelligence, especially during tinuous newspaper. The London Gazette, of which Dr. Stephenson informs us there is a crisis, for it shows the perfect compatibility of complete file in the Library of Congress, commenced in 1665. It first appeared at Oxford, English newspaper, started immediately after the abdication, or rather deposition, of James 1696, there were nine weekly papers in London, and in 1709, in the "Augustan reign" of Queen Anne, (commonly called Brandy Nan, from her devotion to the product of Nantz and Cognac,) their number was increased to eighteen. The first daily paper, called the Lundon Courant, was established about this

We now shall give the statistics of British newspapers at the commencement of 1861. The cheap press consists of papers published at one, two, four, or six cents, respectively, twelve cent papers. The latter are some of the weeklies (such as the Spectator, Saturday Review, and Observer,) and that "Thunderer," The Times, charges ten cents for each copy. of Washington.

SEALED PhoPosals will be received at this office nutil i UEBBAY. (noon.) the 20th of August, 1881, for the construction of two Buildings, at the Soldiers' Home, somewhat similar to the two now there known

The minnows of the halfpenny press do not The content of the co seem to have extended themselves beyond the hymns! metropolis. In the southern and eastern

BURER, SOLDIERS' HOME, NEAR THE CITY

lished at the high prices, but are now reduced to the prices of the cheap press, viz., ld. or 2d. In Wales, as in the English provincial SPEECH OF HON. E. D. BAKER. counties, the number of cheap papers greatly OF ORRGON

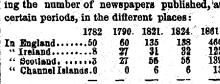
preponderates, there being in the Principality 15 cheap papers, 8 high priced, and 5 of intermediate price. The result of the above enumeration is, that in England and Wales, while the number of cheap papers is 460, that of the high-priced journals is 262; the number of intermediate-price papers being 115, and that of the 460 cheap papers now existing in England and Wales 104 are old journals, which were formerly published at the high prices. In Scotland the cheap papers number altogether seventy-five, of which forty-three are published at 1d., twelve at 12d., twenty at 2d. The cheap press in Scotland comprises thirtytwo of the old papers, which were formerly published at the higher prices, and became cheap papers on the abolition of the Stamp Duty, in 1855. The number of "intermediatepriced" journals-viz: those published at 2½d.—are seven; the "high-priced" being those above 24d., are fifty; making, with

In Ireland the number of cheap papers i thirty, comprising thirteen published at 1d.; three at 11d., and fourteen at 2d. Of these thirty, eleven are old papers, formerly published at the higher prices. The "intermediate-priced" papers number only four, while the "high-priced" journals have a greater ascendency in regard to numbers, there being eighty-two, comprising all that are published at and above 3d. In Ireland the "gratis" ad-

at and above 3d. In Ireland the "gratis" advertising publications are six in number.

In the Channel Islands the newspapers, thirteen in number, are all cheap ones except two, which are "intermediate-priced" journals.

Thus, it will be seen that in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, the number of cheap papers at the beginning of the present year, was 565, of which 147 are old papers that have, since the abolition of the stamp duty in 1855, reduced their prices to a level with the young cheap press. These enumerations show also the number of high-priced and intermediate priced ionurals. priced and intermediate price journals throughout the kingdom, viz: 402 high-priced and 126 intermediate; together with 13 "gratis" advertising publications in Scotland and Ireland. To show the vast increase of British newspapers since the abolition of stamp and advertisement duties, we shall throw our statement into a tabular form, showing the number of newspapers published, at



Total......61 114 228 232 small amount, for the regular payment of these taxes. Inasmuch as no stamped paper was issued until the duty was paid in advance, the security thus entered into was simply a useless matter of ferm.

This is indeed a very great increase, but what describe what is a State

Mr. Baker. I do; and that is the reason why I suggest to the honorable Senator that this criticism is suggest to the honorable Senator that this criticism about States does not mean anything at all. That is the very point. The ebjection certainly ought to the write factor and sill we desire what is a State

Mr. Baker. I do; and that is the reason why I suggest to the honorable Senator boxes still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their resentatives upon this floor still; they will have their resentatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their resentatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they will have their repeatatives upon this floor still; they This is indeed a very great increase, but what Census in each country. We have no means of even approximating to the number of American newspapers, but there must be over lished in the British islands.

The causes of this are several. John Bull and his cousins Pat and Sandy have not the avidity for news and for politics which so eminently distinguishes Brother Jonathan. Next, when every newspaper was sold for fourteez cents, it was out of the poor man's power to purchase it, and if he wished to read it, he went to his favorite public-house, where, paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in the district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion paying four cents for a glass of ale, the permander in that district may make and publish such police rules and publ gratis. He has not yet contrived to get rid of this habit, though newspapers have been sent, the Americans are far better educated than the English, and have an immense su-

From Mr. H. N. Thessell, district secretary

neatly printed and bound, we have "The Young Man from Home," by the late Rev. John Angell James, an English clergyman of high ability and stitutional? tic, and has been translated into French and being a good Christian as well as a good soldier.

Lord, and his wonders in the deep;" and is the to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that

We must say that this cheapness is wonderful It is a pity, we are compelled to add, that the

It would be difficult to find two worse rhymes than scores of bad rhymes; for example, coast and to the rear of the law of war, you cannot carnot cossed, where, to make the latter rhyme, it should be pronounced toast; come and gloom; cross and cause; flood and God; Lord and word, where, the cause of the forms and core monial of the common law and the clarge of arms, and semebody must only the form and core monial of the common law and the clarge of arms, and semebody must only the form and core monial of the common law and the clarge of arms.

Suppression of Insurrection.

In the United States Senate, August 1, 1861.

Mr. BAKER said

seven papers published "gratis," as advertising sheets, a total of one hundred and thirty-

opinion.

Mr. Baken. I had hoped that that respectful suggestion to the Senator would enable him to point out to me one in his judgment, most clearly so, for they are not all alike—they are not equally

say a word about States. That is the first answer Mr. Breckingings. Does not the Senator know,

describe what is a State

Mr. Bakes. I do; and that is the reason why I

any other? The gentleman says, do it by the civil power. Look at the fact. The civil power is utterly overwhelmed; the courts are closed; the judges banished. Is the President not to execute the law? Is he to do it in person, or by his military commanders? Are they to do it with regulation, or without it? That is the only question.

publications of the American Tract Society, whose headquarters are 150 Nassau street, New York we seldom see any of these productions—the exception being when clerical or lay friends of ours send us copies of their own compositions; but we have reason to know that some of the best talent in the country is engaged in the service of the service, which also avails itself of such foreign publications as come within its plans.

For example, in a twenty five cents volume,

situtional?

I think it was a mere play of words that the Senator indulged in when he attempted to answer the Senator from New York. I did not understand the Senator from New York to mean anything else substantially but this, that the Constitution deals generally with a state of peace, and that when wer is declared it leaves the condition of public affairs to be determined by the law of war, in the country where the war exists. It is

Lord, and his wonders in the deep;" and is the means, by his Christian precept and example, of showing to several the evil of their ways. It is a truthful story, well told.

Lastly, in a neat case, we have "The Soldier's Pocket Library," centaining twenty-five neatly bound publications, moral and religious, for \$2 to fee. What then? If the civil law is silent, who It is a pity, we are compelled to add, that the hymns and other sacred lyrics quoted in these little books have not been better selected. Here, for example, from Dr. Alexander's "Sinners welcome to Christ," is a chorus:

Hallelvjih to the Lamb,
Who has purchased our pardon;
We'll praise him again
When we pass over Jordan.

When we pass over Jordan.

Who has better selected. Here, for example, from Illinois has well said, shall it be done by refrom Illinois has

cause; flood and God; Lord and word, where to make the rhyme, we should read ward; on and crown; begun and down; and all these in nine hymns!

With this drawback, we can fully commend the publications of the American Tract Society.

Secession Barbarties—Two Indianians thung by Rebels.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Courses remarks: A son of Elijah Thomas, well and favorably known in this city and vicinity, having resided here for a number of years, arrived from missouri a few days since, and states that about the grant of the commendation in a conquered or occupied district. I ask the Senator from Kentucky again, in the respectfully, is that unconstitutional; in it here will be some loss of luxury; there will be somewhat more need for labor to produce the necessaries of life. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the grant to show think he will repeat carnestly not and think he will repeat carnestly are unconstitutional. I do not think he will repeat carnestly the country will be some loss of luxury; there will be somewhat more need for labor to produce the respectfully, is that unconstitutional; in the to allow it, is it unconstitutional to regulate it? That is the question, to which I do not think he will repeat carnestly.

Now, sir, I have shown him two sections of the bill, which I do not think he will repeat carnestly the country with the clear of ities. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the grant to respect the that a clear and distinct reply.

Now, sir, I have shown him two sections of the bill, which I do not think he will repeat carnestly the country and there will be some loss of luxury; there will be some loss of luxury; in the net of there will be some loss of luxury; in the net of there will be some loss of luxury; in the net of there will be some loss of luxury; in the same of life. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the cessaries of life. When the sender of life. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the country, the public of w

Will the Senator yield to rebellion? Will he shrink from armed insurrection? Will his State justify it? Will its better public opinion allow it? Shall we send a flag of truce? What would be have? Or would be conduct this war so feebly, that the whole world would smile at us in derision? What would he have? These speeches of his, sown breadcast over the land, what clear, distinct meaning have then? Are then not interest of the State, than I do now, if you could The Senate having under consideration the bill to suppress insurrection and secilition, and for other purposes,

Mr. Barre soid

This, sown breadcast over the land, what clear, distinct meaning have they? Are they not intended to dealt our weapons? Are they not intended to destroy our scal? Are they not intended to animate our enemies? Sir, are they not

purposes,

Mr. Baker said:

Mr. President, it has not been my fortune to participate in at any length, indeed, not to hear very monds of, the discussion which has been going or applicable in at any length, indeed, not to hear very capitol of the Confederacy? [Manifestations of applians in the galleries.]

The control of the discussion which has been going or actions connected with this war; and, as I really feel as sincerely as he can an earnest desire to preserve the Constitution of the United States for everybody, South as well as North, I have listened for some little time past to what he has said with a carrest desire to apprehend the point of his objection to this particular bill. And now-waveing what I think is the elegant but loose declamation in which he chooses to indulge—I would propose, with my habitual respect for him, (for nobody is more courteous and more gentlemently,) to ask him if he will be kind enough to tell me what him if he will be kind enough to tell me what he will be kind enough to tell me what he will be kind enough to tell me what in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which I have swom to support—one distinct, single porposition in the bill.

Mr. Baker. Pick out that one which is in your intended to animate our enemies? Either word, and the word as a Senator there had risen in his place of Cannes a Senator there had risen in his place of Cannes a Senator there had risen in his place of Cannes a Senator there had risen in his place of Cannes a Senator there had risen in his place of Cannes a Senator there had risen in his place of Cannes a Senator the old glories? Sir, a Senator, himself learned far more than my distinct, single proposition in the bill.

Mr. Baker. Pick out that one which is in your indicated the control of the Constitution of the United States, and of that last section I express in our to more of the limit that the well and the senator from Kental and the proposition will be senator the senator from Kental and the senator from Kental and the propositi

according to the laws of war, by armies, by mili-tary commanders clothed with full power, ad-vancing with all the past glories of the Republic

recipe and meaning of this bill. It is a bill providing that the President of the United States of fact, certain territory within the United States to be in a condition of insurrection and war, which proclamation shall be extensively published within the district to which it relates. That is the first proposition. I sak him if that is unconstitutional? That is a plain question. Is it unconstitutional to give power to the President to declare a portion of the territory of the United States in a state of insurrection or rebellion? He will not dare to say it is.

Mr. Barckineides Mr. President, the Senator from Oregen is a very adroit debater, and he discovers, of course, the great advantage be would have if I were to allow him, occupying the fact, to ask me a series of questions, and then he has closed his speech, if I deem it necessary. I may make some reply. At present, however, I will answer that question. The State of Illinois, I believe, is a military district; the State of Kenny in this whole North and West, I way make some reply. At present, however, I will answer that question. The State of Illinois, I believe, is a military district. In my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President will have he he he season will know that we propose no more. I sak him, I appeal to his better judgment now, what does he imagine we intend to do, if fortunating the propose of the propose o

say a word about States. That is the first answer

Mr. Breckingidg. Does not the Senator know,
in fact, that those States compose military distriots? It might as well have said "States" as to
describe what is a State.

scending rains from heaven which bless all alike.
Is that subjugation? To restore what was, as it was, for the benefit of the whole country and of county or a part of a county, or a town or a part of a town, or part of a State, or the whole of a State, or two States, or a condition of a state, or two States, or a condition of a state, or two States, or a condition of a state, or the whole human race, is all we desire and all we can have a surrection, if in his judgment that be the fact.

Gentlemen talk about the Northeast. I appeal

can have.

Gentlemen talk about the Northeast. I appeal to Senators from the Northeast, is there a man in all your States who advances upon the South with any other idea but to restore the Constitution of the United States in its spirit and its unity; I never heard that one. I believe no man indulges in any dream of inflicting there any wrong to pub-lic liberty; and I respectfully tell the Senator from ite liberty; and I respectfully tell the Senator from Kentneky that he persistently, earnestly, I will not say willfully, misrepresents the sentiment at the North and West when he attempts to teach these doctrines to the Confederates of the South. Sir, while I am predicting, I will tell you another thing. This threat about money and men amounts to nothing. Some of the States which have been named in that connection, I know well. I know, as my friend from Illinois will bear me witness, his own State, very well. I am sure that no temporary defeat, no momentary disaster, will Lastly, the number of persons who can read is considerably fewer in the United Kingdom than in the United States. Thirty years ago no more than \$150,000 was voted by Parlisment for education in Great Britain and Ireland, whereas the sum of \$4,000,000 has just been voted for the same purpose. It will be some years, however, before "the rising he some years, however, before "the rising war. What then? Shall we carry that war on? If so, before "the rising war. What then? Shall we carry that war on? If so, before "the rising war. What then? Shall we carry that war on? If so, his own State, very went. I sin out the passage the sum of the law:

tary commanders? Are they to do it with regular to the law:

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tary commanders? Are they to end of the temporary defeat, no momentary defeat, no momentary defeat, no momentary defeat, no momentary defeat, no temporary defeat, no tempo too, well. I take the liberty—I know I but utter his sentiments in advance—j duing with him, to say that that State, quoting from the passage the gentleman himself has quoted, will be true to the Union to the last of her blood and her treasure. There may be some few men there who would "rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." There are such men everywhere. There are a few men there who have left the South for the good of the South; who are perverse, violent, destructive, revolutionary, and opposed to social order. A few, but a very few, thus formed and thus nurtured, in California and in Oregon, both persistently endeavor to create and maintain mischief; but the great portion of our population are loyal to the core, and in every chord of their hearts. They are offering through me—more to their own Senators

struggle of constitutional liberty. I tell the Senator that his predictions, sometimes for the South, sometimes for the middle States, sometimes for the Northeast, and then wandering away in airy visions out to the far Pacific, about the dread of our people, as for loss of blood and treasure, provoking them to disloyalty, are false in sentiment, false in fact, and false in loyalty. The Senator from K n tucky is mistaken in them all Five hundred million dollars! What then? Great Britain gave more than two thousand million in the great battle for constitutional liberty, which she led at one time almost single handed against the world. Five hundred thousand men! What then? We have them; they are curs; they are the children of the being a good Christian as well as a good soldier. The life of such a man, simply told as it is here is worth a hundred ranting, roating, scolding sermons.

Another of these books, entitled "The Blue Figg," illustrates the life of "those that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great wate ters." Here the hero is a New England boy well brought up, who has seen "the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep;" and is the local time of the sea to me the life of "the sea in the deep;" and is the local time of mentional to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that the sea in the deep; and is the local time of mentional transmit to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that the sea in the deep; and is the local time of the law of the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide the tax prisoner may be taken at all; yet his captivity is perfectly just and constitutional. It seems to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that the law of the law of the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide for the exchange of prisoners; yet it may be done under the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide for the exchange of prisoners; yet it may be done under the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide for the sea our sons, our kinsmen; and the whole country; they are our sons, our kinsmen; and the war our sons, our

sense. All the money, all the men, are, in our judgment, well bestewed in such a cause. When we give them we know their value. Knowing their value well, we give them with the more pride and the more joy. Sir, how can we retreat? Sir, how can we make peace? Who shall treat? What commissioners? Who would go? Upon what terms? Where is to be your boundary line? Where the end of the principles we shall nave to give up? What will become of constitutional government? What will become of public liberty? What of past glories? What of future hopes? Shall we sink into the insignificance of the grave—a degraded, defeated, emasculated people, frightened by the results of one battle, and scared at the visions raised by the imagination of the Senator from Kentucky upon this floor? No, sir; a thousand times, no, sir! We will rally—if, ingdeed, our words be necessary—we will rally the people, the loyal people, of the whole country. They will pour forth their treasure, their money, their men, without stint, without measure. The mest peaceable man in this body may stamp his foot upon this Senate Chamber floor, as of old a warrior and a Senator did, and from that single tramp there will spring forth armed legions. Shall one battle determine the fate of empire, or a dozen? the loss of one thousand men or twenty thousand, or \$100 000,000 or \$500,000,000? In a year's peace, or ten years, at most of peaceful progress, we can restore them all. There will be some graves resking with blood, watered by the

TWO CENTS.

Inaugural of Gov. Gamble, of Missouri.

Governor Gamble, of Missouri, or being inaugurated, delivered an address, of which in following it the conclusion:

When I undertake a segme this offee, I could When I undertake assume this offee, I could continue the State, but I do now, if you could only understand the reluctance with which I accept the election with which you are pleased to honor me. But yet, gentlemen, with all that has been said of the good result to be accomplished by me, it is utterly impossible that any one man can effil the comments of the State, that any one man can effil the comments of the State is that any one man can effil the comments of the State is that any one man can effil the comments of the State is that any one in the state of the State is the state of the State is that any one in the state of the State is the state of the State is the state of the State of the State is the state of the

moved the encam ment from Bloomfield to within eight miles of Charleston, and about eighteen miles from our lines Part of Pillow's command numfeel that they are his enemies. We must avoid that. It is terrible. The cenes of the Fresch Revelution may be enacted in every quarter of bering some three thousand, are up on the Cape Girardeau road, between Madrid and Charleston. our State if we do not succeed in avoiding that kind of war. We can do it if we are in earnest, and endeavor with all our power. So far as I am concerned, I assure you that it shall The rebels have, i. fact, taken military possession of the read through West Prairie, from New Madrid to Cape Girardeau, and are evidently preparing for an attack upon Bird's Point or Cape Gibe the very highest object—the sole aim of every official act of mine—to make sure that the people of the State of Missouri can worship their God to rardeau However, everything is in a masterly state of preparation, both at Camp Defiance and at Bird's Point, for the fight. gether, each feeling that the man who sits in the getter, each teeling that the man way sits in the same pew with him, because he differs with him on political questions, is not his enemy; that they may attend the same communion and go to the same heaven. I wish for every ditizen of the State of Missouri that when he meets his fellow-man con-BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN POPE .- The appointment of John Prop as Brigadier General has been confirmed by the Senate. He is a paive of conversations upon other subjects than those of blood and slaughter; that there shall be something better than this endeavor to encourage hostility to persons who entertain different political opinious,

neen connrmed by the senate. He is a naive of Kontucky and graduated at West Point to 1838; was breveted first leadenant in the topographical engineers in July, 1842; was also breveted first lientenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, and afterwards breveted captain for the miles and afterwards breveted captain for his gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista, where he received the special commendation of his superior officers. He is stationed in Missouri, and has command of an important division. His movepersons who entertain different political opinions, and something more and better than a desire to produce it jury to those who may differ from them.

Gentl-m-n, if you will unite with me, and carry home this purpose to carry it out faitufully, much can be accomplished, and much good can be done; and I am persuaded that each one of you will feel that it is his duty, his individual duty, for in this case it is the duty of every American citizen to do all he can for the welfare of the State. I have made no elaborate preparations to make an ad-

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ANT FORTMANIOUS AND POSTERATED to not an Agonto !

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The Late Bishop Bowman

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and en os laborate preparations to make an address to you on this occasion, but I have come now
to express to you my earnest desire that we shall
army, baving removed to Illinois From 1831 to
be found to operating for that same common good
In which each one of us is equally interested; that,
although differing as to modes and schemes, we
full appointment of paymester. In the advance and at the battle of Bull Run he was severely

FRANKLIN is a native of Ponnsylvania, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1839. July 1, 1843 he was breveted second lieutenant of topogranhical engineers, and on the 23 of February, 1847, he received the brevet of first lieutenant. riety of tone, from that of incolent defines to that of penitent sorrow, was manifested by the prisoners. Every class of life was represented among them except that of the pseudo money aristocracy of the large cities. I saw a fine-looking boy of sixteen, well grown, high-spirited, from Massachusetts; he came, he said, to defend the capital, and had no idea of criming into Virginia. Another young fellow told us they had not expected to enquirer any serious resistance, because they were

barley, and the strong of each is fully up to the average. Owing to the amount of grain left ever from last year, we shall have an unusually large surplus this fall for exportation. In New York and the Eastern States the growing crops—potatoes and corn—are suffering from the drought, and unless speedily relieved some damage must ensure. The to the present time the present for an abun-

sideration for the refinement of his Congressional manners, had caused to be removed from the society of Ellsworth's "Pet Lambs," to another apartment,) complained very much of the hard ship of his lot. He was a non-combatant; he had nothing whatever to do with the fight; he enly same out from Washington to look on. as he would have come to a race between Lady Suffolk and Flora Temple, or a mill between Morrissey and Heenan. He came in a buggy; so he had intended to return, only the Centreville fets cham petre folks, in their hasty retreat, had driven their carriage over the shafts of his vehicle and broken as soon as arrangements can be made. petre folks, in their hasty retreat, had driven their carriage over the shafts of his vehicle and broken them off. He had, therefore, been "took" at a disadvantage. It was absurd to consider him "a disadvantage. It was absurd to consider him "a manded of Captain Ayres, who comprisoner of war," since war was something he had no knowledge of, and took no part in. Certainly, a less belligerent-looking person than the Hon. A W. Ely, it would be difficult to find.

A SOLDIER HIS OWN SURGEON.

prisoners during the continuence of the war.

The Coast Defences of the South.

subject by reason of the large orders recently issued by the United States Government for light draught gun beats It expects to see, somewhere in October or November, United States war-vessels in force along the Southern coast, and acticipates that the first point of our Government will be to take Charleston, which will be a base of operations for an advance into the interior. "A dash at Fort Sumpter some dark night might unlock the har bor, and open the State to future invasion." The Mercury of July Ilth admonishes South Carolina to prepare for the encounter, and adds:

If, by a coup de main, this summer, Stringham could retake Sumpter, the affair would be easy If not, the plan of Scott will probably be that of Great Britain during the Revolution Having felt the difficulties of a direct demonstration upon Charleston through its cemmercial gates, the enemy will probably attempt to land his forces south of them, at North Edisto, Port Royal, or Beaufort Beaufort and Blaffton would afford him points d'appui, whether the object aimed at be Charles ton or Savannah; and Bluffton could be resched easily from Beaufort, that place being once in possession of the enemy.

In assiling Vera Cruz, Scott's first landing was upon the island of Lobos, thirly miles from the point to be stricken. The Mexicans did not attempt to be stricken. h s leg, then jumped up and resumed his march.

THE WAR FEELING IN IOWA.—A private let-THE RECIMENT OF CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY the man who figured so conspicuously during the border-ruffian troubles in Kinsas, has finally been mustered into service. It is known as the Third Volunteer Regiment of Kansas, and is composed of two companies of cavalry, one company of artillery, and four of infantry. A nephew of Louis Kossuth is the adjutant. WALTER NORRIS, son of the late ex-Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, was killed at Bull Run. He was a member of the Beauvegavd Rifles, and for many years a clerk in the Post Office Department, and resigned his place to enter the Southern army —N. Y. Sun

THE LARGEST amount of bullion ever re-THE LARGEST MINUME OF BUILDING EVER THE CAPEND AND THE BEAUTH OF THE SET OF SET ARMS CAPTURED.—It is stated by the Atlanta Commonwealth, that President Davis telegraphed from Manaseas as follows, to Col. Walton Eaton, of a Georgia regiment:

Come on. We have taken 22 000 stand of arms! armed with 10 thou contamination, that are our pre-parations?

We have been working some, we know; we have THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.-Hon. Clai-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named F. Corry, aged 45 years, a native of Massachusetts, fell from a swinging scaffold, while painting a house on the Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga., on the 17th ultime, and was instantly killed Gro. R. C. Todd, brother-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln, was arrested in Richmond, on the 231 for using incendiary language, but on being taken before the mayor was released, the charge not being