



Where breather the fee but fails belove as Where presents the beneath our feet.

And Freedom's soil beneath our feet.

For SALE .- The double cylinder Taylor press been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE PASSAGE of the bills increasing the revenue, and apportioning a system of direct taxation, leads us to consider what we may expect to pay as the price of the maintenance of the national honor. The unanimity with which these bills have been passed by Congress will be to the country the best assurance of their necessity and justice. There was no party feeling exhibited, and no voice of dissensing every measure for the restoration of the Federal authority. Our legislators looked at istence of the Republic, and, furthermore, that it became the country to meet the obligations which such a war imposed. In performing this difficult and delicate duty, they have ex\_ they are called upon to bear; they have patiently assessed their possessions, and these assessments have been fairly distributed. So that, judging from the conduct of Congress, the people may feel assured that, in paying the obligations of the Government, they do

not pay a single unnecessary dollar. Let us see what will be imposed upon Pennsylvania as her share of the burden. The Direct-Tax bill apportions as her quota \$1,946,-719 33. An easy income tax has been established, on all incomes over \$800 per an num, in which the surplus over \$800 is lightly taxed. Our municipal taxes, we do not think, will be larger than they were during the past year. Our State taxes will only be increased so far as it may become necessary to pay the interest on the State debt, and especially on the loan which the last Legislature originated to meet the expense of equipping our regiments for the war. In addition to these direct means of national revenue, our people will have to meet other expenses by the increased rate of revenue duties placed on the luxuries and the necessary articles of life. The derangement of trade and the depression in business will aggregate of these burdens may be very easily estimated, and we trankly add that they must he semewhat onerous.

The effect of this increased taxation upon the resources of the country will be to teach our people habits of economy and prudence. The justice of these taxes no one will quesmeet them with cheerfulness; and if we do not mistake the temper of the country, they will be cheerfully accepted and promptly paid. Their effect must be feit by all classes; and legislation, that no one class and no one interest will be burdened at the expense of another. If the poor man pays a few cents a pound more for his tea, and finds his grocery account larger on account of the duties on coffee, sugar, and other domestic articles almost as necessary to the existence and enjoyment of life, the rich man will find his income taxed by a tax which does not fall upon his less prosperous neighbor. An exemption is also made in the apportionment of the direct taxation, which is especially intended for the advantage of the poor man, and which secures him from the extreme operations of any unjust and arbitrary tax-collector or justice of the peace. Indeed, it seems that Congress has shielded poverty and labor in such a careful manner, that they cannot under any cir-

revenue laws of European nations. Our people will be taught to sacrifice elegance to comfort and luxury to necessity. Men who have occupied large mansions and paid enormous rents will be compelled to dispense with their splendor and pomp, and take refuge in the modest dwelling or the neat suburban villa. Our citizens have been living too fast for the last fifteen years, and this war will teach them that moderation which is such a republican virtue. The plethora of California gold has so filled up the national veins and arteries as to leave the nation in a high fever, and in many cases the disease is assuming the features of aristocracy, pride, avarice, and ostentation. We have seen that fondness for sudden and enormous wealth which has popularized stock gambling, land speculation, and rash commercial undertakings. The necessities of this war will relieve the body politic, and its functions will resume their easy, natural, and healthy course. And the economy, temperance, and simplicity which are so eminently the virtues of a repub lican form of government will once more characterize the habits of the American people. we compare our resources with those of England, France, and the other European nations, we can see how wonderfully we are blessed. Our resources are inconceivable. and although we are on the mere threshold of an investigation into the mineral and agricultural capabilities of our country, we have now open to our industry and enterprise the means of paying a debt a hundred fold larger than that which Congress imposes. Our mineral resources alone, the useful metals in the East, and the precious metals in the distant West, would do this; and yet in the sum of American strength and greatness they form a small and unimportant unit. The very military necessities of our Government will tend to decrease the burdens of its exchethe injury which our carrying trade may suffer, by absorbing our merchantmen. The clothing and equipment of our immense armies, and the demand for iron, coal, &c., will stimulate languishing manufactures. Their transportato labor in the construction of military roads, benefit the tillers of the soil, and our agricultural producers. Thus, while we pay our mo-

While it is well that in entering upon this war we should look it full in the face and see altogether be regarded as a mere matter of commerce, nor should its results only be considered as they affect our personal comfort and convenience. When we remember that better world for which his exemplary career, vernment, and that only under such a Government properly administered can we enjoy the very blessings of life and property, which Conern Virginia? So, then, this demand of Con- his head. His countenance presented a very American heart. Demagogues will arise to ago) was a daughter of Rev. Jos. CLABKSON, play upon the fears of the timorous and the of Lancaster county. A daughter, is the only cupidity of the grasping; to alienate our na- descendant who survives him. bought glorious destiny.

labor of our hands and the produce of our

Death of Bishop Bowman. The intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Right Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., Assistant Bushop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has awakened a teeling of profound sorrow throughout our whole State, not only among the members of the denomination of which he was a shining ornament, and to whose service he was devotedly attached, but among all classes of citizens, to whom he had endeared himself by his exemplary deport ment, his many Christian virtues, his amiable

and commanding character, and his superior He was a son of Major Bownan, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary army, and was born in the embrace the legal profession, but, after devoting considerable time to the study of law. his naturally strong devotional feelings were on which this paper has been printed for the past intensely aroused by the sudden death of his nine months. It is in excellent condition, having father, and he was thus led to assume the sacred calling for which he was pre-eminently fitted. After proper preparation, he was ordained a Deacon in this city by Bishop WHITE, in the year 1823, and at once took charge of St. John's Church, at Piqua, Lancaster county. In 1824, he was ordained priest. In October, 1825, he became rector

of Trinity Church, Easton, as well as of a newly-established congregation at Allentown, Pa. In 1828 he became the rector of St. James' Church, in Lancaster, which position he continued to hold up to the period of his election as Assistant Bishop, in 1858, and so sion heard, beyond the Disunion squad, who deeply was that congregation attached to him, have been avowedly and persistently oppo- that they would not permit his pastoral connection with them to be dissolved, even after that event. They insisted upon his continued the questien as became its solemn importance. residence at their parsonage, and that he They felt that a war was necessary to the ex. should devote as much special attention to them as his other ardnous duties would permit. The fidelity which he displayed during his

period he has been regarded as one of the most prominent and universally-respected divines of this State. He possessed the pecu-Church can never forget his extremely im | will be no difficulty in collecting the quote pressive style. His sermons and addresses, whether written or extemporaneous, were characterized by a chasteness and elegance of anguage, a depth of feeling, and a true eloquence, which reached the hearts, while they entertained and enlightened the minds of his hearers. A severe student during the earlier portion of his clerical career, as he advanced in years the importance of a close attention to pastoral duties was deeply impressed upon great sphere of his duties with exemplary care,

him, and for a long period he labored in this zeal and effectiveness. The election of the Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, as Bishop of this Diocese, was preceded by an animated contest in the Conventien of the Church between the friends of Bishop Bowman and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, have also the effect of a tax by cramping and D. D., (who now resides in New Yerk,) which contracting our usual means of income. The was finally terminated by the choice of the present incumbent. In 1848 Dr. Bowman was the collector proceeds at once to elected Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, but, | collect it by distraint and sale of his | coal business and airing himself, after a long period being warmly attached to his congregation, he goods, chattels, or effects at public auction. declined to accept that position. The failing Any possible way of resisting it is anticipated, health of Bishop Porren, and the ardnous and under the operations of the law, and with labors connected with this Diocese, induced the assistance of the army, no difficulty bethe Episcopal Convention, which assembled in | yond the difficulties of war need be anticipated. tion. It is the part of true patriotism to this city in May, 1858, to elect an Assistant The effect of it will be to place every citizen of the State in direct pecuniary relations with one, the division of sentiment which existed in | the Government. Among other things, the relation to what is popularly termed the High act provides that the amount due the Government shall bear interest at six per cent. on Church and Low Church feeling giving it pecuwe take it as one of the advantages of this liar interest. Those whose proclivities were of the former character generally preferred Dr. BOWMAN, and most of the others favored Dr. VINTON or Dr. STEVENS. After fifteen close ballots, Dr. Bowman withdrew his name, and moved that a committee of six clergymen be appointed to select a suitable candidate. A recess was taken, and on the reassembling of the Convention, the committee said they would withhold their report until another ballot (the sixteenth) was taken. It resulted in the selec-

ating; in the other, where they are derived tion of Dr. Bowman, the vote being as follows from Capital or Real Property, they are per-Dr. Bowman, 75; Dr. VINTON, 63; Dr. HARE 1; blank, 1. He was consecrated at Christ Church, in this city, on the 25th of August the peculiar contest which resulted in his election, it was soon allayed by the charm of Dr. Bowman's manner: and by his judicious and conciliatory course, devotion to his duties and peculiar fitness, he soon became much es teemed and beloved by all the congregations of the Diocese. His close attention to the laborious duties of his position became a theme of universal praise, and it is to his overanxiety to be thoroughly faithful, even at the risk of injuring his health, that his sudden death may be attributed. But a short time ago some of his friends in this city urgently solicited him to spend a portion of this summer at Atlantic City, and had he taken their advice his life might still have been spared. But duty summoned him to another quarter, and he would not neglect its demands. The ex citement in the western portion of this State. caused by the discovery of subterranean oil in that region, had attracted thither a large emihad been built, which he was called upon to consecrate. It was during a journey to But-Government maintained. ler, Pennsylvania, for this purpose, that his death occurred, under circumstances of a peculiarly-distressing character. His last sermon, we believe, was delivered in St. James' Church, at Lancaster, on Sun-

day, the 28th ult., and a day or two afterward he proceeded to Pittsburg. He left that city at an early hour on Saturday morning on the train of the Alleghany Valley Railroad for Butler. This route was a somewhat circuitous one, but he preferred it because shortened the stage ride necessary to reach that town. When the regular train had proceeded nineteen miles from Pittsburg, its further progress was arrested by some damages to the road, which had been caused by a heavy rain, and which workmen were repairing. A hand-car, which could carry but a limited num ber of passengers, was offered for the use of as Dr. Bowman was urged to get on it, but he declined to do so, and, with a number of his fellow-travellers, he preferred to walk to the point, some three miles distant, where they could again enter the cars of a regular train (or a stage). The hand-car and the pedestrians started simultaneously, but when they arrived at their destination it was noticed that one passenger was missing, and the others started at once, without him. The hand car started to return to the place where the first detention occurred, immediately, but when the man in charge of it reached a point abou a mile from his destination, he saw a body lying by the roadside and in an unnatural position, and his curiosity being excited, he stopped to examine it, when he found it was a corpse. Going back to the breach in the road, he found there Mr. Franklin ney out in taxes to the Government, the Go-WRIGHT, the engineer, who superintended the vernment returns it to us in payment for the

we are contending for a constitutional Go. so far as human minds can judge, peculiarly Pittsburg, and from that place forwarded to gress proposes to tax, it cannot be thought Lancaster on Sunday morning. It is supthat any sacrifice is too great. What would posed that he died between 8 and 9 o'clock life be under the tearful despotism with on Saturday merning, and it is believed that which a rebellious Confederacy would over his death was caused by apoplexy. When his shadow our community? And what safety body was found a slight scratch was percepticould there be for property with a Southern | ble on his nose, caused by the fall, and he had army encamped at Elkton, Hagerstown, Cum. | apparently wetted his handkerchief and placed berland, or any point in Maryland or North- it in his hat, to relieve himself from a pain in

repairs which were being made, and he recog-

nized the corpse when he beheld it as the

mortal remains of Dr. Bowman, whom he had

observed on the train, but who was probably

unknown to his tellew passengers, and whose

cheer his last hours, and no one to witness

the departure of his spirit to the brighter and

gress appeals to our feelings as men; to our interests as citizens; to our conscience as patriots. As patriots we think the people will Dr. Bowman was twice married. His first consider it; for if such an appeal is properly wife was Miss Sitgreaves, of Wilkesbarre. understood, we need make no other to the and his second wife (who died some years

tional affection, and sear our national conscience. They are busy with their intrigues nominations, were so devotedly attached to even now, but we have an abiding trust in the him that his death will cause a universal feelhonesty of the masses, and sustained by their | ing of profound regret in that community, and honesty and self-denial, the Republic can go create a void which no one can fill. This large number of people attended the usual conon in its great work, and accomplish our blood- feeling, too, will be shared by all who knew cert at this place last evening, to remark the fine him, and many a sad friend will feel that so figures in this painting.

much did he excel most of even those whom we regard as the best of men, in all Christian virtues, in unostentatious, genuine, and sincere piety, in all the nobler traits of human excellence, that they "ne'er shall look upon his like again."

A Risky Experiment. Degberry's great principle of putting "the nost desartless man" into office is likely to be carried out, advices from England say, by the appointment of Sir Robert Peel to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. He is an able, inconsistent, rattle-faced, eloquent man, now in his fortieth year, and, with all his taults of impulse, a thousand times better than his cold-blooded brother, Frederick, who is simply a frozen piece of political propriety, with red tape where his heart ought to be Year 1800. It was originally his intention to From March, 1855, to May, 1857, Sir Robert was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in Palmerston's Government, but he was wild as any matter that may furnish aid or comfort to the a colt, and would not keep in the track, so they nestly solicited to signify to their correspondents

had to part with him. We are puzzled to imagine why Palmerston should again run the risk of putting him into office—especially in such a responsible office as the Irish Chief Secretaryship, the occupant of which is virtually the ruler of Ireland. The Earl of Derby. Lord Glerely, Lord Broughton, Lord Hather ton, Lord Melbourne, and other eminent statesmen, have held this office. It was the first public civil appointment held, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, before entering into the Peninsular War, by the Duke of Wellington, and the late Sir Robert Peel held the post for

six years, 1812-1818. Considering the high responsibility of the office, and the excitable, not to say impracticable nature of the Irish people, there is much boldness in putting Peel into it. He may transpires pertaining to the reorganization of the turn out well,—he may have sown his political wild oats,-but Palmerston is making an ex-

periment of great risk. A CLOSE EXAMINATION of the bill to provide for direct taxation will show that it will be, in all the regiments upon one general camp ground long connection with St. James' Church, as all probability, the most effectual weapon the in the suburbs of Georgetown. His object is to have this difficult and delicate duty, they have ex\_ long connection with St. James' Gauren, as an production, as Government possesses to crush the rebellion. Steel the together for drill, which is practised during the hibited courage, caution, and candor. They well as the peculiar charm of his clerical and Drill, which is practised during the early and latter part of each day, avoiding the have told the people precisely what burdens personal manner, warmly endeared him to a By its provisions a tax of twenty millions of very large circle of friends, and fer a long dollars is apportioned among the different States of the Union, and this apportionment is made to apply equally to every State and Territory of the Union. South Carolina is liar faculty of attaining great excellence as a expected to furnish over three hundred and reader, a preacher, and a pastor. Those who sixty thousand dollars, while the Old Dominion heard him read the beautiful service of his will be called upon for nearly a million. There of the loyal States, and the question i immediately presented as to its collection in the insurgent States. The provisions of the bill are very elaborate, and the machinery for collecting the tax simple, extensive, and effectual. Most of these provisions anticipate, of course, existing affairs and seek to obviate and overcome the diffi culties they present. The tax goes into effect on the first day of the coming year. The President is instructed to divide the country into collection districts, and to appoint col- talent in the regiment. lectors. These officers have the power of ascertaining the income of the citizens, apportioning the amount to be paid by each taxable, and of enforcing its payment. They will, of course, act with our army, and, as it advances Southward, it will be followed by the tax-collector. Thus, if a citizen of the Carolinas refuses to pay his quota,

> Direct Taxation-Our Income Tax. The tax of three per cent. upon all incomes above \$800, is a step in the right direction. If, as is probable, it be made permanent or continuous, after a time, our law makers will do well to put one ratio of taxation on mere incomes derived from personal exertions, and upon incomes derived from property. In the first case, a man's means of living are fluct-

manent, and generally liable to no rise or Congress has passed an act authorizing the issue of treasury notes and a subscription to the treasury loan. The smallest amount which may be subscribed to the loan is five hundred dollars. Each bond bears interest at 7 3-10 cott. per cent. per annum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his late report. The treasury notes may be issued of any denomination not less than five dollars. They may be used in payment of public dues, and it is evidently intended that they shall be used as public currency, and as such enter into general circulation. The amount of the notes thus in circulation shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars. The operation of such an act cannot but be beneficial to the country. It will establish and strengthen the Government, by organizing a new system of currency, whose great value will be as a connecting link between the knowledge of the enemy's position and numbers people and the Government. Each note will that his command was composed of raw recruits the holder of each note will have an additional artillery force having but twelve rounds, hardly

most cheering signs of the times is that the disaster at Manassas has not weakened the attachment of the people of Kentucky to the Union. for in the elections which took place there vesterday the anti-Secession candidates appear to have been as successful as in the late

ATLANTIC CITY.-The warm weather of the last few days has rendered this favorite resort so essencial to the comfort of Philadelphians, that, despite the hard times, the excitement in relation to the war, and the general disposition to retrench exconditures of all kinds, few of the regular trains on the admirably-managed Camden and At even for a brief period the invigorating and delightful atmosphere, and the many other attractions f Atlantic City, at a time like this, can fail to be safe and well-conducted railroad, we can reach uch a charming retreat.

The hotels are rapidly filling up, and the United tates, under the efficient management of Mr. Mc-Kibbin, has attracted a large number of our most respectable and distinguished citizens, who are

vidently enjoying themselves very much PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE—The postmaster gives notice that hereafter all persons having applying for letters, as an evidence that they are ntitled to recoive the letters. This rule does not apply to owners, but to those who may represent them. The adoption of a rule of this kind has long been needed as a means of preventing letters from falling into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying into the hands of persons who are not austifying a vote of 42 ment. A company of flying artillery, numbering 90 ment of the person and person in the person in the person of the person in the person of the pers apply to owners, but to those who may represent | Legislatures falling into the hands of persons who are not auhorized to receive them. As the system has been adopted to protect box holders, they should cheer fully co operate with the postmaster in order that it may be thoroughly enforced.

vania Railroad Company will issue excursion ickets at \$2 10, to Lancaster and return, to those desiring to attend the funeral of Bishop Bownan. on Tuesday the 6th instant. Leave the depot Eleventh and Market streets, at 11 20 A. M., arriving at Lancastor at 2 10 P. M. Returning, can eave Laneaster at 7 12 P. M., arriving in Philaielphia at 10 30 P. M.

Public Amusements. Mr. J. S. Clarke takes his benefit and make his last appearance at the Walnut-street Theatre.

this evening. He appears in "The Babes of the Wood, 'in a new comicality called "Toodles a Father," written by D Walden, and in "The Volunteer's Return '' We should have noticed the previous performances, had this management intinated, as usual, that we were to have the usual THE WINTER GARDEN.—The splendid picture.

by Peter Kramer, of "The Zonaves of the French Guard," is now on free exhibition at Miller's Winter Garden, Vine street, below Eighth. A

LATEST NEWS THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

jority.

By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 5. Gen. McClellan and the Press. 'the representatives of the newspaper press, a Washington, recently held a consultation with Major General McClellan at his special invitation, when a committee was ununimously directed to be appointed, in view of the suggestions from him on that occasion, and to transmit them to the editors of all the newspapers in the loyal States

and District of Columbia. First. That all such editors be requested to refrain from publishing, either as editorial or as cor- as large or larger than at the last Congressional respondence of any descrip ion, or from any point, election Second. That they be also requested and ear

here and elsewhere, their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spir and in letter. The committee resolved that the Government be respectfully requested to afford the represents tives of the press facilities for obtaining and ma mediate'y transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly touching engage

Gen. McCLELLAE has signed his approval. I have no word of praise to bestow upon ou young liberator; but simply to state that if any man here knows and proposes to perform his duty it is the new commander of the forces on the Potomac. He is among the first on the street in the morning, and the last at night Without ostentation, he gives personal attention to much that

ments with the enemy

army under his command. The Pennsylvania Reserve. Major General McCall, now in command of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments here, forming al together a brigade of about 10 000 men, is bringing expessive noon day heat. We have had no finer-looking regiments of me

here than those recently from Pennsylvania. Hot Weather. We had the thermometer yesterday up to 94 deg. in the shade. It is cleudy, and a few degrees

cooler, to day. The Second Connecticut. This fine regiment is on route home. At least two thirds of the men will return in the same regi

Scarcity of Ice. Our citizens will be without ice if cargoes on the

way, and due, do not strive. The Highlanders on the Stage. The Highland Regiment will give a musical and iscellaneous entertainment, in the theatre here,

Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the widows of those members of the regiment who fell on the 21st July. There is much musical and theatrica Miss Dix.

Miss Dix has been unsuccessful in her effert to gain access to our wounded at Manassas. The ladies whom I informed you she had sent forward were not permitted to pass Fairfax Court House. Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Fox, late Chief Clerk, now Assistant Secre tary of the Navy, has started on a short visit North, with the double object of attending to offi-

Union Citizens.

No Union citizens have been permitted to main in Fairfax county. A large number of them have gone North, whence they came leaving farms stock, furniture, &c., at the mercy of the rebels, who drove them off

Miscellaneous. A bill which has passed both Houses, praviding for the punishment of crimes against the United States, visits with imprisonment and fine any one who enlists persons, white or black, to aid the rebellion, as well as those enlisted; while another kindred bill debars the owner of a slave who em ploys him in a similar service, from any claim for his recovery, thus freeing the slave from his dis-

Through the efforts of Gen. Sickles, an important provision has been adopted by Congress All volunteers accepted by the President and mustered into service for one, two, or three years, or for and during the war, are to be paid from that time without waiting until they reach the randezvous.

The increased pay of \$4 per month to the volum from the Treasury of about twenty millions. This provision has been embodied in the form of law. Arrivals from Pennsylvania.

Kirkwood's-E. McGowan, J. P. Frank, H. Harrold, F. L. Artimus, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbune. M. Wilder and lady, Morris Peters, J. R. Wal Willard's-Ohas. Heebner, W. H. Baker, John Powdir, A G. Bosengarter, J. T. Beigham, W H.

Harding, Thos. Baumgarden, D. Selrion, A. C. Adamson, S D. Hall. National-... W. M. Groves, Nathan C. Gove. Brown's-Samuel Hare, M. M. Murphy, J. A. Baor, H. E. Clark, C. Maron.

Gray, A A. Pancust,, A. C. Lallman, W. W.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PIERCE.

Boston, August 5 -Brigadier General Pierce publishes a statement in regard to the Great Bothel fight, in which he asserts that he advanced under explicit orders, but that the plan of attack epresent the honor of the Government, and with only twenty rounds of ammunition, his small pecuniary interest in having the honor of the sufficient for five minutes' fire; that the cause of the firing into friendly regiments was owing to the neglect of General Butler to notify the detachment which joined him from Newport News to wear or recognize the white badge worn on the arm. General Pierce, in conclusion, says that after

sity to the sea side than these which left here on Government in superseding the Police Board yesterday and on Saturday. No one who enjoys and imprisoning the Marshal and Commisand the inestimable rights which they framed it to is in charge of the coast from San Lois to

several States, to be laid before their respective men, of Titus county, are to be stationed at Fort Legislatures

afirmative.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 4-via Baltimore. The Vermont Regiment is now embarking at Newport News, and will sail for New Haven early to-

Boston the celebrated Winans steam gun. Professor La Mountain has discovered that the

arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

ritution, or call immediately a National Conven-

ion. He said the petition was accompanied by a let

general convention, to meet at Louisville. K-n ucky, to take measures for the restoration of peace

the country

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, said that no man wa

mr. Cantille, of Virginia, said that he man was more in favor of peace than himself, but in the presence of a large army to overthrow the Government, he thought it very inopportune Such an amendment ought not to be offered till such an army was disbanded. He thought that such an amendment, instead of producing peace, would only prelaing the civil was

prolong the civil war Mr McDougall, of California, said the passage of such an amendment was not only inapportue, but cowardly The amendment was disagreed to—

yeas 9 nays 29
The yeas were as follows:
YEAS—Messrs Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright,
Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Pearce, Polk,

Powell, and Sautsbury.

The bill was then passed.

Mr Trunsuch, of Illinois, from the Committee

on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to appeals in certain land cases in the State of Cali-

the case of the contested seat from Kunsas Mr Lang, of Kansas, said the he had never

accepted the appointment of Brigadier General, or soled in any way as Brigadier. If the Kansas

his duty to lead them, and when he did accept any

such appointment he then would inform the Senate. and resign his seat. After further discussion, the

Mr. FEFSENDEN, of Maine, explained that it

referred only to the acts connected with the mili-

ction, but, after further explanation, withdrew

so as to idergase the pay four deliars per month, instead of two Carried—yes 18, nays 17

Mr. Wilson moved to amend, by adding the

bill approving and legalizing the military procla-ms ions of the President.

The Senate then went into executive ression.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

may heres to s sede Messrs Bisgsam of Ohio, and Lovejoy, of Illi-

nois, severally objected to the reception of the re-

the motion was disagreed to
Mr Diven, of New York, introduced a resolu

intended to call up the joint resolution.

Mr Psance withdrew his objection.

ornia, which, after amondment, was passed.

LARGE UNION MAJORITIES

A Rencontre at the Galt House SENATE. Louisville, Augus: 5 - The logislative elections The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning Mr King of New York, presented the petiti took place to day. Mr. Harney, the editor of the of circular of Western New York, in favor of the satablishment of a national armory at the village Democrat, was elected over ox Governor Merriweather by from 900 to 1,100 majority, which represents the Union me jurity in J fferson county.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, presented the memoral of Afred Guthrie, on the subject of a steam The Union majority in this city is about 6 000. all of Altred Suthers, on the subject of a steam sating battery.

Also, the pention of citizens of Itlinois in favor Judge Buckner (Union) is elected over James B Clay, in Fayette county, by from 500 to 600 maprosecuting the war with energy.
Mr Saulsbury of De aware, moved to take up Richard C. Anderson, (Union,) a nephew of Gen he resolution which he offered some time since proposing amendments to the Constitution for the adjustment of the present difficulty. The motion was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 24. The yeas Anderson, of Sumpter fame, has been elected in Franklia county by from 300 to 400 majority.

J W. Jacobs (Union) is elected in Old Hall were as follows:

Messrs Breckinridge, Bright, Carlile, Johnson
(Mo), Lathum, McDougall, Pearce, Polk, Powell,
Rice, and Saulsbury
Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to take up the The returns thus far indicate a Union majority All was quiet at the polis.

A pistol rencontre occurred at the Gult House late this afternoon between Edward Crutchfield and Thomas Savage, wherein both were severely isjured, the latter probably fatal.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS. PRINCE NAPOLEON. Only Fifteen Cannon Lost at Bull Run-

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON. Aug 5 -The Senate, at an early hour this afternoon, went into executive session on the army appointments, including those for the new regular regiments. Many of them were warmly debated. No adjournment had taken place at half past ten o'clock. Prince Napoleon visited the navy yard to-day, companied by the French minister, and was re-

eived with a national salute, and the tri-color was lisplayed in his honor. He was conducted through the yard by Captain shigreen and the officers, by whom he was hos-It now appears certain that the rebels have only ifteen cannon belonging to our army

Several nights ago the rebels were greatly alarmed, fearing an attack was to be made upon them in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House. Accordingly, about 1 500 men were sent to that vicinity. Strong parties of their cavalry are conticually scouring the country this side of Fairfax Court Houss. It is not known what number of rebel troops they have there, but they are making preparations by mesus of the railroad to reinforce Vicuna, Centreville, and the Court House, when wer they may deem it necessary. Late events have emboldened them in their operations.

Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry at the Point of Rocks.

Three Killed and Five Wounded. SARDY HOPK, August 5 -A detachment of the Twenty eighth New York surprised a squad of ebel cavalry, at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, this morning, killing three, wounding five, and capturing seven, with their horses. The party

recrossed the river without loss. It is reported that a considerable body of rebel avalry recompled Martinsourg on Saturday. There is no danger of an attack upon this post. The camp was startled this morning by continued rapid firing along the Maryland Heights, in the riginity of the encampment. The regiments and battalions were formed ready to repel invasion, but it proved to be a sham skirmish of the Twelfth

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered a resolution that a President of the Senate be elected to act in the absence of the Vice President, and hold his Corporal A. Alorgo Craw, of the New York Nin:h, died. yesterday, of typhoid fever. Private James McGoldrick, of Company I, Pennoffice until his successor is elected, and perform all the duties of the President. pro tem

Mr. Collakab's resolution was discussed at some length and laid ever.

Mr Poster of Connecticut, moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the case of the contested seafform Kansay. sylvania Twenty-Eighth, was accidentally shot

The weather is intensely hot to-day. Military Preparations in Missouri. MEXICO, Mo. August 5—By to morrow night, or the next morning, the county seats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Galloway, Addraine. Pike, R. Ha, Marco, Randolph, Haw ri, Macon, Marion. Lewis. Knox. Clark, and Livingston countes, by a simul taneous movement, will be occupied by strong bonies of United States forces, strong Gones or parea graves forces, the commanding (fittors of whom will appoint a committee on public safety from among the most responsible citizens of the consty, whose duty it shall be to preserve the peace in their respective countries. Each committee shall consist of not

counties Each committee shall consist of not more than five persons, and whenever it can consistently be done the proper county officers shall be selected at members.

No one thus appointed shall be permitted to decline, or shall fail to perform his duties, under such paralities as the commanding officer shall mix. These committees are charged according to orders issued by General Pope, with the view of maintaining pasce and order in their respective counties. and shall have power to gail out all citzens of the county to assemble at such time and place, and in such numbers, as may be necessary to secure these objects. o secure these objects
Any one who shall refuse to obey such cell will

any one was state relice to stopy step out with the turner over to the military authorities. If the people of the counties respectively are not able or willing to enforce the peace among the enselves and to prevent the erganizing of companies to make war upon the United States, the military force will war upon the United States the military force will perform the service, but the expense must be paid by the county in which such service is necessary. To seem to their property or money will be at once made and collected by the filter in command. Upon the call of a majority of the committee of public seafety in each county, troops will be sent to keep the peace, but as such expeditions are for the benefit of the people concerned, who have in nearly every dass the nower to tions are for the benefit of the people concerned, who have in nearly every 0486 the power to discharge the service themselves, the troops sent will be quartered upon them, and subsisted, and transferred by the county in the manuacy above specified, the whole period it may be necessary for them to remain. If, in consequence of disturbance, but reported, and the general commanding finds it necessary to send a force into any county to restore order, they will, in like manuacy, he histed more than county, unless combinations against

leted upon the county, unless combinations against the pesse are too powerful to be resisted. LATER FROM TEXAS.

Galvest n papers to the 30th ult. contain the following news: As to the blockade, the Civilian, of the 19th has the following:

"The schooner Wilcox, Capt Crone, arrived
there on Wednesday night from Indianola, via
f San Luis. and saw no blookade. The upper
constitution of the control of the c

oraising "

The s-me paper has the following Indian news. "A letter from Fort Chedbourne to the Austin Gazette says that on the 231 ult a scout under charge of Lieut Robert Cotter, Capt. Davidson,

human affairs, it becomes the day of congress or provide for the appointment of commissioners to procure an armistice to preserve peace at all events, and directed so to compromise as to preserve the Union, if possible If this cannot be done, to previde for a peaceful separation of those states which have saceded and of others which with sacrifice and sorrow and threatens to over-intelligence:
The Cotumbia Democrat has seen two samples survive to us, when it is ever, the republican form of good blasting and rids powder, made in Bracoria by the Messrs Chirougo S L S Ballowe's "Coast Defence!" Company

bert are graduates of the Georgia Military Insti-From the N. Y. Express of last evening.]
This morning, at 8 o'olook, a brutal occurrence
which promises to end in a murder, transpired in

Correct. Martin, of Calmore county, Londonderry,) is one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He is over and discipline prevail there since the prohibition of intoxicating drinks. Hereafter all packages sont to Old Point, belonging to officers on 1850, was appointed judge in November, 1860. Both has a Broadlands, near tribman, having been born at Broadlands, near tribman, having been born at Broadlands, near tends of the spirituous liquors found in an Irishman, "at present," as he always has been.

Pour News, and will sail for New Haven early to morrow. It is said that Col. Bendix has resigned, which has casted, of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He is ported. Martin, M. P for Pontepact, from 1847 to 1850, was appointed judge in November, 1860. Both has a been dependent of the protect of the morrow. It is said that Col. Bendix has resigned, but he still remains at Newport News.

It appears that two men envered the saleon at packages sont to Old Point, belonging to officers or privates, are to be ex-missed by the Provost Marshall, having been born at Broadlands, near turned over to the hospital. Because of the morrow. It is all that Col. Bendix has resigned, but he still remains at Newport News.

Bonzey, Hants, in 1784. Sir Emerson Tennent is an Irishman, "at present," as he always has been.

FUNERAL OF BIBBOF Bowman—The Pennsylvanic Railroad Company will issue exoursion. his friends to take drinks

The bar tender, Albert Uhl, subsequently got
into an alterestion with the sailor about paying for
the drinks, in which Uhl dealt the sailor a heavy

From St Louis.

Six New Regiments for the WAR—Arrival of all of the Steamer Fulton.

New York, Aug. 5.—The ste

EXTRA SESSION. Washington, Aug. 5, 1861.

passed.
The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill authorising additional enlistments in the navy, striking out the word "marines" The oll was paged.

The Senate just resolution, authorizing experiients with James' rifled cannon and projectiles, The Sanute bill to increase the engineer corps and topographical engineer cores with an amendment providing for the appointment of two additional Inspectors General of the army, came additional Inspectors General of the army, came up.

Mr. Blain, of Missouri, stated that the House has three times substantially passed this bill.

Mr. Porten, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill, providing for holding District and Chronit Courts of the United States during the temporary absence or inability of the judges Pussed

Mr. Porten also reported the Senate bill, requiring an oath of ellegiance and to support the Construction from those in the civil service of the United States. A refusal to take the oath chall be a cause for dismissal—the breeking of it to sub

and a second that the Senate so life the House, and and more that the Senate concur in the House ation moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to Mr Breckingings. of Kantucky, called for the yeas and mays on the amendment of the House, which was agreed to—yeas 24 mays 11, as follows: Nays—Messis. Breckingings, Bright, Carille, Cowan, Johnson (M.). Latham, Posice, Pelk. Powell. High, and Sanisbury.

Mr. Breckingings presented a patition, signed to senious of the sense of by 600 citis ms of Muagers county, New York, deprecating civil war as leading to disunion, and asking Congress to pass amendments to the Con

or, stating that many more names would be sen' if Congress continued in sousion a few days longer.
Mr HARRIS, of New York, presented the maceive it.

On motion of Mr. Strvens, of Pennsylvania, the Heuse took up the Senate bill, adding four dellars per month to the pay of the neu commissioned officers and musicians of the volunteers, morial of the Champer of Commerce of New York on the tariff. It was read and laid on the table. on the tariff It was read and laid on the table.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Washington Passenger Railway Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr Hale of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorising Charles T. James to rife one large pannon and to have it tested, and also to provide for an examination of James' projectile for rifad

for an examination of James' projectile for rifled cannon. Agreed to:
Also, a resolution that the salary of Asbury Dickins, late Secretary of the Senate, be continued one year. Laid on the table.
Also, a bill to provide for further enlistments in the navy of the United States. Passed.
Mr. WILSON moved to take up the House bill to promote the efficiency of the engineer corps.
Eaveral amendments were made to the bill.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment went to add four deligars new month to the new of ment to add four deliars per month to the pay of the privates and non commissioned officers of the volunteers serving for three years. olunteers serving for three years.

After some discussion, the amondment was withdrawn with the view to offer it in a separate Mr. Jounson of Missouri, offered an amend ment, that this Congress recommend to the Go-vernors of the several States, that delegates be so lected by each Congressional district to form a

General Butler on the Contraband Que stion.

g aphic order from Lieutenant General Scott, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of this decomment, four regiments and a half including Col Baker's California Regiment, to Washington via Baltimore. This order reached me at two calcold A. M., by special boot from Baltimore. Believing that it emanated because of some pressing exigency for the defence of Washington, I sand my orders before daybreak for the embarkation of the troops, sending those who were among the very best regiments I had. In the course of the following day they were all embarked for Baltimore, with the examption of some 400, for whom I had not transports ion al hourd I had not transports ion al hourd I had not transport a ion al hourd I had all the transport force in the hands of the Quartermaster here,

port force in the hands of the Quartermaster here, to sid the Bay line of steamers which, by the same of der from the Lieut. General, was directed to furversely morning. Their appearance, though war worn, was in the highest degree soldierly. Brigade, after it is formed, should signify a desire paring for an advance movement, by which I hoped

Mr Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of pri-vates and non commissioned officers of the army, and volunteers, marines, and sailors. The bill provides an increase of two deliars per month. Laid over Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in relation to the supposed extractly and the droers into ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hamston, where I was then throwing up ontracted works to enable me to hold the town with a small force, while Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in relation to the army and volunteers of the United States. The bill legalises and approves the preclamations of the President calling cut the volunteers, &c.

Mr. Prance, of Maryland, objected to its present carridge in the present carries and the present carries are the present carries I was then throwing up charactered works to onable me to hold the town with a small force, while
I advanced up the York, or James river. In the
village of Hamptonthere were a large number of
negroes, cemposed, in a great measure, of women
and children of the men who had fied thither
within my lines for projection, who had essated
from maranding parties of rebels who had been
gathering up able-bodied blacks to sid them in
constructing their batteries on the James and
York rivers. I had employed the men in liampten in throwing up entrenchments, and they were
working zealously and efficiently at that duty,
saving our addiers from that labor under
the gleam of the mid day sun. The women were
earning, sub-tantially, their own subsistence
in washing marketing, and taking care of the
glothes of the soldiers, and rations were being
served out to the men who worked, for the support
of the children. But by the evacuation of Hampton, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of
troops, leaving me scarcely 5,000 men outside the
Fort including the force at Newport News, all
these black people were obliged to break up their mr Powell, of Activery, reason the objection, and the bi'l was laid over.

Mr. Wilson moved to take up the bill increasing the pay or privates and non-commissioned officers of the army and volunteers and marines and sall-

ms loss of the President.

Mr. Bracking Des said this amendment looked a little like an old friend, the j intresolution approving &c, but thought, with some omissions, it looked like leaving the other resolution alone.

Mr. Wilson and there was an omission; but he these black people were obliged to break up their homes at Hampton fleeing across the creek within my lines for protection and support. Indeed, it was a most distressing sight to see these poor orea tures, who had trusted to the protection of the arms of the United States and who aided the troop of the United States in their enterprise, to be thus The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was obliged to fise from their homes, and the homes of their masters, who had deserted them and become not ingitives from tear of the return of the rebel soldiery, who had threatoned to shoot the men who had prompth for us and to carry off the woman.

In Samuel & Curtis, of towa stating that he has represented the control of the state has pent to the Governor of his State his resignation as Representative from that State, duties of a military character prompting him to this course, substantially past hard labor, 175 women, 225 [It will be recollected that he has recently been appointed a Brigadier General | the second of the

tion as Representative from that State, duties of a military character prompting him to this course. [It will be recollected that he has recently been appointed a Beig-diar General |

Mr. Vallandigham, of Onio. introduced a joint resolution, relating to the holding of a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution On his motion, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union

The House passed the Senate bill to create a metropolitan police system for the District of Columbia, and establish a police therefor. The bill was not even read.

Mr. Calvert of Maryland, offered a preamble, setting forth that, while it is the duty of Congress,

Research Pierce, in conclasion, says that after General Pierce, in conclasion, and the state of the battle had taken piece, and public opinion had fashed method on me the opprobrium of the defeat, I applied for a court of inquiry, that the fatter might be set aright, and the blame, if there was any, rate on the proportioner. In answer on my applied for a character of inquiry owned reveal far too much that would injure the service.

Maryland Legislature.

Baltinon, any my demand, I received but one reply, that a sourt of inquiry owned reveal far too much that would injure the service.

Baltinon, and the blame, if there was any, that a sourt of inquiry owned reveal far too much that would injure the service.

Baltinon, and a possible in the form and the country, and price of the country, and price of the country, and price of the country of the countr

may herea; so a second threatens the integrity of the Union and the over throw of the Government, all res lutions and resommendations designed to make terms with armed rebells are either cowardly or treasposhie Onjection being made, Mr. Divan moved a ruster of 56 yeas to 36 nays, two thirds being necessary for that purpose.

Several gentlemen having introduced resolutions instruction the expediency of locating it at specified places in Indiana and Oliver of the Aleghanies to inquire into the expediency of locating it at specified places in Indiana and Oliver of the Indiana and Oliver of the Armedian to the Union, had been driven or allowed to the from the Confederate States. I should have no doubt on this question, had I not seen it stated that an order had been issued by General McDo well in his department substantially forbidding all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines, or being barhoved.

presented under the rule.

master, or his master flad from him? Indeed, how are the free born to be distinguished? Is one any Mr. Vallandichan asked what had become of more or less a fugitive slave because he has la-Mr. Vallandighar asked what had become of the right of petition.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on a labored, if I understand it, he is to be harbored. Professor La Mountain has discovered that the rebels are mounting two very large guns on Sewall's Point, with the idea of annoying the shipping at Old Point, if not reaching the Forviver, and having taken a steady, deliberate tress.

From St Louis.

From

March 31, 1863, at two hundred and thirty-nine; to be apportioned among the several States, in accordance with the act of 1860. The bill was I am, sir, your obedient servent.

THE CITY.

letter to General Scott from the pen of one of our most eminent citizans, written since the battle of Manassas, has been signed by the Mayor and others Copies have been left at the Exchange and Philadelphia Library for a few days, where all who wish will have an opportunity of signing it. It is to be hoped that the opportunity will be embraced by thousands, for the letter certainly expresses the sentiments of the people of Philadelphia:

Mr Porter also reported the Senate bill, requiring an oath of sliegiance and to support the Construction from those in the divil service of the United States. A refessal to take the oath shall be a cause for dismissal—the breaking of it to subject the offender to indictment for perjury. The bill was passed.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the member from New York, who endeavered to introduce a resolution denousing over forty members of this House who was deferred to this House who was a cowards and traitors deserves the consumer of this House and of all good particle, for its falsity and arrogance, and for the insplit to his peers contained in his uaparlumentary resolution.

Mr. Cox, of Indiana, reminded Mr. Cox that the gentermal [Mr. Diver] who offered the resolution to which he referred was not now in his soat.

Mr. Cox replied that he wanted his own resolution to which he referred was not now in his soat.

Mr. Cox replied that he wanted his own resolution to motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the House refused to suspend the rules to receive it.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the House took up the Sanate bill, adding four deliars per month to the pay of the non commissions. quality required. In peace and war you have been is securious and pride. Called uoon in every emergency, whether of domestic difficulty or sioned officers and musicans of the voluntours, marices, seamen, and ordinary seamen, and approving and legaliging all the acts uncer the overlamation of the President, after March 4 1861, respecting the army and navy regarding them of the same effect as if they had been warranted by the previously expressed will of Cengress.

Mr VALLARDIGHAM objected, unless there could be a distinct vote on the scool discotion, approving the acts of the President.

Mr. STEVENS moved to reduce the proposed increase of pay from four to two dollars. He remarked that the expenses of the Government were at the rate of a million and a quarter per day. He could not see where the money was to come from hence his amendment.

a the rate of a million and a quarter per day. He could not see where the money was to come from heach his amendment.

The amendment was rejected—year 32, nays 66.

Mr. Vallandigham's mo ion to strike out the second section of the bill being under consideration.

Mr. Wickilffe asked to be excused from voting, stating that he did not approve of all the measures of the Precident

The House refused to excuse him, but when his name was called he was absent

Mr. Vallandigham's motion was rejected—yeas 18, nays 74. The bil was then passed in the same form as it came from the Sens.e

Mr. Lovator, of Illinois, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law as exempts a winces, who testifies Jeffere an investigating committee, from presenting in a court of justice

Mr. Wickilffe said that he would yobe for it, as under that ou use the contractor and company who stole the Indian bonds got cl. ar.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned. To LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. &c.

FIRST REGIMENT KHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS. TREST REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

—Colonel A E Buchside, in behalf of the fillers and men composing his command, desires us to make a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and generosity of the citigans of Philadelphia to make a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and generosity of the citigans of Philadelphia to wards the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. By an order received on the morning of the 26 h July from Major-General Dix. by a telegaphic order from Licutemant General Scott, I gaphic order from Licutemant General Scott, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of this by most thankfully remouphored, as they were

They were greeted with hearty appliance at various points on their march, and heir frier descened to be legion. We learn that the regiment is about being paid off and mustered out.

building the entrepolments there. I had, ave days previously, been enabled to mount for the first time, the first company of Light Artillery, which I had been empowered to raise, and they had but a single rified cannon, andren six pounder. Of course, everything must and did yield to the supposed exigency and the orders. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it away to troops from this department, while it away to recessitated. · ANOTHER REGIMENT ACCEPTED. - Colonel particularly distinguished himself in the Orimea. V Colonne Banten's Fire Zonaves .- The Fire Z unves are requiring with much spirit. Colonel Baxter will at once assume command, and the regiment will be a first class organization. TRIED REGIMENT RESERVE BRIGADE.-The

COL. MUBPHY'S RECIMENT .- The men of

CANNON FOR THE SOUTH .- Yesterday morning a large number of spiended reflect calmon, am-balances, and engage ge-wegons, were sent South, over the Baltimore road. More will be sent over the same road to day.

ARRESTED .- Last evening Colonel Romaine Lojeshe arrived at the Central Police Station with a gased having charge of one of the captains of his regiment, which is now encomped at Oxford Park. It seems that the captain had used improper language towards the colonal, when the latter ordered the guard to a rest him. The guard were repulsed by the captain, who drew his sword and made quive a scatter among them. The unions man was finally secured, and, by orders of Gen. Scott, who was immediately and any orders of Gen. Scott, who was in the central colonal to Fort Delaware and tried. The prisoner was locked up in one of the cells at the Central Police Station, and will be sent to Fort Delaware to-day. He will, in all probability, be shot. Lojesno arrived at the Contrar Police Station with bility, be shot.

READY FOR LAUFCHING -The steam sloopof war Tuscovers, the see of which was laid about four weeks ago, is nearly ready for bounding. The work has been pushed forward in an unpreceshorter time, probably, than any similar descrip-tion of ve-sel has ever been constructed in this country. It was the desire of the Government that the sloop should be completed in the bri fost ime possible, and that derice will be carried out.

cany K, of Colonel Murphy's regiment, who was left on Saturday evening, was so overcome by the heat or something ease, that he lay down on the payement in the neighborhood of seventh and chippen streets, where he was roobed of his gua, knapsark, haversuck canteen and cartridge box. In that condition he was found by the police, and Pocker Picked .- As a lady was leaving one

VOLUNTEER ROBBED .- A member of Com-

of the cars at the Baltimore depot, on Saurday evening, a young this thrust one of his hands into her dress pooked, and abstracted a portamonnele, containing five deliars. She detected the fellow in the set, and saving hold of him, held him until a police efficat took him in charge. The portamonnels was stignards found near the car, but it nonnaio was afterwards found near the car, but it

wa er at this time sfie desoportunt less for betoling, and the Sonnylkill and D haware are nightly peopled with equatic folk, who best the waters and half drown themselves. Several cases of loss of life have occurred, but not more than are usually recorded at this season. The tub on the island is always crowded, and a swimming school on Broad street likewise patronized

THE returned soldiers, considering their long and strict tenure in camp, have behaved xcollenly well There have been few cases of
drunkenness, although several regiments have
been paid off, and in many instances the soldier's
way has been wisely transferred in his wife, for rational household expenditure. The license which
is said to follow only simple that it is the sold to be aid to the charge of our volunteers.

RUN OVER .- Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Anthony John, aged cleven years, was run over by a furniture car at Spruce-street wharf, and briously injured. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

MEETING AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOK .-At noon to day a meeting will be need at the Philadelphia Board of Trade Room, to near an ad-dress on Maritin e Commerce. As the subject is of

more than usual impurtance, we have to doubt DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.-Yesterday morning an unknown watte women was plosed up at Thirteenih and Chestaut streets in a beastly state of int ricution. She was taken to the Eighth-

POSTPONED .- Yesterday afternoon the hearng in the case of the pirates on board the E tress was nostnoned until to-day. Several import

ATTERTED SUICIDE.—A colored woman, named Engabeth Brown, attempted to compute suicide, on Sunday, at Remoorph and Poprar streets, by taking a dose of lauda um. The woman was discovered and taken to the station-house, where the was resuscijated. DROWNED .- A lad, named John Martin,

aged nine years, was drown yes orday afternion at Fairmount Park. The body was soon afterwards secovered, at d conveyed to the residence of his father, in Lybrandt street. Sailing of the Steam-Corvette Richmond.

NEW YORK Aug 5 -The United States steam Public Sale -Thomas Birch & Scn will sell his day, at the auction store, No 914 Chestnut street, a large stock of new and second-hand fur-

niture worthy the attention of buyers. Adams' Expies Company have our thanks for Memphis papers of Monday and Tuesday