TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862.

THE END of one of the contested election of jurisdiction in the case of Stevenson party, not in the rebel army, than in any other vs. LAWRENCE, or rather, the question of the construction of the words of the act of the Legislature giving the court invisition differed over two months ago, was, on Saturday last, decided by a majority of the Court of Common Pleas in favor of the position maintained by Mr. Stevenson's counsel-viz: that the case was still in court, and should be proceeded with. The grounds of the decision are given in an able and elaborate opinion, delivered by Judge Allison, Judge Thomsson coinci ing, which seems to us to be perfectly conclusive on the subject. Apart from the common sense and common justice of this decision, the legal aspect of the question is pres nted in a clear and lucid manner, and good law proved in this case to stigmatize it as only worthy of the counaccord with equity and right. Judge Ludlow. delivered a dissenting opinion, still adhering to the singular view taken by him when the case was last before the court, and even going so far as to say that the duty of the court " was, on the last day of the term, to make a just decree according to the then existing state of the case." According to this novel doctrine, if the contestant finishes his case on the last day of the term, the court are bound to decide the case the same day without hearing any evidence on the part of the respondent, no opportunity being allowed for reply; and yet such decision is to be final! If not decided on or before the last day of the term the case is not to be decided at all. That these positions are wholly untenable we think abun-

dantly clear. Yesterday, the case was brought to a final determination. After the return of Mr. Law-RENCE was put in evidence, showing that Mr. evidence taken in the camps, under a commission issued by the court, long ago, showed that Mr. Stevenson was fairly elected, whether the army vote was unconstitutional or notupwards of sixty minors and numbers of unnaturalized foreigners having voted for his opponent—but contested technicalities delayed the trial of the cause until the jurisdiction hitch occurred, which has just been disposed of. The Supreme Court having since decided the whole army vote to be unconstitutional, it became unnecessary to take up again the evidence of fraud in detail. The case was very sharply contested and was fought with ability on both sides. Mr. Stevenson may be congratulated on his well-deserved success, for which his able and indefatigable counsel, Messrs. Brewster and Conarroe labored with untiring assiduity.

There is but one more case to he decided. and that is the case of Thompson vs. Ewing. This is a contest for the Sheriffalty, and, as it rests upon precisely the same grounds as the case just decided, we had hoped that Mr. Ewdecision against him. We were disposed to scaffold, our inmost being is thrilled with a populous cities of the North. As showmanner in which he retired from the contest, and only regret that the able and ingenious speech of his counsel (Mr. CASSIDY) prevents us from doing so.

case of Mr. LAWRENCE it is nothing but a want of preparation and a want of means that leads him to abandon the case. There is no concession to the justice and equity of Mr. STEvenson's claim, but a surrender based upon the want of time and money. No such want, however, exists in the case of Mr. Ewing, and we are informed by Mr. Cassiny that that gentleman intends to maintain his place for a little while longer by inaugurating a legal contest on new issues. "The answer is ready," says Mr. CASSIDY, "and will disclose such a state of facts as, notwithstanding the votes of volunteers, will show that Mr. Ewing, the present incumbent, is entitled by the vote cast in the city, to retain his office." According to this announcement, we are to have this case conducted here-Ewing. It becomes now a mere question for the conscience of the incumbent Sheriff, and the ingenuity of Mr. Cassiny. We do not have shown to these gentlemen, but we are convinced that the suspicion of fraud on the part of Mr. Thompson and his friends does not exist in the mind of any reasonable and unprejudiced man.

may, perhaps, thank us for a piece of history on the subject is very vivid. We know different regiments, and sought to control and falsify their franchise. In many cases whole regiments were not allowed to vote. Out of twenty thousand volunteers who went from Philade phia, but three thousand are published as having recorded their votes. Minors and aliens, sutlers and sutlers' clerks, persons not in the military service, were allowed to vote, and pressed into the service of these friends of Mr. Ewing. "The assistant surgeon of Ballier's regiment," writes our correspondent, November 11, "avers that he saw a preminent Democratic politician of Philadelphia in the tent of one of the officers the evening of the election day; some of the sealed ballot-boxes were opened in his presence, and additional papers placed therein." "The men were greatly confused about candidates," wrote our special correspondent on the election day, and a large number of them exhibited little or no and his friends, knowing that enormous frauds have been committed on his behalf, now propose to enter a prolonged contest and keep him in office by the tardiness and delay of a legal proceeding.

Mr. Cassidy will remember that when this contest was first opened, and when the friends of Mr. Thompson seemed disposed to interpose the law in the way of Mr. Ewing's assumption of office, there was a loud manifestation of indignation on the part of a large portion of our press, and mass meetings of angry Democrats were held in Independence Square. Partisans talked about cattempts to nullify the decision of the people at a public election," "the disfranchisement of volunteers," " the machinations of election rehels." and "a plot to defraud the people." We had indignant rhetoric and emphatic oratory, and such an exhibition of sensitive virtue as we can scarcely hope to look upon again. Mr. Ewing was admitted to his place, and all people rejoiced in the decree -none more so than those who opposed him. Now, the highest judicial authority of the State decides that the claims of Mr. Ewing to the office were unconstitutional—that he holds his place by a misinterpretation of the law of the land—that, in fact, he is not, according to the returns in the possession of the Prothonotary, the Sheriff of Philadelph'a. This is a pla'n statement of the case. Will he now practise the lesson so noisily taught by his friends in November last? Will he be a party to a fraud upon the people? Will he attempt to disfranchise the citizens of Will he attempt to disfranchise the citizens of the superannuated Times! do not stire the suprementation of the case of Brown, the case referred to the them—these we have had before. Now we see the tail of English malignity. Driven from one misreting on the case of Brown, the case referred to the the gentleman from New York, be says:

"When the case was brought up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the beneat principle was assumed that war gave to the soverein full right to take the persons and confiscale the property of the enemy, wherever found; and that the mitigation of the gentleman, or less affect the service of the suprement of the supremen January he is not justly Sheriff in June; and surrender the office which he does not legally

It is of little moment to us whether the office of Sheriff is filled by Robert Ewing or We agree with Mr. Cassiny in speaking of Mr. Ewing as "a worthy gentleman and an excellent officer." But this is not a question of personal preferences or individual merit. It is one of justice to the people-of honor among men. Mr. Ewing may hold on to his office for a number of weeks or months by availing himself of the intellect and industry of such able ments of the place, and the honor it may bring, and self-respect its possession must certainly

adjoining State of Delaware, are making ex- idea is a thing of the past. O, fog spectacled tensive preparations to induce the people of that State to decide against the war and the emancipation policy of President Lincoln. It is noticeable that there is a more bitter hostility to the Government, and a more steady exhibition of feeling in favor of the armed enemies of the Government in Delacases has been reached. The vexed point ware, among the leaders of the Breckinridge Border State. Forgetting that war has not channelled their fields and ruined their property, as in Kentucky, Maryland, Missonri, and patriotic example of the friends of the Union in those Commonwealths in supporting the emancipation plan of President Lincoln, they delight in making themselves an exception by organizing an intolerant pro-slavery party. An old Democratic friend in Delaware sends us a copy of the Delawarian, published at Dover, the capital of that State. It contains a call for a Democratic meeting to be held at Dover, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June. This call is instinct with the most virulent spirit of Secession, and would be denounced as treason by every loyal man in the other Border States. The patriots of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, would train-

ple such an appeal under foot, and would

tenance of the traitors themselves. A single

extract from this call exposes the object of

"We cordially invite all persons, whether they

these self-constituted Democrats:

have heretofore co-operated with us in party orga-nization or not, who are in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and of the restoration of the Union as it was, and who are opposed to the wild schemes of EMANCIPATION and NEGRO EQUALITY of the Sectional and Abolition party now in power, to meet with us on that occasion." In the more than half column that follows this shameless misrepresentation of the " party now in power," there is no one word of denunciation of the Secession robbers and murderers of the South, and not a syllable of praise or encouragement of the brave men who are fighting to maintain the Union as it is, and to vindicate the Constitution. It is given out by the originators of this organization that they can easily carry Delaware on such a platform. They deserve credit for their candor, at least, and the people of Delaware will be blind indeed if they fail to be admonished by STEVENSON had a majority of 876 of the city | this demonstration. It cannot be forgotten by vote, the counsel for Mr. LAWRENCE having | them, and it should not be overlooked by no evidence to offer, frankly acknowledged the the Government, that no inconsiderable body fact, and the court entered a formal decree in of Secessionists within the borders of our favor of Mr. Stevenson. Thus the legally- little neighbor, were ready at an early day elected clerk at last receives his office. The to hand that Commonwealth over to the tender mercies of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators. Whether this continues to be their design, or whether the meeting to be held on Tuesday is simply intended to prove that they are determined to show their hostility to the war and their cordial fraternity with treason, a short time will decide. The question is, can such men induce the people of De-

laware to follow their lead and to endorse

their disaffection? Inspired by the remem-

brance that the cause in which our country is

now engaged is the most sacred and patriotic

triumph at the coming election by overwhelm

ing majorities.

ALL PASSIONS, good and bad, seem to gain in intrinsic force with the grandeur of the scale on which they are exhibited. The individual courage that defies martyrdom excites cur liveliest admiration; but when a band of sublime reverence for humanity, our most exranded conceptions can hardly touch the grandeur of such actual moral heroism. When single individual is mean, we turn from him with contempt; but if a whole nation deliherately give itself up to all the petty calumnies of spite, to all the tortuous intrigues of reengeful cunning, that it may wreak the bitterness of its jealousy upon a prostrate friend there are no limits to our scorn of such baseness, our haired of such faithlessness.

The attitude of England towards this country in the hour of her screet need is the most glaring example of national porfidy that the treason-blotched record of history can show. We drew our being from her loins: that ought to have given us a kinder bantismal than the blood of the Revolution. A weaned child, we strengthened the parent's hands by international treaties: that deserved a more generous return than the British Orders in Council. Since 1814, while, by our brawny vigor, developing our own stalwart proportions, we after upon affidavits of fraud, to come from Mr. have been infusing also, with the munificence of youth, new blood into the withered veins of England. Should this receive something a Ittle more ingenuous than her policy toward know what a legal voyage of discovery may us since the outbreak of the rebellion? Yet again and again are the old threatenings muttered, the old warnings ominously shricked, the old difficulties rehearsed with savagely malignant glee. The triumphant march of our arms has answered them, one by one. Bull Run and Ball's Bluff have been retrieved by a with such emphasis and cloquence that he hundred fields whose clay has been washed to mud by traitor's blood. The Middle States which may illustrate the manner in which have been reclaimed and reunited with us. that vote was obtained. Our recollection | The blockade has been made effectual. The Mississippi has been opened. The rebellion that the most desperate politicians of has been constricted in the huge folds of arthe Democratic party swarmed around the mies and fleets. And now that it is writhing its last; now that its contortionate struggles are growing feebler, and its waning powers warn England of the end-that charitable country changes its tactics. It cannot shut its eyes to the fact of our immediate success; but it puts forward the London Times to claim it as a mere condition of success. It was once: You cannot conquer the armies of the South; and now that Republican Liberty has flashed that black lie out of existence, it is: You cannot subjugate the people of the South. The last political leader of the London Times

ficulty, and seeks to establish it by likening the Federal Government's reduction of the South to a man's eating an artichoke. The point of the comparison, whether by parallelism or contrast, does not very lucidly appear. The writer begins abruptly by announcing the fact that an artichoke is a very pleasant vegetable, to be interest in the final result." On a vote like eaten "by one who has plenty of time this Mr. Ewing continues to hold his office, on his hands;" but that the necessarily leisurely way in which it must be eaten. leat by leaf, precludes its enjoyment by travellers "by the express train." This is meant to insinuate, we presume, that England and Providence (this last is an addition of our spontaneous generosity—it is the revalent impression that England generally gets along entirely without Providence) have given us a certain small amount of time in which to redeem the world's great hope, and crush the world's last great foe, and form the basis for the Nation's at-onement, and then, Erglish fustian blowing the whistle, the train of civilization will rush on, leaving America out in the cold with its half-eaten artichoke! If this be the meaning, it is nothing but the old threat puffed out by the old supercilious

distinctly asserts this newly-trumped-up dif-

bombast-and we turn the page. But further on there is a different turn given to the figure : " When Mr. Lincoln has sucked the last leaf, he will have to digest it;" and this is made the text for the introduction of the new difficulty. From this point the Times howls on unendingly about the "impossibility of ever ruling the conquered States." The cloven feet that threatened to tramp us so easily—the horns that butted the air in such

Philadelphia? If he was justly Sheriff in up your liver thus afresh, or Doctor France may think a little blood letting necessary now, when he can do so gracefully, he should | Your stomach is overrun with bile and gall; your skin is infiltrated with them; jaundic poisons your eyes, and your head is wrapped in a London fog. Your political dyspepsia has suggested this "artichoke" comparison, JOHN THOMPSON. They are both good men. and that lugubrious question, "How will be digest it?" O, troubled digester of men's bodies and souls, are the factory boys and city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily girls sitting uneasily on your stomach? Or is it that another nation's success sours your natural inices? Somehow you have got your physiology wrong. Digestion is not dependent on a man's will, nor is it guided by his intellectual convictions. If performed healthfully, counsel as Mr. Cassidy, but will all the emolu- it is by the inherent bodily force and functions. To a sheet that is representative of English recompense the bumiliating sacrifice of dignity aristocracy, Government must always seem to be a force ab extra, an external power crashing the people into some form ordained by

THE SYMPATHIZERS with Secession, in the kingcraft and upheld by lordcraft. But the FROM WASHINGTON. dyspeptic! Here is the young America asserling another principle altogether, and triumphantly vindicating it. We have a way of thinking that government proceeds from the governed, and, therefore, have no need to trouble ourselves about the fate of the South after we have conquered it. We believe that political digestion is carried on by the natural action of the political stomach, feel no prospective pangs about the ultimate fate of the artichoke, and only want a chance to eat it without biting vonr fingers that are holding on to it with desperate clutch.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862. The nearly unanimous vote by which the tax bill passed the Senate on Friday last, (Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, being the only Senator against it,) was a just tribute to the bill itself, which has been most carefully considered, and a strong evidence of the determination of the Senate to maintain the public credit at every hazard. This great vote in favor of a revenue measure, that was to be used as a weapon against the Administration and the war, by certain partisans in the loyal States, will entirely disarrange the plots of these politicians. How can they terrify and mislead the Democrats with pictures of the burdens that the people must bear to meet the expenses of the war, in the face of this Senatorial accord on the tax bill? From what I can hear, the House will pass the Senate bill at an early day, and with inconsiderable modifications.

Baffled in their efforts to create dissensions among the friends of the Union on the subject of taxation, the anti-war and Secessionsympathizing partisans must hold on to their ast card, the agitation of the negro question, in order to alarm the white laboring men with the cry that the escaped and manumitted blacks will go to the free States to compete with white labor. This is their favorite and most fruitful text. With this they hope to accomplish much, indeed everything. Believing that the masses are not sufficiently inelligent to expose and understand the object of the leaders, there is not a Secession sympathizer who will not devote himself to the work with zeal. Therefore, we now have prepared daily predictions that riots will take place in the great cities between the whites and the blacks, in consequence of the large number of contrabands, fancifully supposed to have been sent northwards. A similar prophecy was made, it will be remembered, when the war broke out, and by the same politicians, with the difference that it was the whites who were to rise against their own brethren. The response to this prophecy was a terrible rebuke to those who made it. The men expected to oppose the war, and to resist Mr. Lincoln's efforts to save the Union, rushed to the field of war against our enemies, and resolved, at every sacrifice, to defend the flag. It remains to be seen whether the Secessionists will be more successful in exciting civil war between the blacks and the whites. Before that has ever occurred in human history, and they accomplish this new mission, they should stimulated by the abundant proof that their be made to answer the questions, whether the opponents are the enemies of this cause, the centrabands have not been set free by a reintelligent and loyal men of Delaware ought to bellion commenced by the slave-dealers themselves? Whether the war itself was not brought on by those who forced Mr. Breckinridge into the field as a candidate, who perse-

cuted Douglas, and destroyed the Democratic party by their intolerance and tyrauny? The men responsible for this great crime show how utterly they defy public sentiment, when in the face of such a record they deliberately Inc would abandon his case and submit to a a hurdred nuns go, calmly singing, to the sow the seed of riot and bloodshed in the ing the insincerity of these desperate and impendent partisans, it is only necessary to add, that while pointing to the mass of liberated blacks, and while dreading their exodus into the free States, they resist the scheme of compensated emancipation, because it will increase the public debt; and there is little doubt that if Congress shall provide for a system of colonization, they will urge the same argument against that practical remedy! Their policy is to embarrass the war, to misrepresent the Administration, and to divide the people of the loyal States. Shall they be permitted to do so? OCCASIONAL. THE New York Commercial Advertiser regards Senator Summer's resolutions on the appointment and conduct of Hon. EDWARD

STANLEY, as temporary or Military Governor of North Carolina, as the exhibition of a dissatisfied or unfriendly spirit towards the policy of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. Nothing could be more unjust. The resolutions were not offered for any but the best purposes, and will not, we are confident, be pressed if resisted by the friends of the Administration. Indeed, the President himself has so far modified or corrected the theory upon which Mr. STANLEY has acted, that Mr. Sumner's resolutions may not be necessary. It is known that Mr. SUMNER. long ago, suggested the idea that the policy of provisional governments for some of the seceded States might become necessary by act of Congress, so as to protect and define the exercise of the authority of the Executive in such cases, and possibly to save the loyal men of those States from the tyranny of the rebels. There is no firmer friend of Mr. Lincoln's Administration than Mr. SUMNER. There are few who are more confidentially or more frequently consulted by the President. Mr. Sumner has strong and decided opinions on the great questions of the day, and he presses them with all his power. Like most of his school, he sees in the madness of the traitors a marvellous affirmation of some of his own prophecies and principles. But no man is more devoted to the general policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, or more anxious to give it the benefit

of his support. THE FACT of the Senate of the United States forming itself into a high court of impeachment, for the trial of WEST H. HUMPHREYS. judge of the District Court in Tennessee, for treason, calls to mind the only other instance in which a similar proceeding has taken place in that conservative body, the United States

WILLIAM BLOUNT was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1782 from North Carolina, and was Governor of the territory south of the Ohio in 1790. In 1796 he was chosen president of the Convention of Tennessee. He was elected the same year by that State to a seat in the Senate, and was formally expelled, in 1797, after a formal trial. He was fourd guilty of having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to assist the British in conquer ing the Spanish territories near the United States. He died at Knoxville March 10, 1810. We have before us a rare pamphlet, contain ing a bistory of the trial, to which we shall refer as the case of Judge HUMPHREYS pro-

gresses. IN THE able speech of the Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Representative in Congress from the Chicago, Illinois, district, he thus effectually silenced the batteries of the Hon. Mr. Drven, of the same State: Mr. Diven. I know the case. I ask the gentle-

man if he knows of any case in modern warfare where the property of private citizens has been taken for the public use? If the gentleman has such a case, I should like to hear it. I have looked in the public use of the gentleman has such a case, I should like to hear it. in vain for such a case.

Mr. Arnold. There are plenty of such cases.
I ask the gentleman to listen to the comments of
Chancellor Kent on the case of Brown.

Mr. DIVEN. I have read them.
Mr. Arnold. I will read. In the Commentaries of Chancellor Kent. (Vol. 1, p. 67,) after commenting on the case of Brown, the case referred

I yield the floor. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large as sortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags.

and stock of shoes; also, straw goods, viz.: Pe nama, straw, and palm hats, Shaker hoods, women's and misses' Leghorn and, fancy straw hats, bloomers. &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods, of sold, by catalogue, on four months credit, com mencing with the straw goods, this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. WE ARE INDUSTED to Trenwith, the enterprising

news agent, Third street, below Chestnut, for seve ral pictorial papers, including Harper's Weekly and Vanity Fair. M. ALENCAR and other members of the Legation, from the Brazils, are now stopping at the Continental.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862 A New Movement—A Camp of Instruc-tion for 50,000 Troops General Order No. 59, which has just been issued eccs as follows:

A camp of instruction for 50 000 men—cavalry, ar tillery, and infantry in due proportions—will be immediately formed near Augapol's, Md. Major General Wool, U. S. A., will command the pemp, in addition to his drties as department com nander. The ground will be selected, and the troops, mander. The ground will be collected, and the story, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in post tion as they arrive.

Brigadier General L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry at the camp; Rrevet Brigadier General Harvey Brown as chief of artillery, according to his brevet. A chief of the infantry arm will hereafter be

The chief of ordnance, the quartermaster general, cumistary general, surgoon general, and paymaster general, will each designate experienced regular officers as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. Phese officers will be subject to the orders of Gez. Wool, and, under his supervision, will, without delay, establish pospitals and depots for all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops at points where issues may be conveniently made. The long experience of the veteran officer assigned to

ommand the camp will dictate the most efficient details or brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the ererved corps d'armée to be thus formed under him Chiefs of the different staff and bureaus are hereby lirected to aid him by promptly meeting his reasonable equisitions for material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War.

The Sons of Robert M. Lee. Colonel B. M. LEE reached Fortress Monroe Thursday morning last, in company with Joseph P. LOUGHBAD, Esq., for the purpose of obtaining informa-tion as to his two sone, both of whom were severely wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 1st ins After diligent inquiry, these gentlemen ascertained that Lieutenent Horace F. Lee was shot through the body, and died on Tuesday, the 3d of June. His corpse was placed in charge of the sergeaut, in whose care it was permitted to remain by Colonel Les while he went in uest of his other son, Captain R. M. LRE, Jr., whom he had not found at last accounts, but who was severely wounded below the knee. It appears that Lieutenant HORACE M. LEE, after aiding to bandage the Captain's wound had him sent to the rear, and returned to the battle to assume command of the com-pany, and, within fifteen minutes after, while animating his men, he himself was mortally hurt. If Colonel Legcan recover his other son, he will delay the burial until the living boy may see his dead brother : and if ag is terred together. This is a fearful blow to your gallant

Reports from the army of General McClellan state that there is great dearth of medical aid and medical supplies. The surgeons and physicians are doing their the number would have plenty to do. They should be men of ability and experience. Now is the time for medical men to show their patriotism. Emancipation.

Medical Aid Wanted

ownsman, and leaves him almost childless.

A colony of one hundred and fifty colored persons mostly from this city and vicinity, are about to embark on a vessel at Alexandria direct for Hayti. This movem nt is quite encouraging to the agents of Hayti now

The statement published in the New York papers, that the Secretary of the Interior had dischurged the soldiers confined in our District penitentiary, under the sentenof court martial, is premature. No discharge has taken place; but the prompt action of the Senate in the pre nices to-day, end the startling facts presented in the depate, will secure, doubtless, the immediate discharge of he soldiers. Some are confined there on charges almost inworthy of the dignity of a police court.

Additional Surgeons for the Army. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate, to day, providing that the President may appoint (with the conent of the Sepate) forty surgeons and one hundred and wenty assistant surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, ray, and emoluments of officers of corresponding rades in the regular army: Provided, that no one shall o appointed unless he shall previously have been exnized by a board of medical officers, to be appointed by he Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of urgeons shall be filled by selection from the grade of assistant surgeon on the ground of merit only-the act to ontinue in force during the present rebellion. It is understood that an increase of surgeons is very much needed at the present time. The surgeons attached to the army in front of Richmond, as well as members of

but the above bill will speedily become a law. Admission of Utah. Messrs. Hoopen and Cannon, Senators elect from Utah, visited Congress to-day, and will take measure shortly to urge the admission of that Territory into the Union. They are accompanied by a zon of BRIGHAM YOUNG. They claim that Utah has a population over a hundred thousand, and is fully prepared to exercise ell the functions of a State Government

in time and labor since the late battle. There is no doubt

Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. The Senate to-day passed Mr. Browning's substitute for the House bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories in the following form: "That from and after the passage of this act their shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude is any of the Territories of the United States now existing or which may at any time hereafter be formed or a quired by the United States; otherwise than in punish ment of crimes whereof the party shall have I

Suit against the Military Governor. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., bas brought suit agains Gen. Wadsworm, military governor of the District of Columbia, for false imprisonment. This grows out of the arrest and detention of that gentleman by the military guard, who had proceeded to the jail and forcibly red a fen ale, alleged to be a slave, from civil custody, the proceedings concerning which occurrence were miblished at the time. The owner of the slave to da has entered suit against Marshal LAMON, on his bond for a thousand dollars, as the preliminary to a suit for the value of the same slave.

Subsisting our Troops on the Enemy. The resolution of Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey, adopted the House to-day, and declaring that proc be issued requiring officers of the army to subsist ou troops, when in the enemy's country, on his property, meets with general favor, and will be gladly received in the army by those who are guarding and prot property of those who are prominently engaged in leading the rebellion. Strange stories reach us of the careful manner in which our soldiers are required to guard rebel property, but this practical confiscation proposed by Mr.

Confirmations To day. APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE Adam Hammer, of Missouri, and John L. LeConte, if Penns, Ivania, to be brigade surgeons.

Colonel J. M. Tuttle to be brigadier general. EIGHTEENTH BEGIMENT OF INFANTRY. TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

TO BE SECOND LIBUTSMANTS.

First Sergeant Gilbert S. Carpentor.

Sergeant Merill N. Hutchiuson.

First Sergeant John F. Hitchicock.

Sergeant Lucius F. Brown.

First Sergeant Ebenezer D. Harding.

First Sergeant Augustus H. Mechling.

Gaptain William E. Prince, of the 1st Infantry, to be major in the 3d Infantry, November 23, 1861. FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

First Sergeant George L Choisy. First Sergeant Thomas S. Wright. Colonel Julius white, of the Illinois Volunteers, to b Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kentucky, to be brigadier eneral.

Burkitt Cleak, of Kentucky, to be brigade surgeon.

Colonel Adolph Yon Steinwehr, of the 29th New York olunteers, to be brigadier general. Captain Charles Griffin, of the 5th Regiment of Arillery, to be brigadier general.

Colonel Peter J. Osterhaus, of the 12th Missouri

Volunteers, to be brigadier general. Lieutenaut Francis Winslow to be a commander in the navy from the 6th of May, 1862. Theodore S. Case, of Kansas, to be assistant quarter-Colonel George W. Gordon, of Massachusetts, to be brigadier general.
Celenel William W. Morris, of the 2d Artillery, to be brigadier general by brevet in the army United States.
First Lieutenant Frank E. Walbridge to be assistant quartermaster of volunteers. FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Wallace F. Bandolph, of the Fifth Artillery, to be first lieutenant, March 1, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Henry L. Ganevoor, of the Fifth Artillery, to be first lieutenant, March 1, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Thomson P. McElrath, of the Fifth Artillery, to be first lieutenant, March 1, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Herry F. Brewerton, of the Fifth Artillery, to be first lieutenant, March 1, 1862. TO BE BRIGADE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS. Danict W. Wainwright, of New York.

Aaron P. Dalrymple, of New York.

First Lieutenaut Joseph B. Curtis, of the 4th Rhod

Island Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant general. Sergeant Major Francis W. Fox, of the 14th Regime Illinois Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant general. Carlos Dutton, of New York, to be assistant quarter Edward A. Fobes, of New York, to be commissary of Frederick V. Stewart, of Maine, to be assistant quartermaster.

Jemes Q. Howard, of Ohio, to be consul of the United
States at St. John's, New Brunswick, to fill a vacancy.

First Assistant Engineer John S. Albert, to be a chief

ngineers in the navy. Commander Amasa Paine to be a captain in the navy on the reserved list.

Lieutenants Charles Hunter and William Reynolds to be commanders in the navy, on the reserved list.

THE RETREAT OF BEAUREGARD. HE LEAVES POVERTY AND DESOLATION IN HIS TRACK. LOUISVILLE, June 9 .- The following despatch has

een received from General Halleck's headquarters:

The United States forces now occupy Baldwin, Gun-The railroad rapairs are progressing rapidly. ward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been 20,000 deserters from the rebel army since it lett Corinth. These deserters are mostly from the Tonnessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from thos States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops.

It is believed by country people that Beauregard can't nter Columbus with half of the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and north of Baldwin is full of aimed soldiers returning from Ten-General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the risoners who first desired to be exchanged new want to take the oath. The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles

around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving, and the women and children are crying for food. the males, their protectors, having been forced into the army. The enemy is represented to be greatly suffering for Beauregard Probably at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Oct. Polk, of Tennessee clares that Beauregard and the flower of his army are o-dey in Richmond, having probably made their way thitter from Corinch by way of Mobile.

LATEST WAR NEWS

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON. Gen. Fremont at Harrisonburg. SEVERE FIGHTING.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM THE TOWN. OFFICIAL DESPATCH. WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The following despatch was

eccived at the War Department to-day, by telegraph

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

rom Front Royal:

ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURG, June 7. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The army reached this place at two o'clock restorday, kriving out the enemy's rear from the town.

Severe skirmishing continued from that time until dark, te enemy's rear being closely pursued by our advance The 1st New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy brough the village, fell into an ambuscade in the woods the southeast of the town, in which Colonel Wyndham, of that regiment, was captured, and considerable loss Colonel Cheseret, with his brigade, subsequently en-

At about eight o'clock a battalion of Colonel Kane's Pennsylvania Regiment entered the woods, under the diection of Brigadier General Bayard, and maintained or half an hour, a vigorous attack, (in which both sides suffered severely,) driving the enemy before them.

The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

gaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his po

J. C. FREMONT, Major General. HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, Va , June 6. The advance guard of Gen. Fremont reached Harrison ourg this afternoon at 2 e'clock. There was no fighting during the march.

Jackson camped here last night and left this morning

A body of cavalry, sent on a reconnoissance four niles beyond the tewn, came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry strong y posted in the woods. Col.
Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnoissance three niles further than ordered, rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and was driven back by a force of rebel infantry who were in ambush. Col. Wyndham p isoner. Capt. Shellmire and Capt. Haines were oiher killed, or severely wounded and taken prisoner Capt. Charles is missing. All the officers acted bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Cant. Jane way gallantly attempted a flanking movement which cosered the retreat of the first battalion. He is unburt Bis regiment lost 34 killed, wounded, and min Gen. Bayard, with the Bucktail, or Kane rilles, and 1st Pennsylvania cavary, and Cheseret's Brigade, consisting of the 16th and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to support our forces. Cheseret drove a hody of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores, without loss. The Kanerifles, num ing 125 men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn suffered. Lient, Col. Kane was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. Capt. Taylor was also wounded and captured. Capt. W. F.

Blanchard was wounded severely. Lieut J. J. S. Wayn was probably killed. After the most gallant fighting, the rifles were driven back with a loss of fifty-five killed. The rebels brought up their artillery and used it with Jackson is thought to have left the main road, and has oither halted his main column for battle, or greatly

strengthened his rear-guard, and posted his train, which s in confusion on the road. The following losses are reported on our side: BUOKTAIL RIFLES. Lieutenant Colonel Kane, wounded and a prisoner.

KILLED .- Martin Kelly, Co. G; George Fine, Co. I; John Danby, Co. C: Wounded.—Capt. W. F. Blanchard, Co. I, severely; Lieut. B. B. Rice, Co. I, slightly; Sergeant Enoch, Bart, Barnum, Co. C, seriously; Wm. Bichardson, Co. C, severely; Charles Robbins, Co. I, severely; Fordinand Kilburn, Co. I, slightly; Edwin Greenfield, Co. H, severely; Samuel Huss, Co. H, slightly; John Redding, Co. C, severely; J. M. Wood, Co. I, severely; Benj. J. reland, Co. G, severely; Jas. Johnson, Co. C, severely; H. Carter, Co. H, severely; Jas. Grace, Co. H, severely; H. Carter, Co. H., severely; Jas. Grace, Co. H., severely; Willard Silvea, Co. G., dangerously; John Struble, Co. G., dangerously; Sergeant D. C. Froman, Co. C., severely; H. J. Hammond, Co. I, elightly; — Thomas Co. C., severely; Perry McKenney, Co. C., slightly; J. S. Conert, Co. C, severely; George McGowan, Co. C, severely; Russell Inglesby, Co. C, severely; John Rinehart, Co. G, severely; H. C. Balley, Co. G, arm amputated; Corporal G. A. Howell, Co. H, severely; Henry Penhollow, Co. H, severely; Franklin Crandall, Co I, severely; Wm. L. Pierce. Co. H, severely; Luther Lucan, Go. C, slightly; Theo. Maleney, Co. C, slightly; Augustus Smith, Co. C, severely; L. W. Taylor, Co. H. severely; Lieut. J. B. Winslow, Co. G, slightly; Sergt B. T. Alton, Co. I, slightly.

MISSING. Captain C. F. Taylor, Co. H; Lieut. Swayne, probably killed; Sergt. John Colt, Cc. G; Corporal Frederick Holmes, Co. G; William Hill, Co. I; Milton Farr, Co. I; Cyrus Morgan, Co. G; Corporal R. E. Lonks, Co. G: Adolph Cook, Co. H.

Colonel Wyndham, taken prisoner. Co. A.—Captain J. Shillmire, missing and probably killed; Captain Edwin Scott, missing; Jonathan Jones, missing; Charles W. Parry, killed; James D. Walter, missing; Wm. Franger, missing. Farland, missing. Co. C was not in the fight.

Co. D —Sergeant Thomas E. Purdy, missing; Sergeant

Thomas P. Nutt, missing; William Armstrong, prisoner Co. E .- John Griffith, missing; W. H. Anderson Co. F .- Sergeant Errall Carty, wounded an

John Mason, missing. Co. G .- Captain Clark, missing; Corporal John Smith, missing; Private Frezier, missing; Warren C. Hersch, Co. H.—Corporal Henry Weimer, missing; Daniel Hotaker, missing; Joseph B. Atiger, missing. Co. I -Ed. Myers, missing. Co K .- Whitfield Larv, missing: Joseph L. Doly. missing; Issac Dickerson, missing.

Co. L.-charles T. Cowperthwaite, missing; John Cownn, wounded. Co. M.—Captain T. R. Haines, missing and probably killed; Sergestat Robert K. Adams, missing; Daniel Shultz, missing; Aaron Coal, missing; Isaac Leeds, missing.

It is imposible to ascertain this morning the fate of

those reported missing. LATEST FROM GEN. McCLEL-LAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, A contraband, who left Richmond this morning, arrived here to-day. He says that no reinforcements had A captain and a licutenant and two privates, belong-

ing to General Burn's brigade, were killed yesterday, and fifteen were wounded, while establishing an advanced picket line. The new position was held. General Prim and staff occupied the day in reviewing the reserve batteries and General Porter's division. They also visited our outposts, and had a view of the enemy. IMPORTANT FROM NEWBERN.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER GUIDE, 450 Released Union Prisoners on Board The steamer Guide, Captain Vail, arrived at New

York yesterday morning, from Newbern, N. C., with 450 released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. On the 71b, ten miles north of Cape Hatterss, passed steamer Eastern State, with 150 released Union prisoners; also steamer Albany, both bound to New York. The Guide xperienced a strong northeasterly gale for twenty-foun hours, north of Hatteras.

hours, north of Hatteras.

PASSENGERS BY THE GUIDE.

Acting Byigacier Ceneral Rodman and servant.

Capt. J. Loulierd, of the U. S. ship Lancer.

Capt. J. Coulierd, of the U. S. ship Sentinel.

Ansel R. Ludwig, of the U. S. ship Sentinel.

Frederick Keeler, of the U. S. ship Sentinel.

Capt. Foster, of the U. S. ship Vidette.

Br. J. P. Arbton, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of the 16th prisoners.

Sergeant Charles Stowell, Major General Burnside's orderly.

orderly.

Capt. W. C. Nichols, master of brig B. K. Eaton, captured by the privateer Sallie, Oct. 30, 1861, near Abaco, and in w released from Salisbury, N. C.

Captain Francis Snith, schooner Robert Gilfillan, burnt at sea by the steamer Nashville, February 25, 1862, near Bermuda, and now released from Salisbury, N. C. N. C. Wm. M. Swasey, first officer steamship Oriental, ashore on Body Island, and 2 boys.

E. B. Peugnat, quartermaster's department.

D. Clark, 8th Connecticut Volunteers. James A. Patterson. James S. Smith, Jr.

Mrs. M. O'Donnell and 2 children:

William Bogers. Whitem Rogers.
Died on the pasage, Sunday, P. M., ——, John F.
Pheeler, 2d N B. Volusteers.
List of crew of U.S. steam transport Union, wrecked
a Bogue Island, N. O., and released from Salisburg m Bogue Islanu, a. .
Confederate State prison:
Saml. E. Cratt, storekeeper, J. F. Cassedy, gnaner,
B. J. Waken, greaser.
B. J. Waken, greaser. . E Garvin, carpenter. L. F. Ireland, sesman. homss Willie, co B. J. Waken, greaser.
Rubert Thurston, seamen,
famuel Seigler, do
J. P. McColley, do
Charles Seigler, do
Joseph Wood, do
Charles Moran, do
Charles Moran, do Shoemaker, onaries Moran, do
Owen Ahearn, do
H. Hamilton, do
Samuel French, do
R. Peterson, do
J. Hodges, coal passer:
W. T. Coward, do
F. McFadden, do
M. Hughes, do

Josh. Halstead, George Devine, M. Hughes, Thos. O'Neil, Thos. Gurder, John Gilbert, M. Kane, H. Martin, is Parry, coal passer. The following Pennsylvania and New Jersey volunteer ere brought by the Guide: NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

ternoon.

The new tariff came into operation to day.

FATHER POINT, June 9.—The steamer St. Geor
Glasgow, russed here this evening for Quebec.

Corperal T. D. Hart, T. V. Hughes, H. H. Teuteberg, 9th; D. Williemson, O. Lowe, 2d New Jersey; J. Wooley, J. Thomas, G. Went, C. Schlotterbeck, H. Sankoy, A. Saylor, G. W. Walters, G. Thretto, J. Wilson, J. Williams, D. S. Sibert, G. W. Threkeld, 15th Pennsylvania; T. Murray, 10ts Pennsylvania; L. G. Worthington, Young's Cavary; J. Wilson, J. Sherry, 6th U. S. cuvalry; Jas. H. McClune, Sam. Squibs, A. W. Fvans, Sam. Comish, U. S. steamer Flag; George Williams, 2d U. S. Cavalry; G. St'ner, U. S. Marines. OUR WORK. Highly Important from Mobile. City Point, Va —I have seen a copy of the Peters-burg Express, of the 4th inst., which states that a despatch from Mobile informs them that the Union fleet

had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower bat-Recruiting in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, June 8.—In accordance with a call made by General Helleck, Governor Gamble has issued a proclamation asking for recruits to fill up regiments of Missouri volunteets, now in the service of the United Canadian Affairs. QUEBEC, June 9.—Parliament was prorogued this af-

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 7 .- Since the formal surrender of the ity yesterday, and the posting of pickets through the city, the excitement of the people has subsided.

All was quiet during last night. The only event this morning was the capture of the rebel steamer Mark R. Check, which eluded the fleet yesterday, above the city, or running up a slough out of sight; she was brought down this morning. Nothing has yet been heard of the boat Van Dorn, which was the only boat of the rebel fleet that escaped yesterday.

Sr. Louis, June 9.—A special despatch to the Republican, dated Memphis 7th, says : "This morning the

chel tug Mark R. Cheek was discovered up a slough above the city, where she had gone for concealment. She surrendered to our tog Samson. About 1,000 rebel calescus were left on the cars for Grenada last night. Thomas H. Kissan was the military commandant, but ex-Senator and acting Brigadier General G. N. Fitch, of Indians, is now in command of the city.

Since the formal surrender, at 3 o 'clock P. M., yester day, and the posting of pickets through the city, the ex-citement among the people has subsided, and all is quiet

The new postmaster for Memphis is now in Cairo, and will be here soon. MEMPHIS, June 6-4 o'clock P. M .- At this hour, just as the despatch-boat is leaving, all is quiet.

Q-All the rebel flags known to have been flying in the city have been removed, and no difficulties have oc-Reports are current that Commodore Hollins, when he eard of the news of the destruction of Montgomery's

fleet, burned his vessels, four in number, which were come distance below here.

Over 5,000 people lined the bluffs here, and with the naval fight this morning.

All the stores are closed, but many will be opened to morrow. The people seem anxious to have trade re-newed with them. Yery little trouble is apprehended in holding the city. Large quantities of cotton were burned, but it is said there is a great amount of sugar and molasses in store, which has been secreted by its owners, ready for ship-

One robel regiment was stationed a mile below this city, but it has disbanded, and the men are now endeavoring to get home.

The fleet will start at once for Yicksburg. The loss of the rebels in the engagement was upwards of one hundred killed, fifty of whom, belonging to the unboat General Loyell, were drowned.

From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, June 9.—Having ascertain iers dying in the hospitals established by the State of Pennsylvania, and in charge of her authorities, are de rived of the benefits of the pension and bounty laws of he United States, Governor Curtin has effected an arangement by which the Federal Government assumes the care of the sick and wounded of our volunteers, and jurisdiction over the hospitals of the State. This transfer does not affect the authority heretofore granted to commissioners to visit the camp, and they will continue to discharge their duties as formerly.

Missouri State Convention—The Emanci-pation Scheme Defeated. JEFFERSON CITY, June 9 .- In the State Convention to-day Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill for gradual smaneipation, of which the following is a synopess:

To submit to the people certain amendments to the Constitution and the scheme of gradual emancipation:

Section 1 repeals the restriction clause in the Constitution. ution.
SEC. 2 declares that all slaves born after the 1st o

SEC. 2 declares that all slaves born after the 1st of January, 1865, shall be slaves until they reach the age of 25 years; then to be paid for and sent out of the State by the aid of the Government, under the late resolution of Congress.

SEC. 3 provides that all slaves born after January 1, 1865, shall be registered.

SEC. 4, that no slaves shall be brought into the State after this ordinance takes effect.

SEC. 5. That the whole ordinance shall be submitted to a vote at the regular election in .1864, and take effect, if it receives a majority of the popular vote.

Mr. Breckinridge argued the merits of his bill at ler gth, claiming that it was the only measure at all likely to quiet the agitation now rapidly growing in our State All men were agreed that slavery was doomed in the State of Missouri, that Secession was ruined, and that it only remained for us to determine whether, as wise, careful, and conservative men, we will take hold of the subject as a political question, or leave it to be dealt with by the radicals. Pass this ordinance, he said, and there will be nothing left to build up radical men and measures. The whole subject is to be acted upon by the radical effer two wars of any raffective, with ware measures. The whole subject is to be acted upon by reople after two years of calm reflection, with per quiet, and prosperity surrounding them, and once m restored to the country.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge several members endeavored to gain the floor, Mr. Henderson being among the number.

Mr. Hell, of Randolph, was recognized as having the derson being among the number.

Mr. Hall, of Randolph, was recognized as having the floor. He moved to lay the bill on the table. He was appealed to by Mr. Henderson to withdraw the motion, in order that he (Mr. Henderson) might make a few remarks on the subject.

marks on the subject.

Mr. Hall agreed to withdraw for Messrs. Birch and Long, who desired to make explanations, but Mr. Henderson tried a point of order, that the gentleman had no right to withdraw in behalf of anybody.

Mr. Hail then insisted on his motion.

The President raid that, as Mr. Henderson intended to leave for Washington to-morrow, he hoped the Convention wentless that the second of the Convention wentless are the convention when the convention wentless are the convenience of the convenience o

to leave for Washington to-motrow, he hoped the Convention would extend the privilege to bim of making a few remarks. Mr. Wilson might also desire to say something on the subject.

Finding it impossible to induce the mover to withdraw his motion to lay the bill on the table, the members desirous of speaking on the subject consented that the vote should be taken on the motion to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nay's were then called, and the motion to lay the bill on the table was carried—yeas 52, nays 19.

Mr. Hall then moved to reconsider the motion to lay on the table and to lay that motion on the table. This was agreed to, and thus the gradual emancipation scheme in Missouri was defeated.

Mr. Birch then rose to a privileged question, and read. in missouri was deceased.

Mr. Birch then rose to a privileged question, and read
a written statement of facts connected with his late a written statement on Elections then reported back the arrest.

The Committee on Elections then reported back the bill defining the qualifications of voters. The revised bill leaves out entirely the disfranchisement of persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, the bill to repeal the 7th section of the ordinance to abolish certain offices refuce salaries, &c., and the bill to repeal the ordinanc submitting the action of the Convention to a vota of the

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON, HIS COUNSEL TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE

WHAT HE INTENDS TO DO. On the 2d instant, Governor Andrew Johnson ma speech at Columbia, Tennessee, counselling the people of the State concerning their duty towards th and their State. From a full report in the Nashvill Union we take the following passages :

HERESY OF SECESSION.

The day is not far distant when Tennessee will rene her allegiance and take her stand once more in the gal-axy of States. Indeed, she has never been out of the Union, for, according to our Government, no State can go out of the Union unless with the consent of the oth-You have no right to set fire to your own house which is in the centre of a block of buildings, for by so doing you involve others in destruction, and so it is with a block or combination of States. No one, in a freak of passion or resemment, has a right to withdraw without regard to the safety of others, which have the right to say to her: "You have no right to secode and injure us."

De you not know that without law yeu have no liberty? Do you not know that without law yeu have no liberty? Do you not see that rebellion is a death blow aimed at law? Law was made to protect weakness against violence, virtue against vice; and the very soul of liberty is the law. Thesefore, as your United States Senator, solitary and alone smong Southern Senators, I voted for the enforcement of the laws. It was demanded by the good of seciety.

Many years ago, when a mere stripling on my shopbench, I read, with a yet-remembered thrill of delight, the immortal proclamation of that true old man, Andrew Jackson, in the memorable contest between himself and John C. Calhoun, the father and prince of Nullifors and traitors, in which he declared that treason and traitors must be punished wherever they were found. That was applauded by Tennesseans then as true doctrine. REBELLION A DEATH-BLOW TO LAW. applauded by Tennesseans then as true doctrine.

Principles never change. If I was right then in advocating the bold coercive doctrine of Andrew Jackson, why does any one say that I am a traitor to my State, and ought to be hung for repeating the lesson I learned from one of the noblest of our country's heroes and statesmen? I am now too old to change my principles. I cannot turn back on my journey which I have travelled so long, by the guide-posts set up by the great and venerable men of the past I cannot put off the habilments of patriotism, and trick myself in a new suit. Here is my Government. Washington and Adams, and Hamiltan and Madison made it. Wobster and Jackson, and others supported it, and, by the grace of God, I'll follow their exemple. Come up and look me full in the face, and tell me in what I have violated the Constitution or broken my pledges! I am blameless.

or broken my pickages! I am blameless.

HOW TENNESSEE WAS CURED.

But you rebels stopped free discussion, muzzled all loyal papers, and insulted and browheat patriots at the ballot-bet. This was the case all over this Estate prior to last June. You are the violators of the Constitution. When Tennessee was left free to act in February, she world down Fecersion by nearly 10,000 majority; but on the 8th of June, by secret session and midnight meetings, she was junged into the Conferracy. Now, the Constitution expressly forbids the States from making alliances with each other But a treaty was made. The doors of the Capital were closed, and no Tennessean could look in upon the precedings, although that right was given to Hilliard, an Alabamian. And thus you were sold like oxen in the shimbles.

WHAT TENNESSEE MUST DO. Put down this infaultous rebellion, and you stand pre-cisely where you did before it occurred. Now, the Fe derrel Government, does not seek to interfere with you rights. Its sole nurpose is to put down an unjust, un-holy, damnable rebellion, which has brought annethy on the State. The rebels have left you without any Govern-

ment, but you have the same tried Constitution an forms of laws. Come up and vitalize them by acting th part of patricts.

But let me tell you that this Government must pass int the hands of its friends, not of its fors. [Applause. Traitors and rebels shall not exercise authority under any gressmen, legislators, g vernor, magistrates, and all oth officers. But all these must be the fast and avow friends of the Federal Union and of the Constitution No offices can be trusted to enemies. The bour become when the Government must know its friends and friends must know the Government. Then only can

NO COMPROMISE. Men tell us we must compromise. We will compromise only by making them submit; by doing as Jefferson did with Burr-compare hen, and make them obedient. What better government do we want than the present? What have we got to compromise? Has any one "lost his rights? in the Union? If so, lot him come forward and look me in the face, and tell me what he has lost. he has lost.

Lost your rights! Well, I have determined to give a Lost your rights! Well, I have determined to give all who say this a cheme to get their rights by sending them off South to fight for their rights, and give them in exchange for some of these poor fellows in the rebel army who have found their rights and want to come home. I don't think these fellows who bluster about rights have much appetite for fighting. Some of them would rather so to the devil than enter the army. Rights, indeed! They gave me mine by turning my sick wife and little boy into the treets. That is the way they gave me my rights. Let me tell these clamorers that there are 800,000 white people and only 33,000 slaveholders in Tennessee. You are disturbing the statility of slavery by your senseless cries, and making it valueless. Its sole protection is the I him;

enjoy the blessings of peace.

tection is the Union.

OUR WORK.

I love my Government, and do not desire to live after, it is destroyed. If she is to be interred in the great temb of nations, I pray that I may be buried on her bosom, and I ask no prouder winding sheet, to enshroud me then that flag which protected me and was the peorless symbol of her glory. Come up, my countrymen, to the rescue of your institutions. Let us give a long pull, and a pull all together, and Tennessee shall yet be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, from the sceptre of robel despotism, from this infernal rebellich now making desolate the land. Let us bear onward and upward the flag of the Union, and, if need he, let it be baptized with fire and bathed in a nation's be, let it be baptized with fire and bathed in a nation' I intend to go through with this fight. If need be, m

I intend to go through with this fight. If noed De, my blood shall be poured out as a libation to freedom. I have been n enared with assessination. Little as I like such a death—and I would rather meet my adversary face to face, and die in a mauly, open fight—I will brave even this in discharge of my duty. Who would live, and be the atject slave of rebel tyranny? Life would have no sweetness under such a ruje. Let us remember, too, that we can well afford to die in this cause, for the blood of marters bestiaged for the church. Where one devoted patriot perish a five bundred will take his place even more devoted and zealous. In what I have said have spoken from the re ord of the country. I cha igation. For months past you have been allow-

with falsehoods. Now, let us have the truth.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 9. SENATE. Church Memorial.

Br. SUMNER (Bep.), of Massachusetts, offered a memorial from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the Syn:d of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, speaking of slavery as the cause of the rebellion, and asking Congress to pass the emancipation measures. Post Roads.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices and Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New York. Laid over. Medical Staff. Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for an increase of medical officers in the volunteer service.

District Prison.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, the joint resolution relating to the penitentiary of the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILSON: (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to amend by providing that the volunteer soldiers confined in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, under sentence imposed by court martial, be forthwith discherged, and such imprisonment shall not hereafter be allowed.

charged, and such imprisonment shall not hereafter be allowed.

Mr GRIMES said he had a list of soldiers sent to the penitentiary. There were ninety-six cases, of which forty-eight were for insubordination, or some trivial offence, nineteen for desertion, three for neglect of duty, seven for violating the Fifty-fourth article of war, which punished soldiers for treading on the grass &c., six for mutiny, consisting of a refusal to go forward in the face of the enemy without weapons, two for assault and battery, one for forgery, three for larceny, and the others for most trivial offences; only four out of the whole were confined there for offences which were considered criminal by the civil code. Yet these men were sent there for from six months to five years.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, loped the resolution would pass. He had just returned from the penitentiary, where he found respectable citizens from his own State confined for the mercat offence. It was time this thing should be stopped.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.) of Massachusetts groups further State connect for the merces whether thing should be stopped.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, spoke further in favor of the resolution. He said there were men confined there, as felons, for scarcely no offence at all, and thus disgraced for no cause.

The amendment and resolution were adopted.

The High Court of Impeachment. At one o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a high ourt of impeachment, on the trial of West H. Humphreys.

The Senators took reats on the right and left, and the Vice President on a raised platform.

The House of Representatives, coming in a body, took seats on the floor of the Senate, the managers on the part of the House taking seats in front at the desk pre-

seas of the House taking scatts in front at the desk prepared for them.

The Secretary of the Senate then read to the court the return unde by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the summons issued to West H. Humphreys, that he could not be found.

The Sergeant-at-arms then made proc'amation, calling on West H. Humphreys to appear and answer to the charge made against him.

No answer being made, Mr. BINGHAM, on the part of the managers for the House, meved that further proceedings in this case of impeachment be postponed till Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1862. Agreed to by the court—yeas 35, mays 4—Messrs. Collamer, Hale, Howard, and Lane, (Itd.)

The House and its managers then retired.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, moved that it be published in the newspapers of Wishington and also papers published at Nashville, Tenn., that this court stand adjourned till the 26th day of June, with notice by the way of proclamation to West H. Humphreys, that he may then appear here before the court to answer the charge made by the House of Representatives.

The court then adjourned till the 26th day of June, 1862.

Slavery in the Territories. The bill from the House to prohibit slavory in the Territuries was taken up. on motion of Mr. Wade.
Mr. CABLILE (U.), of Virginia, asked if the bill would interfere with the Indians with whom we had treaty stepulations. Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, said not as Indians are

now, but if they came in as a Territory of the United States h thought it would have the effect to abolish slarery. The bill was passed: YEAS. Anthony (Rep.)
Browning (Rep.)
Chandler (Rep.)
Clark (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.)
Cowan (Rep.)
Dixon (Rep.)
Fostenden (Rep.)
Foster (Rep.)
Foster (Rep.)
Carlille (U.)

McDongall (Dem) (S Simmons (Rep.)
Sumner (Rep.)
Ten Eyck (Rep.) Trumbull (Rep.)
Wade (Rep.)
Wilkinson (Rep.)
Wilmot (Rep.)
Wilson (R.) Mass.

McDougall (Dem.) Starke (Dem.) Nosmith (Dem.) Wright (Dem.) Lathem (Dem.) | Powell (Dem.) | Faulsbury (Dem.) | Pacific Railroad Bill.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM (Dem ), of California, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and ordered to be printed, with amendments, and postponed till to-morrow. An Additional Oath. On motion of Mr. DAVIS (U.)- of Kentucky, the bill prescribing an additional oath for the grand and petit jurors was taken up.
Mr. OARLILE thought the passage of such a bill now as of very doubtful expediency, and moved to postpone it till the first Monday in December. Rejected.

After further discussion, the bill was passed—yeas 80, naws 5.

30, nays 5. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Memorial from Utah. Mr. BERNHEISEL, d legate from Utah, presented the Constitution of Utah, together with a memorial ing for admission into the Union on an equal for with the original States. Befored to the Committee

Tax Bill. The tax bill, with sundry amendments, was returned rom the Senato. It was ordered to be printed, and re-leared to the Committee of Ways and Means. Negro Brigade.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether General Hunter has organized and equipped a regiment of blacks in South Carolina, etc. Adopted.

Thanks to Halleck. Thanks to Halleck.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem), of Ohio, offered a resolution setting forth that this House has heard with sincere satisfaction of the evacuation of Corinth and the occupation of it by our army, without the loss of life, and tendering the thanks of this Kouse to Major General tendering the thanks of this Kouse to Major General Halleck and other brave men under him for this signal achievement; and, moreover, that, in common with the whole country, this House would rejoice to see the Contitution as it is, and the Union as it was, maintained fractoring reflections here. without any further effusion of fractoring reflection.

Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to refer the resolution to the double of this resolution, more to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania made a similar motion.

milar motion. The SPEAKER decided that the motion was out of order.
Only thirty five members having voted to sustain the previous question upon the adoption of the resolution,
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that, as the House refused to adopt the resolution witaout hesitation, he would withdraw the demand for the previous question, and leave the resolution open to debate.
Whereupon, under the rule, the subject went over. Purchase of Annals.

Mr. HUTOHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was agreed to by a vote of 60 yeas against 42 nays, repealing the resolution, horetofore adopted, proposing to purchase from sales & Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, certain sets of Annals of Congress, and a Register of Debates, at a cost of over \$35,000. Our Foreign Relations. Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, offered the following reso

Introduced, That the President be requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to the House whatever information he possesses, concening the relations existing between this country and foreign Powers.

Mr. COX said that, in offering this resolution, he was following a precedent which, by the advices received in the last steamer, has been set in the English Parliament, calling for all communications between the English Government and the Federal and Confederate Governments. While he could confidently assure the House that the most friendly understanding existed between us ments. While he could confidently assure the House that the most friendly understanding existed between us and the European Powers, jet the correspondence called for would, be thought, disclose the fact that, upon every reason growing out of international courtesy, the time had come for the European Governments to revoke their recognition of the insurgency here as "a beligerent reorgnition of the insurgency here as "a belligerent Power." Whatever our opinion may be as to the time Power." Whatever our opinion may be as to the time during which the war would continue, there was one thing now sure, the culminating point had been reached; the insurgents had failed to maintain themselves before the world, and, with the use of civil counsels, the restoration of the Federal authority was assured. This fact is being recognized abroad. Has consequences ought to be the abrogation of the belligerent rights granted to the rebellion.

ebellion. The resolution was adopted. The Impenchment of Judge Humphreys. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Obio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the House will this day resolve fixelf into a Committee of the Whole, and attend the Senate, on the trial of the impeachment of Judge Humphreys.

The House, in accordance with the above resolution resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne in the chair, and then proceeded to the Senate in a body.

When the members returned to the House,
Mr. WASHBURNE bridg reported the proceedings of the Senate, and the continuance of the impeachment case till the 20th of June.

Impressment of Rebels. Mr. ANCONA (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, offered a re-solution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to release, on their taking the eath of ellegiance, all per-sons taken prisoners in the service of the se-called Confederate States, if they can make a satisfactory exhibit of impressment. Referred to the Committee on Military

Mr. McPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to state whether the causes which have delayed and are their consent, in the permanent hospitals, etc., where and whom it is not desirable to retain in the service. Instructions to Officers.

Instructions to Officers.

Mr. NIXON (Rep.), of New Jersey, offored a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the commanderin-chief of the army and navy stould instruct all of his officers commanding districts in the rebel States, to issue a proclamation that the army of the Republic will be subsisted as far as practicable, upon the property of all these in rebellion, and those who give aid and comfort to enemies of the United States. Adopted—yeas \$3, Fugitive-Slave Law. Mr JULIAN (Rep ), of Indians, introduced a bill to repeal the Jugitive-slave law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He then offered a resolution instructing the committee to report a bill for the repeal of

structing the committee to report a 'bill for the repeat or that act.

Mr HOLMAN (Dem), of Indians, moved to table the resolution. Carried—sees 66; nars 61.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.) of Indians, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Ju iclary to report a bill meditying the fugitive-slave law so as to require a jory trial in all cases where the person claimed denies under eath that he is a slave, and also requiring any claimant under the said act to prove that he has been loyal to the Government during the present rebellion.

Action Dispersion of the committee of the control of the control

tories. Adjourned. From Fortress Mouroe. BALTIMORE June 9 -The Old Point boat arrived at

THE CITY.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—A BOAT WITH FIVE PERSONS GOES OVER THE DAM—Yestorday morning the Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, with his wife and sister, and a niece, also, their eldest child, a little girl aged about five years, took a stroll up the Schuylkill as far as Golumbia bridge, when, a bast being offered them, Mr. Talmadge proposed a row. The party entered the boat and started down the stream. Strange to say, he was so little acquainted with the river as to be ignorant that Fairmount dam exist.d, and was dangerous. Owing to the high water the boat glided rapidly along, needing but little power to propel it, until it reached the dam. Mr. Talmadge did not observe his danger, as the water was very high and almost covered the dam. The boat with great velocity glided over. There was a concussion sgainst the edge of the dam, and a large stream of water poured into the boat, but did not overturn it. Some men in a boat at a distance off shouted to the party, what now they knew themselves—that they were in peril. They undertook to bail out the water will their hands, when an eddy whirled the boat about, and it was upset in an instant. All hands were submerged in the river. Mr. Talmadge arose to the surface and was seized by his niece and sister. The men in the boats alluded to came up, and Mr. Talmadge was drawn into one of them with his sister and niece. After smortificulty, the child was resound, having floated off a short distance. Mrs. Talmadge was lost, and up to a late hour last night the body had not been recovered. The sister was underneath the boat, and the entire party when reacued were nearly dead. The deceased lady was pastor of the Secend Reformed Dutch Church, (late Rev. Dr. Berg's). We visited Mr. Talmadge's residence yesterway and found a large number of his congregation present, all of whom deeply sympathized with him in his great trouble. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—A BOAT WITH

A TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR F. A. ROESE.—This gentleman is well known in this commu-nity by his long association as professor in the Central High School, where he made many excellent scholars in High School, where he made many excellent scholars in the German language, and gained many friends. These and his private pupils will, no doubt, be glad to hear that his friends have proposed to him, for to morrow evening, at the Fore of the Academy of Music, a complimentary testimonial entertainment consisting of recitations, readthe Academy of Music, a complimentary testimonial entertainment consisting of recitations, readings, and musical performances, as a means of expressing their satisfaction and appreciation of a series of lectures read by him before a highly-intelligent company, during the past winter months, in which the various German authors of prominence were reviewed and analyzed, to the delight and instruction of his hearers.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock a slight fire occurred at No. 215 Crown street, caused by the burning of the

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a boy named Samuel Goodyear was run over and killed on the New York and Trenton Railroad. He resided in Rain-bow street, Nineteenth ward.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1882. There was considerable excitement in the stock maret this morning, especially in one or two of the faucies Reading started at 22 %, and rose to 29%, declining af-terward to 29%, and closing at 29 bid; a very large num-ber of shares were sold—amounting to 1,400 shares—most of which came from outside parties. The bonds of the company were very steady at 89—considerable quantities changing hands. The well-known ability of this com-pany to repair damages, and even construct bridges, at very short notice, gives a great feeling of security, and even buoyancy, to its stock, and prices are tending to a higher figure. Schuylkili Navigation Preferred advanced to 15%—the sixes 1582 were a little unsteady, declining from 71 to 70% bid; they were rather firmly held at 71. United States sixes (1881) advanced % on Saturday's figure, while for the 7.30 but 106% was bid; Satisfied and the former, as a more permanent investment, makes it a favorite with seekers. North Penn'a R. R. advanced to 10; Little Schuylkill to 10 x—an improvement of 1 on Saturday s figure; Camden and Amboy was steady at 133; Catawissa preferred at 9; Beaver Meawas steady at 133; Ustawissa preierred at #; Beaver Meadow at 54; L. Island 16%—an advance of % on late sales; Elmira railroad advanced % on Saturday's bid, selling for 12%; Pennsylvania Bailroad was steady at 43%, a slight advance; Minchill Railroad also advanced to 46%; Lehigh scrip declined to 31, being a loss of 2 from Saturday. Pennsylvania fives declined to 89, with a decided of the street of nerveus movement; Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens were firm at former figure, 90; North Pennsylvania sixes rose to 80; in the tens nothing was done, 95 being bid, an advance of 1 on Saturday's bid; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1870, brought 97, an advance of % on last sales. In passenger railways there was quite a stir again. Green and Coates brought 27, an advance of 1/2; Girard College 21; Second and Third 70%, an advance of 2 on Saturday's closing bid and last sales; Spruce and Pine 13, an advance of %; Tenth and Eleventh 35; Chestnut and Walnut 37, an advance of 1% on Saturday's closing bid, and 1% on last sale. Bank shares were dull; holders stiff; Girard sold for 40%, no change from last one tation; 135 was bid for North America, and 62 for

Western. First class paper 4 to 6 but little is sireet, and the surplus funds of the bill-brokers languishes for investment. Money still continues very plenty, with inclination to speculate. No change in the general rates, good security commanding capital on easy

There has been considerable movement in the first issue demand notes lately. The premium on them steadily rises, and has now reached two per cent. They are eagerly sought by those having custom-house duties to pay, who, perhaps, thinking they will advance still nore, are creating a demand new to supply future wants In any case they must soon rate within a fraction of the

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. BPECIE. BANKS. June 9. | June 2. | June 9. | June 2. \$4,094,000 \$4,117,000 \$45,000 \$41,000 84,094,006 84,117,000 945,000 944,000 34,51,021 3,381,415 577,935 574,141 5,149,554 5,239,2381,117,858 1,123,465 1,1769,000 1,675,000 250,000 250,000 218,000 221,438 050 1,054,000 366,865 207,956 58,651 946,779 137,340 138,116 1,832,595 1,832,595 171,268 166,933 175,041 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,942 1,576,538 771,268 166,932 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,578,630 1,534,813 147,250 175,941 1,535 176,531 176,485 76,631 1,592,323 517,281 76,485 76,631 1,694,600 634,600 635,600 71,000 102,000 171

31,951,715 31,747,070,5,632,307,5,583,482 Total.... DEPOSITS. CIRCULATION. BANKS. June 9. | June 2. June 9. June 2. \$2,522,000 \$2,465,000 \$324,000 \$311,600 North America Farm & Mech nthwark ... Kensington.... Penn Township Vestern..... Ian. & Mech. ommerce..... irard...... Tradesmen's... Consolidation Jity Jompionwealth. Jorn Exchange.

The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during the last

Total ...... 24,973,011 24,384,644 4,354,599 4,335,013

few months : 28,793,116 6,052,827 3,613,994 20,223,55 . 29.966.347 [5.748.028] 3.867, 200 [23.092, 26] .81,121,563,5 529,221 4,045,696 23,835,009 .81,588,608 5,587,012 4,186 055 23,973,055 .31.951.715 | 5.632.307 | 4.354.599 | 24.973.011Balancos

3,335,759 88 3,393,302 32 2,950,472 43 3 054,130 91 3,040,184 51 211,690 13 194,460 17 **\$19,321,275** \$9 81,615,551 91 eet, quote: Northumberland County Bank, Tioga County Bank, Crawford County Bank, Lawrence County Bank, and the

Pittston Bank, all of Pennsylvanis, are entirely without

advance on currency prices, because there is a little more willing to buy them on account of the rumors. The New York Post of this evening says: The New York Post of this evening says:

The stock market this forenoon opened with increased firmers on Government stock of 1881, and as the call of the list proceeded he Missouri and Toneessee 6 per cents. New York Central, Pacific Mail, Erie, &c., participated in the buoyancy. The Western stocks were also firm and advancing, and the upward excitement at the close of the first board was quite general. The exceptions were the 7.30 per cent, and the United States custom-house notes, which have fallen off to 101% to 101% per cent. Both descriptions of treasury paper are affected by the uncertainty in relation to the rumored negotiations of the Treasury.

Since the regular call of New York Central the stock agred to by 42 majority.

The resolution was then passed—yea 77, nars 43.

Indians to be Protected.

The House rissed the Selate bill to protect those Indians who have adopted habits of civilized life, in lands which have been set apart to them in the several Territories. Adjourned.

Since the regular call of New York Central the stock has sold at 92% per cent.

The price of gold is uo to 104% 2104% per cent., and exchange for the Boston steamer opens firm at 115 per cent. for bankers' bills on London.

Since the heaved call is un to 104% 2104% Since the board, gold is up to 104% 20104% per cent., and there is a further rise in exchange on London to Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, June 9. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila, Exchauge.] FIRST BOARD.

O'clock this morning.

Lient. W. E. Blake, of the Third New York Volunteers, has been appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Dix.

Our Released Prisoners.

New York, June 9.—The released prisoners who arrived here to-day were they are to be paid off and discharged. This will occupy two or three days. They were insufficiently supplied with poor rations on the passage, and were obliged to sleep on the bare floor. They were, however, comparatively happy to get out of the hands of the rebels.

The delay in not landing them to day from the crowded deck of the steamer was from sheer culpability on the part of s.me persen, and, with recent occurrencess of a like nature, give the color of truth to the frequent statement that rebels are much better treated in the hands of our collicials than our own soldier citizens.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Phila, Exchange.]

6 Ichligh Scrip... 31%

6 Ichligh

BETWEEN BOARDS.