The Press

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862. our immediate military successes. The great operations in the West have resulted in our favor; Beaurecard is on the retreat; and the operations in Virginia promise the possession or the abandonment of Richmond. But news comes, also, of successful guerilla warfare on the part of the rebels, and even in those States whose occupation, at main points, we thought would preclude the prolongation of the war by any such obstinate barbarity. Kentucky and Tennessee are only nominally ours while hordes of assassins dragoon the people into subjection, or plunder them of every necessity of life. And now that BEAU-RECARD's aimy is breaking up into large and small fragments, and taking to the mountains to pursue this nomadic life of rapine and blood; now that McClellan's eventual occupancy of Richmond develops the ultimate designs of the generals there in command and shows them tending in the same brigandish direction -the question comes home to us very seriously, what chance is there of such internecine warfare finding any termination, and what means shall be used to effect the desired result? We are beginning to find out the uselessness of relying upon latent' Union feeling at the South. There is such feeling there, and Heaven be thanked for the heroism which has asserted and accompanied its maintenance But it is indistutable that it does not exist to such extent as to make it a valid adjuent in the restoration of the country. It is felt, but not overwhelmingly felt. It is strong enough to erect i self into a belligerent, but not strong enough to declare itself a victor. It is sufficiently pronounced to provoke opposition, but cannot cope successfully with the spirit which it raises. Instead of fighting on vote for it. fair terms and with equal chances, it must ea-It is proper that this exhibit of the popular dure the persecution of numbers or succumb. The vast bulk of the Southern people seem reimcated and horelessly infected with the tlack views of treason; and in a country of such exhaustless material resources as theirs, it will be impossible to subject seven millions of Ang'o Saxons by mere military anthority.

direction, and concentrate when they pleased for a special said. Moreover, even if these bands were but flanking columns of the rebel forces, it would not relieve the difficulty. The question is not what shall we do with them as parts of the rebel army, but what shall we do with the rebel army when it is disorganized as a mass. and broken into these bands of freebooters? The solution which we suggested vesterday is the only one that we can consider adequate. Grasp the problem as one will, the auswer is not to be got from force; the mountains of Circassia, Switzerland, and Italy, settle that. We must look to some quiet but all-prevailing political force, acting under the most favorable political conditions. We have already mentioned the only one powerful and pervasive enough to serve our hope—the grand law of all political life-selfishness. It is this which, when the gates of Southern trade lently exercise the demon of rebellion. The love of gain, and so of comfort and happiness. is the ruling law of social and political life. Rightly enough; the practical world woult die under the controlling influence of any other motive. All other considerations are overswept and drowned in this great rush for gain; and it is only the competition thus excited that moves the wheels of life. It is as certain as the foundation of the world-for the principle is the foundation of the world—that when the Southern marts, depôts, harbors, and chief maritime and inland cities are restored to the Union flag, Southern trud; will gradually flow into its accustomed channels, drawing with it the allegiance of the people. The only point for us to see to is that this great principle of Political Economy have fair conditions of operation. It is the law of gain; it must, therefore, prove that whatever sys'em it espouses is, practically, more remunerative than any other. The rebellion has been instituted in defence of a system of unpaid labor, and the pertinacity with which it has been maintained proves the conviction of its adherents that it is the best road to wealth. They see in it the essence of their financial existence, and think they are fighting for life. We see in it the ultimate cause of financial ruin, and are fighting to avoid death. Now, how shall the South be disabused of an idea which humanity and the history of civilization al ke condemn as being as false to political as to moral truth? By armies? Only as armies assist in transplanting Northern labor to Southern soil, and infusing fresh, free blood into the dried-up veins of that unbappy land. It is Northern industry that will conquer the rebellion. The contest is virtually between two antagonistic systems of labor: our arms can the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, only bring them into close juxtaposi ion; a and followed out his conduct there, which triumph for our scheme will then be made by its natural commercial workings. We will prove to our Southern brethren that the law of gain has more favorable conditions than those which they have so pertinaciously cherished. It is this which will both destroy their false political system, and make their industrial interests flow in normal channels. These preliminary conditions being estab-

Neither will it do to flatter ourselves that

these marenders are only outlying bands of

the rebel armies that are within supporting

distance, and that when the supports tall back

the mountain thieves must also dis ppear.

For BEAUREGARD has retreated; yet Tennes-

day as ever. Manassas was left for Richmond,

Jet JACKSON and his fellows could scatter

themselves through the mountains in every

see and Kentucky are as much injested to

THE PROPOSED NEW State of West Virginia s now before Congress, praying admission into the Union. Her commissioners have recently been in Washington before the Territorial Committees of the two Houses, laying before them the historical documents and factsconnected with their movement. From all we can learn, the prayer of the new State receives on nearly every hand a favorable hearing. And so it ought. The people of West Virginia have entitled themselves, not only to the justice, but to the partiality of the people of separate State from the Old Dominion into the Union. The West Virginians were the first people in all the slave States who broke open ground against the rebellion. Their Governor. LETCHER, and all the Richmond authorities. went off into rebellion. Most of the fore most politic ans throughout the State followed snit. The prople were left not only defenceless, but with all the prestige of armed efficialism against them. Their country was occupied early by Letener's troops, who, at one time in the r bellion, came and burned bridges within fifty miles of Wheeling. Yet, notwiths anding the presence of these troops in their midst, the people of West Virginia not only voted overwhelmingly against the Ordinance of Secession, but began, almost as soon as their free-State neighbors, to organize, not only for their own protection, but also for the service of the common cause of the Union. After their Governor had insolently refused to respond to the call of the President for Virginia's quota of troops, the people of the western portion of the State, in defiance of their Governor, began responding, and to-day they have in the field, in the armies of the Union, eleven regiments of excellent troops -a greater number, in proportion to their population, than many of our own free States. In addition to these United States troops, they have, in most of the counties, organized home guards for self-defence from guerilla raids and Secession manipulations in their midst. These are some of the reasons why we

lished, it is easy to see how quickly every

say that the people of West Virginia should now have the attentive and partial ear of Congress in their application for admittance as a new State into the Union. In looking over the ground of their application we can see no objection to it; not one. Every requisition of the Const tution of the United States has been complied with, and more. The people three or four times for a separate State; and the Legislature of the whole State—the same that elected Messrs. Carlie and Willey late ergsgement before Memphis, but will be repaired.

The Rebel Gunboat Sumpter.

Of a wound received at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was an architect by profession, and erected several of our public baildings, including the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and Calvary Church. have, directly and indirectly, voted some

United States Senators from Virginia-has given its unanimous and unconditional assent. There can be but one question in the minds of members of Congress concerning the admission of the new State, and that is not a constitutional difficulty, but is in reference to the slavery question. The Constitution of the new State is silent up in that mestion, and refers action upon it to the Legislature, which is thus given the power at its very first session to abolish t. There is no doubt but that such will be the speedy action of the Legislature, because the people of the new State have, in the most emphatic way, declared that such is their will. With the people of West Virginia a new State means a free State, and they have coupled the two together without distinction, so far as we could observe, during their whole movement. Slavery only exists among them nominally. Within the boundaries of their new State, comprising forty-four large counties, there were, by the census of 1860, only about twelve thousand slaves, against upwards of three hundred and thirty-six thou. sand white people; which is, as any one can ee, a disparity that foretells the speedy exinction of the institution. The people of West Virginia have really never had any taste for slavery, because they had no interest in it. It was wholly unsuited to their climate, and never could be made to take root in their soil, despite all the efforts of the eastern portion of the State to foster it. At the recent election, for the adoption of the Constitution for the proposed new State, the people, of their own motion, and without any official provision having been made on the subject, took a vote on gradual emancipation, and the vote for it ran almost everywhere hand in hand with the vote on the Constitution, and in one or two counties we observe that it was even larger than the vote for the Constitution. Indeed, the very fact that the Constitution did not provide for gradual emancipation was made the ground of objection to it by not a few voters, who, on that account, refused to

will should be considered by Congress in connection with the slavery question, in case any one may be disposed to raise that question, which we think, under the circumstances, should not be the case. We think that Congress should at once admit the new State, and not keep her loyal and true people waiting and anxious, as the devoted people of Kansas were kept. To drive away the people of West Virginia from Congress back under the domination of slaveholding and slavebreeding Eastern and Middle Virginia, would be cruelty to our friends. It would be doing just what disloyal Virginia would of all other things desire. The fierce tone of the Richmond rapers in reference to the Western Virginians shows on what the disloyalists are bent if ever they can reassert their power in the State. Nothing is so galling to their pride as that any portion of Virginia should have rebelled against the rebellion, and nothing will be so unbearably galling to them as the fact that the people whom they have so long overtaxed for the benefit of an institution in which they had no interest, have passed away into a State by themselves, beyond the reach of their oppressors. True to the instincts of a loyal and just peo ple, the Western Virginians have made ade-

quate provision for the payment of their proportion of the public debt as it stood prior to the first day of January, 1861-that is, prior to the rebellion. Of course they repudiate all debts incurred in the interest of Secession, and this is one great reason why we say, that to put the leysl portion of the State back under the disloyal, and make her jointly liable for the ence debt of Soccession would be an av treme of cruelty and injustice, which no one could excuse himself to the nation for committing. It is the tone of our exchanges, and we believe that it is the hearty wish of the people of the free States, that Congress afford instant aid to the people of West Virginia. Their admission ought not, on any account, to be delayed beyond this session. There is no doubt but that the Legislature, which Governor PIERPONT will soon be obliged to call together at Richmond, made up as it will be of many Representatives who have been engaged, actively or sympathetically, in the rebellion, will attempt to repeal the assent of the Legislature that met at Wheeling, if, in the meantime, the new State has not been admitted. We ought not to expose a people who have been so true to us to such a liability. The verdict of the people of the North would be against any delay that would result in detriment to the people of West Virginia. We

hope, therefore, to see the admission of the new State promptly acted upon by Congress. THE HON. F. W. HUGHES, OF SCHUYLKILI COUNTY, emulous of the doubtful immortality that has crowned the mission of the conspira tors, has nominated himself as the oracle of sympathy with Secession in this our goodly State of Pennsylvania. The arder of Mr. HUGHES is somewhat in harmony with the ardor of those who act out his theories on the battle-field. In 1860, when the Hon. James H. CAMPBELL was running as the Republican candidate for Congress in the old district composed of Schuylkill and Northumberland, a near relative of F. W., John Hughes by name. was put forward as the opposing or Breckinridge nominee. The campaign on the part of the latter was managed by the uncle for the nephew. P. W. had served as a delegate in consisted in the most complete substraiency to the pro-slavery leaders, by industrious and vigorous attacks upon all who would not support the Disunion candidate for President that year, and upon all who did support Mr. Lin-COLN. Two results followed this enterprise of T. W. Hughes. James H. Campbell was elected in a straight fight, by a decided vote, in a district which, in the days of our honest Democracy, could give twenty-seven hundred symptom of revolt will be suppressed. Law-Democratic majority, and John, the nephew, when Sumpter fell, packed up his household lessness will have no part and can maintain no good, and, with his Southern wife on his arm. existence in a system of things based upon between the night and the morning made an law. Monntain bandits will abandon their tastnesses when there is no lorger any need ungraceful exit to Newbern, North Carolina. of sustaining by plunder a system of plunder. Nothing daunted by this experience, however, the affectionate uncle remains behind to renew and continue his labor of love. A good story is told of an old Democrat who happened in

the court house at Pottsville a week or ten days ago, and heard the tirade against the Government that fell from the lips of this eager advocate of Secession. On reaching his home one of his sons asked him how he liked the speech. "Well," said the good old man, "I am afraid it did the rebels a great deal more go: d than the Democratic party." And we perceive that others entertain the same opinion. for one of the marked features of the great the free States. And it is but justice that Union Mass Convention addressed by Mr. they ask when they seek their admission as a CAMPBELL on the day after Mr. HUGHES had delivered himself, was the presence of numbers of that gallant Douglas D.mocracv who, having washed their hands of treason in 1860, have now no desire to be dipped anew

ir, the filthy pool. Publications Received. From Tickson & Fields, Buston: 1. Ravenshoe. By Harry Kingley, author of Geoffry Hamlin;" and, 2 Tragedy of Success.

On sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and T. B. Peterson & Brothers. From G. W. CARLETON, New York: 1 Game Fish of the Northern States of Ame rice, and British Provinces. By Barnwell. 2 John Doe and Richard Roe; or, Episodes of Life

in New York. By Edward S. Gould. The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of one thousand cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold by catalogue on Monday morning, June 16th, at ten c'clock precisely, by Philip Ford &. Co., suctioneers, at their stere, Nos. 525 Market

and 522 Commerce street. Eveny admirer of a superlatively fine thing should examine first (at J. E. Gould's store, Seventh and Chestnut streets,) the inimitable Piano, of

George Steck. The Missouri State Convention. JEFFREON CITY, Mo, June 12.—The vote by which the Convention yesterday refused to continue the Provi-sions! Government in office was reconsidered and the action of yesterday reversed, by a vote of 45 to 21. A resolution expressive of confidence in Governor Gamble and the other State officers, was then passed unani-

monely.

A he bill allowing the soldiers of the State to vote at the coming election for Governor, members of the Legisla ture, and county officers, was passed. Sudden Death of Lieutenant Baker. BALTIMORE, June 13 .- Lieutenant Baker, of the 7th New York Regiment, died anddenly this morning, in a hack, of disease of the heart. His remains were escorted to the Philadelphia cars this evening by Co. D. General Wool and staff are at Annapolis, making at angements for the organization of the new camp of in

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

Notwithstanding the voluntary sympathy of the Governments of England and France for the Rebellion, the representatives of that Rebellion now at London and Paris, according to last accounts, have become objects of general pity, derision, and contempt. In proportion as the conspiracy crumbles to pieces their situation becomes more embarrassing and menviable. Presently they will be despised by all the intelligent classes, shunned by the officials, and looked upon by the nobility as a set of baffled and desperate gamesters. The dilemma of these wretched and reckless criminals—for so they are in every sense of the term-may be aintly realized if we figure to ourselves the picture of an Englishman who comes to the United States to abuse his own country, or a Frenchman who seeks popular applause by assailing France, or of an Italian who attempts to fill his pockets by inventing and disseminating slanders against his native land. From such a spectacle all decent men would turn with disgust. The joy and grafitude of the loyal Americans now in the old world, as they contemplate the picture of their country's greatness and power, as they point foreigners to the resplendent records of its triumphs over inconceivable obstacles and dangers, is irresistible, contrasted with the gloomy and despairing admission of their own failure on the part of the followers of Slidell. Mason, Dudley Mann, Rost, and their associates. There is not an arrival from the IInited States that does not add to the patriotic exultation of the one side and to the agonizing despondency of the other. To make matters worse, the London Times turns the cold shoulder upon the agents of treason, and, speaking to its hundreds of thousands of readers, tells them that the story of our victories "is almost as hard to believe as to imagine what will ultimately happen; that the number of men actually maintained in arms for upwards of a year is something incredible, and that from a population smaller than that of these Islands the Northerners have not only sent seven hundred thousand volunteers into the field, but have kept them there since last summer." And this from the Times is echoed on the part

of other official organs of public opinion. Military France takes up the note and swells the chorus. Napoleon, with all his martial tastes and great ambition, will not fail to pronounce his judgment in favor of the strong side of this heretofore mysterious and vexatious question. Everything conspires to invite a favorable verdict, however tardy and reluctant, from every other nationality. When, in order to break this acclaim of confidence in our strength and admiration of our military, financial, agricultural, and manufacturing resources, the emissarles of the rebellion attempt to put another face upon the facts, they will sink, if possible into a lower deep of degradation and shame. Every word they utter against the country they have sought to betray will be turned upon them. Every slander they coin and circulate will be nailed down as a counterfeit, even by those who have beretofore believed in them. What a future and what a fate have befallen these proud and arrogant demagogues! They dare not return to the United States, and if they remain in other lands they will become monuments of infamy. Like the murderer who flies before pursuing justice and hides himself among strangers,

they will be driven into the obscurest corners of the earth, finding shelter only where they are unknown, and saving themselves from punishment and detection by denying their own identity. Who would have anticipated, two short day a list of persons of the regular and volunteer forces years ago, such a sequel to the career of haughty John Slidell? Rich, luxurious, and bloated with a sense of his own importance as to conceive himself strong enough to shape the destinies of the country that had fed and fostered him; and because he ruled and ruined one poor old man he became intoxica'ed with the idea that he cou'd also rule and ruin the Republic. And now, with the snows of nearly seventy winters on his head, surrounded with a young and fashionable family, he is seated like a broken gambler in the midst of his distressed children, reading, with an eternal remorse, the volume of his own deeds, and cowering before the effulgence of the glory that beams from the victorious flag

Cape May for the Wounded, TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS-Sir: The arrival in our cities of so many sick and wounded patriot soldiers, who have been made victims to the infernal spirit of Secession now reigning throughout the South, awakens many sad men. The deepest and tenderest emotions of our natures are aroused when we think upon the sufferings and hardships which they have endured,

and which they are now enduring, for us-fo liberty, union, and truth.

The impulses of gratitude, and even the feelings of common kindness, prompt us to make at least an effort for their relief. The means best adupted to attain that end should therefore be employed. It has occurred to me, as it doubtless has to others, anticipating the large increase in the numbers of sick and wounded, in case other great battles are fought, that no better disposition could be made of those languishing and dying heroes, than to have them properly cared for in some healthy, quiet place on the sea shore; to have established hosnitals, in some place, combining the advantages of health and comfort with economy. Now, to my mind, Cape Island is a very desirable situation for he establishment of such institutions, pasticularly during the warm weather. If there are to be no boats to ply between this city and the capes during the summer months, very few of the hotels will be opened, and even if some two or three steamers an be chartered by interested parties, the number of visitors would scarcely fill all the houses. Any one that has ever visited the place can ter tify to its advantage in a hygienic view. I have visited there for the past ten years, and have repeatedly experienced its beneficial effects. The pure and invigorating sea air, the fresh vegetables which are brought to the Island every day by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, or are and the salt baths for the convalescent, will all combine to restore the strength, and recuperate the wasted energies of the war worn, battle-bruised soldier who may have been fighting to maintain law and order, and liberty throughout the world. It is also desirable because considerably less time would be consumed in transporting them there than in bringing them to the hot, unhealthy city. The hotels are well adapted for hospitals. They contain many apartments, roomy and well aired. The Government can rent them for a fair compen sation; and whatever of expense there might be, would be amply repaid in the increased bealth and comfort of the men. There are long resident and skilful physicians, among whom is Dr. Kennedy, who could co-operate with the Government

gain the publicity I desire. I am, sir. your obedient servant. PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1862. The Jeneymen in Battle. A war correspondent of the Burlington Dollar News-paper thus describes the gallantry of the Jersey soldiers,

officials in ministering to the wants of the soldiers.

something practical, and by inserting it in the

columns of your widely-circulated paper, it will

In conclusion, I hope this suggestion may result in

under Gen. Frank Patterson, at the battle of Williams burg:
"In describing the battle of Williamsburg, some of the "In describing the battle of Williamsburg, some of the news apers have mentioned the Jersey troops very slightly; but later and official reports of our gallant commander in chief have given the folks at home better information, and accorded the honor fully due to us. We had to fight against fearful odds, being but 3,500 strong, still we stood the brunt of the battle from 8 o'clock in the mroning until 8 o'clock in the atternoon, egainst a host of from 12,000 to 15,000 mm. Honor to whom honor is due. Officors as well as privates have represented New Jersey nobly and honorably. General Hooker went into the thickest of the fight, and Frank Patterson, our youthful brigadier general, had one horse shot under him, but quickly mounted another; and while shot and shell were thing thick and fast around him, he filed our hearts with spirit by his unwavering courage, and so led us on to the bloody contest, and to victory. Every regiment in our brigade had its dead and wounded, but the 6th and 8th suffered by far the most. I sincerely believe that every man on the field did his duty, unfinching, fearless and honestly; and Now Jersey may well be proud of her.sons, and prepure for them a hearty welcome when they return to their homes and their friends. Alas! there are many who will never return to their blissful firesides; and mothers, wives, and sisters will look in vain for their return—they sleep beneath the green turf, on laurels won on the battle-field of Williamsburg; and may their slumbers be prescful henceth the dark shadows of the signing through the green loves and wide, 'spread branches, and the hirdes are warelly gibing through the green loves and wide, 'spread branches, and the hirdes are wareling their requirem for the branches, and tic caks, where the spring breezes are sweetly sighing through the green leaves and wide, 'spread branches, and the birds are warbling their requiem for the brave. Honor to whom honor is due—honor to the living, but honor, also, and undaing fame, to the dead who died in defence of their country!"

WANTS OF VOLUNTEERS .- The sur-WANTS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Surgion in charge of floating hospital steamer Louisians carnesity solicits the citizens of Philadelphia to contribute the following articles for the use of the sick and wounded troops: Shirts, drawers, socks; sheets, pillowcases, pillows cases, pillows cases, pillows cases, pillows, stuff pillows coverlets, brooms, palls, tin basins and cup+, candles, slippers, port wine, sherry, brandy, and whisky, soap, spongs, old muslin bandases, cooking stores, tin plates, spoons, knives and forks, dippers, pilchers, Ludia-rubber cloth, easy chairs, hand litters iellies, desicated and other fruits, books, pamphles, stationery, oiled silk, rice, tapioca, disinfectants, cfifee, tea, and sugar, butter, spicas, ham, raspberry vinegar, ice, potators, portable soup, prepared meats, fans, morquito nets, combs, brushes, bandkerchiefs, towels, old dressing-gowins. This list is submitted as a guide to the wants of our wounded troops, and contributions of any or all of them will be duly acknowledged by Thomas T. Ellis, sargeon in charge of steamer Louisians. DIED .- Major John M. Gries, of the

Messis. Carlie and Willey late organization before Memphis, but will be repaired.

Messis. Carlie and Willey late organization of the public baildings, including the Farmers' and Mechanics' himfrom moving.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Pres." WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862. War Intelligence. Advices of the latest date received at the Wa Depart ment indicate all quiet in the valley of the Shindoal Nothing of interest had transpired at General bolks. Extension of Military Departmets. By order of the Secretary of War the Department he Mississippi is extended so as to include the hole o

the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. All thefficers on duty in those States will report to Major Gendl HAL The Mountain Department is extended eastwa to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburg, inches-tor, Strasburg, Harrisonburg, and Staunton, pluding that place, and from thence in the same direction and ward until it reaches the Blue Ridge, to the uther boundary of the State of Virginia.

The Department of the Sheaandoah is extend eastward, to include the Piedmont and the Bull buntai

News from Charleston-The Rebs In tend to Defend that City. A special bearer of do patches from Gen. Huisn and Com. Duront reached here this afternoon, and bags th with some 15,000 or 20,000 men, and that BEAUGAN is there to command them in person. These negroops Corintle, while it seems to be the opinion that the army of the rebels has been distributed to Richmond, Cirleston, and Savannah, thus yielding up the Mississiq valley for the defence of the Atlantic scaboard towns. This s probably the result of which the Richmond idens

The Reciprocity Treaty. It appears, from an official report of the Sec the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the diff ferent articles of merchandise imported into the litted States from the British North American province the reciprocity treaty, that the total value, in 135 was more than \$15,000,000; in 1800 it was over \$12,51,00 and in 1861, \$20,000,000. The table shows, in the last year, a falling off in fish, furs, fruits, hides, andwool, coal pegs, flax, flour, grains, meats, ores, timber &c The value of animals was \$1,746,000; fish of allkilds \$1 362 000 : flour and breadstuffs, over \$3,000,000 Johin \$6.500,000; timber of all kinds, \$3,289,000. The tive amounts of other imports are not enumerated From General Halleck's Army.

Despatches from General BALLECK, dated the

instant, 7 P. M., have been received at the War Dep BEAUREGARD is reported to have been with the nains of his army on Saturday last. Spice and deserters represent the rebel arm greatly disorganized, mutinous, and deserting. The regiments which refused to serve longer thanh ime of enlistment, which has expired, have bee disarmed, and large numbers shot, The immense destruction of valuable stores prove that the retreet was a hurried one; half-burned locomitives and cars are found in places where they would achave been left, if the enemy had been making a contemlated food the whole country south of Corinth, and may of

habitants are in a starving condition. Adjutant General Thomas. It is telegraphed here that one of the New York ven-ing journals publishes a despatch that "serious charges against Acjutant General THOMAS are being invest by a court of inquiry over which President Lixcoln resides, and that pending the investigation the functions tata that there is not a word of truth in this story. For Fortress Monroe.

The usual weekly Congressional party, compose lew Senators and several members, left this after a visit to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and the Whit House, returning here on Monday, Enlargement of the New York Canals The President sent a message to Congress to-day tran nitting a memorial and address presented to him in be half of the State of New York in favor of enlarging the locks of the Eric and Oswego Canal, While, he says have not given the subject a careful consideration, if orest importance is obvious and unquestionable. large amount of valuable statistical information which is collected and presented in the memorial, will greatly facilitate the mature consideration of the subject which I

respectfully ask for it at your hands. Soldiers in the Penitentiary. The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate t from New York regiments. Those from Pennsylvania confined are as follows: ALFRED STILLWELL, Company G. 3d Regiment, violation 54th article of war; MICHAI McCov, Company A, Reserve Corps, leaving his pot without being relieved; J. J. MULLER, Company B. 35th Regiment, drunkenness; JAMES SHIELDS, Company L. 8th Regiment, bad conduct; D. SEXTON, Company A

article. These sentences vary from a month to a year imprisonment and labor. Return of Soldiers to their Regiments A large number of volunteers are absent from thet reciments who are now fit for duty. To enable them them certificates or papers which will entitle them to mustering officer or quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide

GALLAGHER, Company A, 31st Regiment, violation 20:

captured, by the enemy, above Fort Dailing, and the names of distinguished gentlemen are unauthor zedly information here as shows that the reports have not even a shadow of foundation upon which to rest. Such an Tripity Church.

It is reported that the military authorities have taken possession of Trinity Church for a hospital. The Rev. Mr Svin the rector, it will be recollected, pfused to Official reports to-day show not quite four thousan sick soldiers here. Resignation of Col. Fritz Colonel Frirz, of Philadelphia, having resigned, Lieut

Colonel LEIDY is now in command of the 99th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Release of Surgeons. The principle being recognized that medishould not be held as prisoners of war, it is directed that all medical officers, so held by the United States shall be mn ediately and unconditionally discharged.

Miscellaneous. Gen. BURNSIDE was yesterday tendered a He was exceedingly obliged to his friends for this kind intentions, but declined the compliment. being on the eye of his departure for Europe, to be absent for several weeks

The President, by proclamation, offers nearly for

in October. Citizens of Tennessee who are now in this city are fident that East Tennessee will soon be rescued from hands of the rebels.

A. Baltimore slave trader, who is largely engaged i the traffic in human flesh, testified before the Emancha-tion Commissioners yesterday, that slaves are worth ho-

thing in Maryland. The negroes are running away so fast that their value sensibly depreciates. A bureau of emigration is talked of here, with It THAYER at its head. A Kentuckian has arrived to exhibit a new process cottonizing bemp.

Adjutant General Thomas is attending to the dutie

his office, in spite of the current rumors to the contrary He has not been arrested.

The House has assigned the 24th inst. for the spec censideration of the bill for a gunboat communication. from the Hudson to the Mississippi.

From Fortress Monroe - Execution of Soldier for Murder. FORTRESS MONROE, June 13-(By Telegraph.) - 21vate John McMahon, of Co. F, 99th New York Volan-teers, was hung to day for wilful murder, at the Bip Baps, according to the sentence of the general court martial, approved by the commanding general. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts, the prisoner having calmir and deliberately shot Private nel Dolan, of the same regiment and company, and

at the same time using the words, "God have mercy on our soul."
The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of wilfa murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the court he was sentenced to be hung. To-day, at noon, having been appointed for the aveca. by the provost marshal, Lieut. Blake. Every thing was carried out in the most exemplary manner, and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to the very last he appeared indifferent to bis fate, and refused to make any explanation of the object of his act, which therefor emains a accret. After hanging half an hour the corps

vas cut down, placed in a coffin, and will be buried this iterneon.

Immediately after the execution a general order wa read, remitting the sentonce, to be shot for sleeping on their posts, of Privates Patrick Flarity, Co. F, and John Dellon, Co. H. both of the 16th New York Regiment and the banks and other corporations issuing shinplas ters, by which such currency is 'to be immediately re-deemed on presentation at par. This step will relieve an

The Battle of Cross Keys, Va. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS PORT BEPUBLIC, V.A., June 10, 1852.

takes that name.

The pebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Captain Dunker, of General Fremont's staff, was killed. Captain Gittenan, of Cluserett's staff, was severly wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The robel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambularces, wag-ns, arms and clothing, strewed the field. Forly of our wounded taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken.

The 6th Louisians lost all but thirty men.

The 6th Louisians lost all but thirty men.

The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burned the bridge.

The continues is the gallettes and in the House and Scoate, amouncing 'Asother Givenously department of the retroitions such as we have described. Frequently department of the proceeds, with intervals of interruptions such as we have described can be such as median game and crief the process of the Administration. The first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the place in the first at a said the gallette such as the first at a said the gallette such as the first at a said the gallette such as the first at a said the gallette such as the first and the gallette such as the first at a said the gallette such as the first at a said the galleties burst out into a pandemonium of hisses, yells, and curses. The Speaker raps in the words at a said the galleties burst out into a pandemonium of hisses,

the firer rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burned the bridge.

Ceneral Pettigrew at Battimore.

Baltimore.

But the most humiliating result of the condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the Capitol during the session of Congress. But the most humiliating result of the condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the Capitol during the session of Congress. But the most humiliating result of the condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the Capitol during the session of Congress. But the most humiliating result of the condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the Capitol during the session of Congress. But the most humiliating result of the condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the Capitol during the session of Congress. But the most humiliating result of the condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the Capitol during the session of the the capitol the C

New York, June 13.—A special despatch to the Tri-bune, from Memphis, states that reports prevail that the rabels have burnt Vicksburg, but they are discredited. Several gunboats and rams are starting on a reconnoi

the Academy of Music. nance up the White river.

Many families are starting for the North, who have been for months waiting for the appearance of the Union orces.

The Bohama Herald says: "At last it appears that WM. G. BROWNLOW. the Southern star is in the ascendant, and their noble courage meeting some reward." It then gives the robel Daughter, Mrs. Sawyer. ccount of Jackson's raid in Virginia. The steamer Nellie, in attempting to run the blocked on the 27th, was run ashore, after being shelied by the

Federal cruisers, and her cargo landed on Long Island, slightly damaged; but the vessel was pretty badly used The steamer Tubal Cain, with a cargo for the rebel arrived at Nassau, from Liverpool, consigned to the rebel agents, Adderley & Co. The inhabitants of Long Island are actively engaged in planting cotton seed.

OCCUPATION OF JAMES ISLAND THE REBEL FORCE AUGMENTED 30,000 of Beauregard's Troops Arrived.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON

New York, June 13 .- A special despatch to the Post from Washington, says that Mr. Picros, the Government sup-rintendent of cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived there. Be left Charleston harbor on Tuesday. Our forces, under Gen. Benham, had occupied James Island under the projection of the gunboats. mented. Deserters say that 30,000 men from Beaure gard's army had reached there, and every preparation vas making for a stubboin defence of the city. Com. Dupout thought our attack could not safely pro cced until we had a stronger force. There was heavy firing from the enemy during Tuesday, but no annished ion of danger was telt from an attack on our troops

English Steamers for Nassau Loaded with Contraband of War. Boston, June 13 .- The Hon, Albert Carrier, of New om yport, a passenger by the Africa, informs the Traweller that two steamers were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau, with the intention of running the Southern lockede. One was the Julia Usher, of 467 tons burden Captain Jenkins, reported to be owned in Liverpool. She was filled up with 1,000 barrels of powder in the night time, and would sail immediately. This stoader was formerly the Annie Childs, which ran a Southern blockade The recond vessel, of 800 to 1.000 tons, reached Queen town May 31, loaded with arms and stores. She would fill up with powder before satting. Her name was not ascertained. The inhabitants of Queenstown state that two other vessels sailed the previous week for Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade. Mr. Carrier states that while in England there is a general feeling in favor of the South, it is exactly the reverse in Ireland, all classes being ardently in favor of the Union.

Later from Havana, Mexico, and Nassan. THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

ARRIVALS AT HAVANA FROM CHARLESTON. ENEW YORK, June 13.—The steemship British Quee with Havana dates to the 7th, and Nassau dates to the 9th, arrived this evening.

Among her passengers is Mr. Plumb, the bearer of the

ratified postal convention and extradition treaty with Mexico.

The news from Moxico is to the 1st inst, and confirms the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans. Fixe bundred of the former were killed, and 700 taken prisoners. but the latter were released, as the victors had not food for them The Mexicans were actively fortifying the capital, and the French will march against it when einforcements arrive.

The statements current in Havana is that the French designs are not so much against Mexico as against the There is great disaffection among the French officers leading to appeals to Napoleon." The legish minister had concluded a treaty with

Prim, had also concluded the ratification of the Almonto Zaragoza has a force of 14,000 men, and Ortega was a forced loan on the foreign merchants, and it was sun some thought he would not, as it would displease the Venezuela dates to the 16th ult. state that there had been an outbreak of the soldiers at Laguayra, but it had

died out. The rellow fever was increasing at Havana, The schooner Constitution arrived at Havana on the 27th, from the Sabine Pass, with a rebel cargo consigner Nassau dates to the 7.h note the arrival of the rebel Charleston, with dates from Reveldom of the 2d inst.

Startling Plot to Depose Jeff Davis, and Greate a Military Dictator in his Place. The Confederacy gives us startling intelligence in re ference to the violent opposition growing up against Jeff

"The Charleston Courier of the 22d inst. has an editorial of nearly two columns in defence of President Davis and his administration. The Courier says: 'We have been reliably informed that men of high official position among us—men of good intentions, but of intistaken and misguided patriotism—are sowing the seeds of discord broadeast in our midst, by preaching a crusade égainst President Davis and calling for a general convention of the Confederate States to depose him and cruste a military dictator in his place?".

'The Confederacy proceeds to argue against the proposed deposition, and in so coing, mawaice, makes an unanswerable argument against the folly and madness of the South in rebelling at the election of Mr. Lincoln. It ulterly annihilates the whole cause of Secession by this plec for Jeff Davis. We commend it to the careful perusat of our Tennesco rebels. It says:

"The prople of the country are Law adviding, and the law-making power is limited by the Constitution, whose bounds it cannot oversup. This our people know, and In propies of the country are two desauty, and the law-making power is limited by the Constitution, whee bounds it cannot overate. This our people know, and it makes them feel safe in their persons and estates. They know that if the barriers of the Constitution are broken down, even with the best of motives for their supposed good, it opens the way for a similar violation to their great damage, and the loss of their liberty; and though it is possible for. a fathrid adherence to every requirement of the Constitution to work inconvenience and highry, by placing over us incompetent officials, or some other way; the evil will terminate with the cause that produced it; when the incompetent official's term expires, a change will come. Allowing President Davis to be the most incompetent man in America, he had better be bothe with till high them will be store a the open difference of the constitution of any unlawful means. This every man of sense understands; and no man whe is a patriot and a man of sense will undertake or encourage such desperate messaures as the one alinded to There is no safety in it. The people will never give their consent to it. If they ever do, they are unworthy of the liberty we are lighting for, and could not be worst d by anything Lincoln and the Abollitionists would or could inflict upon it."—Nashville Union.

McClellan's Army to be Annihilated—All Sorts of Rumors in Richmond. [?orrespondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

BICHMOND, May 31.—You recollect the story of the London housemaid who came hock from Tyburn in tears recause the man she went out to see banged had been respited on the gallows. Should the Yankees, now before the city, lay down their arms and surrouder thomselves, George B. McClellan and all, together- with their stores, ammunition, and sunboats, to General Johnston, without a fight, I verily believe there are some people in Richmond—men that have never been in the army nor saffered anything of the privations and exposures of the campsign—who would consider themselves awindled out of a wholesome excitement. Should McClellan's great army be permitted to withdraw without molestation, there would be good cause for complaint, for it is now in a position in which, if, it does not overcome us—a most improbable event—we must hearly annishate it. We may safely trust General J. Insion that the young Nanoleon of Yankeedom shall not get off without being diverted of all Napoleonic prestige at the very outset of his nillitary career.

We have had a thousand rumors to-lay, all going to [Forrespondence of the Memphis Appeal.] military career. We have had a thousand rumors to-day, all going to

military career.

We have had a thousand rumors to lay, all going to shew that the nearer the war is brought to our doors the less do we know of the actual operations of the forces or of the arrangement of the hour. It is said that Burnsich is advancing on Weldon to cut off our communication with Cherleston, while another resport circulates to the first that he has actually crossed the James river near Saffolk, and ofned his forces with those of McClellan. It seems sloost impossible to learn for certain whether or not the Yaskees are in possession of the two railroads at the Junction or of the Frederickeburg road to Asbland. Last night, at twelve o'clock, the latest train trought away all the sick soldiers and supplies it en remaining in the Asbland Dogstell and the Toport that a Frederick burg road to an equal impossibility seems to exist of arriving at the exact truth of the result of the skirmish of Theaday afternoon, at Praik's Thrinont, near Hanover Court House. Accounts given by mon who vere actually engaged in the fight are as contrarient as possible. The Examiner says: General Bryanch was undentably beaten and ontgeneralled, and that our loss was considerable. What the Government really between with regined to the tresult may be judged from the fact that General Hill has been sent forward to take the command at this point over Generals anderson and Branch.

We copy the following article from a late number of the Richmond Examiner. It is interesting and amusing: the Richmond Examiner. It is interesting and amusing:
Enter the halls of legislation new—the House of Representatives. A moiley mob of soldiers and civilians,
male and female, fill the galleries, and gaudity uniformed
Yankee officials crowd the vestibule and lobbies of the
politicians. The debats on expulsion of a member for
the expression of sympathy with the rebellion is before
the House. Lovejor pours ent his vial of wrath and a
pungent remark brings down the House and galleries.
The Speaker enjoys it, but raps the derk, upon which
the histority increases, and bolsterous sallies of coarse
wit are handled between the representatives on the floor
and their constituents in the gall ries. "Hallos, Jim!" Port Brublic, VA., June 10, 1852.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the sompleteness of yesterday's successes. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and that name.

THE BROWNLOW RECEPTION. Great Outpouring of the People at

WELCOME TO THE PATRIOT OF TENNESSEE, REV. Presentation of a Union Flag to his SPEECHES OF HONS. WM. D. LEWIS AND EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS. speeches of Gen. Walbridge, of New York; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tenn; Hor Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Inte-rior, and Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio.

Never was honor more reciprocal, or fitting, than we paid to the sturdy patriot of Tennessee, Rev. William G. Brownlow, at the Academy of Mus'c, last evening, by the citizens of Philadelphia. Our people turned out in reat numbers to honor the hero-patriot. They honored themselves in extending so cordial, we may say magnificent and deserved a reception. The audience was, in all respects, as flattering as ever graced the Academy. On the stage, the full area of which was made available, and eserved for male invited guests exclusively, were assembled the elite of our city. Among them we noticed Bon. Celeb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, and other United States officials, members of the Select and Common Council, a large number of prominent citi-zens, army and navy officers, and the reverend clergy, who were represented almost en masse, without distintion of name or creed, barring a manifest preponderance of the Parson's brothren of the Methodist persuasion. Attwenty minutes before eight o'clock, and between that time and the hour of commencing, the band in the orchestra discoursed patriotic music.

The scene presented from the stage when the distin-

mished guest, accompanied by his wife and daughter. nd an escort of prominent gentlemen, entered the house, use one of intense interest. There were nurnose and en-The anxiety to see the man whose devotion to principle and truth has risen like a colossus before the world, recalling the beroism and martyrdom of other days, and o hear the living words of one who has had the courage, mid perils such as few have ever survived, to denounce reason in its most bell sh hot-bed, was depicted upon every countinance. The breathing spirit of the whole ffeir was a patriotism that knows no North, no South, to East, no West. It was not the "fighting parson that they came to hear; not the "uncouth" denouncer of traitors, nor the editor who covers the objects of his hate with Olympic epithets that strike like lightning and smell of Lucifer. They went not "out to see a reed shi ken by the wind," but a prophet, whose food and raiment were, for a while, at least, worse than "locust and wild honey," and whose prophecies, uttered in South Carolina thirty years ago, have been singularly fulfilled, as all who read his wonderful book (of which the enormous edition of sixty thousand volumes has already been ordered) will learn. They wer tout to see an apostle, who, if he was not like Paul, converted by a light from heaven, while on his way to the Damascus of treason, was norn, reared, and will die in the Union faith. Like Paul, he has suffered persecutions such as few can boast, and that, while battling with his own brethren; for as touching the "institution," the Person is a " Hebrow of the Rebrews." His only glory, however, is in the "stars and stripes." Thank God, he has escaped Paul's tragic, end, and under the burden of his trials has not only grown stronger in his affections for the Union, but will soon return to his home to preach the gospel of the stand point than ever. At ten minutes past 8 o'clock, the entrance of Mr. Brownlow upon the stage, attended by General Cary, of

Obio, was the signal for an outburst of applause and a universal levelling of opera-glasses from all parts of the ouse. The effect, as the whole audience upon the stage rose to receive bim, was very imposing. Immediately upon the Parson's taking his seat, Hon. Wm. D. Lewis rose, and in the following speech presented to the brave daughter of Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. Sawjer, a splendid Union flag, in acknowledgment of her devotion to that glorious ensign:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Being deputed to perform a most agreeable duly on behalf of the ladies of this loval city. I must ask the indulgrace of the andience for a few moments while I execute their wishes.

Assembled as we are to do honor to the stordy Southern patriot who has braved, in the cause of his country, more than the persecutions and sufferings of it. Paul, it is matter of gratulation that among the members of his family now present is a daughter whose heroic acts have shed new lustre on the female character. In her father's absence from home, when now ever left but women and children, when the national banner, which that homored father had jaised in front of his dwelling at Knoxville, was threatened to be torn down by a rebel mob, this youthful widow, this delicate and refined woman, as you Sawyer, a splendid Union flag, in acknowledgment of her

Doblado, and it is said that Caballas, the agent of Gen.

Now less than smallest dwarfs,"
sneakes meanly away from the caim but determined gaze
of this brave young woman. Nor was the flag further
molected. Neither, when, at a subsequent day, a rebel
captain with his company searched fir. Brownlow's
house with the avowed purpose of disarming its immates,
did they verture to demand her pistol, though worn
openly on her person.

Here in the nation's birth-place, whose very air is redelent with patriotism; a city which has sent more
than thirty thousand of her sous to sustain our holy cause
on the battle field, and has cityen to one of our greatest arnies its rellant commander; here, where the ignoble
fix whose hears are tainted with the foulest crime of
the age dare only to breathe their treason to one another To her, then, ladies of Philadelphia, in your name, I present, as a suitable testimonial of your esteem and approbation, this beautiful standard of the great Republic. In consigning it, madame, to your hands, allow me to express the hope that it will be preserved as an beirloom for your descendants, and that on their hearts trends posterity may be indellibly engraved that sentiment, emblazoned on its ample folds, the grandest utter the of the property of the present of the present

the applause was overwhelming much the ting of our Union," were then proposed, and given with a will, which were followed, at the suggestion of a person n the audience, with three cheers for General George B

The duty of receiving the flag on behalf of Mrs. Sawyer was assigned to Ex-Governor Pollock, who spoke s

jawyer. He said:

Fair recipient of this flag: The Committee of Arrangements have designated me to acknowledge this gift. With emotions too deep for utterance, and with all the arder of a woman's devotion to bome and country, she pledges her life to preserve and keep it as a holy thing—to keep it as a hely thing—to keep it as her truth, her virtue, and ler life. What deah! Daughter of a noble sire, who, because of his loyalty stern and true, has been driven, by traiter hands and traitor violence, from friends and home, who, brave and single, in deferce of the Union and of constitutional liberty, and who, in the midst of an infuriated med of mad, bad men, dared to affirm his undying attachment to the American Union and to the American Constitution. [Cheers.] This flag [cheers], the emblem of the nation's hope, of your country and of my country, is a gift presented by the noble hearted ladies of Philadelphia to a noble, loyal woman, who is here to night to honor us with her presence, and you will honor her with this gift. This flag—the emblem of the nation's power, the emblem of the nation's glory—forever shall float, so long as a patriot heart beats in union to liberty, so long as a patriot heart beats in union to liberty, so long as a patriot arm is ready to defend the life and the flag now before you. [Cheers.]

arm is ready to defend the life and the flag now before you. [Cheers.]

Forever let it float. Woman, true to sli, the instincts of her neture, is true to home and country. Ge read the history of the past, and read what the women of the Bevolution did to secure the liberties of this glorious country. It is through her that the loyalty of a Brownlow, and of an Andrew Johnson [cheers], whose stern and true loyalty, whose thunder tones of brave and patriotic words will nerve the heart and hands to noble daring. Theirs is the loyalty that dares to stand before all and profein. "This is my country, first, list, an I for ver." A few years ago and I stood on the shore of a broad and beautiful river, upon whose banks slumbered the ashes of an immertal man. I looked int the tomb. No laborious device marked the spot; no empty words, but one simple word sublime, in its simplicity. Need I name him? I his nave is written on the heart of every American citizen. Single and slone in that tomb is the single word Washington. [Cheers.]: From that resting place of the hone ed dead we turn to the country church-yard, and on an humble, grassy mount a plain marble slab marks. and on an humble, grass, mount a plain marble slab marks the spot of her who rests beneath. No labored enlogy— no scur pured pile slish her glory. No, a single line, and the history of a life and the history of. a nation is before washington. Go, stand by that tomb, and there learn your duty, your destiny, and your gery. You honor a rairiot woman with this sift, and in honoring her you nor your life. [Loud applause ] The Governor then retired, and the band played an air after which he again rose and said:

REY. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Brownlow said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I take occasion, in advance of any thing and sil I may say, to apprise you of what you will all have ofsecvered belove I take my seat—that is to say, in my public addresses, no matter what my thome may be, I do not present it to an audience with an eloquence that therms or with that beauty of diction which captivates, fascinates, and charms. This, I may be allowed to say, I most sincerely regret, because there is no power on earth—there is no power so great, and of such influence upon the human mind, as the power and influence of onatory, finished and high wrought. Cresser controlled men by exciting their fears, Olcero by captivating their affections. The one perished with its author, the other has continued throughout all time, and, with public speakers, will continue to the end of time.

But I have one consolation in coming to address you this evening, and that is, that I address an appreciative audience—I have no doubt of it, I know it; I feel it in my bones. [Laughter and applause.] I have always appreciated Philadelphia audience—an audience here to listen to some facts in reference to the great rebellion and its operations down South, and the gigantic conspiracy of the nineteenth century, without a parallel in its wicked origin, and the most infernal conception this side of new [Laughter and ch.cres.] And, in what I may say here, I shall look more to what I say than to my manuer of saying it, more, if you please, to the subject-matter of my remarks than to any studied effort or display as a public speaker.

I have been accustomed to public speaking for the last REV. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS.

pyrimerrs than to say steaded onco on the last libry-four or five years of my somewhat eventful life. I have spoken upon all subjects afloat in the land, for I have sever been neutral upon any subject that came up in that time, but have always had a hand in whatever subject that came up in that time, but have always had a hand in whatever subject that came up. Some four years ago I utterly failed, in consequence of a disease in the throat, but I had it successfully operated upon: by a distinguished physician of New York. Extenally, it has been unsuccessfully operated upon. [Laughter.]

My physician on taking leave of me, having operated upon the internal part of my throat, extorted me when I returned home to practise public speaking, and, if I could hid no other andience to address, to reture to the woods in the neighborhood of the fown where I resided, and to mount on a stump or low, and occasionally hold forth to the fowls of the air and the trees of the forest. I dd not obey his njunction in this way, for I did not thinks such an andience was sufficiently intellectual and approximative for me, [laughter;] but as I was a member of the church that worshipped in a house near by me, I determined to alternate between temperance lectures and short sermons. I know, and you will concede, that to advocate tail abstimence is a good cuuse, and that to preach the Gosoel and enforce its wholesome doortines is a still better cause. I am sorry to say that my labors in both cases tailed utterly to restore my voice, and I continued to whisper and talk hadly, and when the r-bels courageously concented to let me out of the Confederacy ond sent me to Nashville, where I could see the Stars and Stripes again, I had no more expectation of being able to address an undience like this, or even inferior in point of size, publicly, for any length of time, than any one of you has of tising here to might to controvert my statements, and I hope that none of you will undertake to de it, for if you de there will be a pretty big scuffle upon iblic speaker. I have been accustomed to public speaking for the last

Laughter and applance.]
But upon my arrival at Cincinnati, worn and broken down in every way from that long imprisonment, suffering from disease in the shape of a very severe attack of bronchitis, my trients in Cincinnati prevailed upon me to let them make an appointment in Pike's Opera House, a hall graud and imposins, like this, and capable of seating some thirty five hundred or four thousand persons. It was crowded to its utmost capacity, and, with fear and trembling, I rose up in that hall, being introduced by a distinguished citizen, and attempted to speak. Unexpectedly sud suddenly I found myself able to speak. Unexpectedly sud suddenly I found myself able to speak to the audience for an hour and a half; and I think. upon that occasion, I might have been heard for a half mile round from the theatre. I attributed this sudden restoration of my voice to its full priver and volume to the fact that I was engaged in making war upon this infinitely infernal rebellion, Laughter and cheers]—the work of the worst men in the whole Southern Confederacy; a set of corrupt, deprayed, disappointed, and ambitions leafers—the most una tigsted scounders that ever breathed the air of Heuven. You have better men in Philadelphia, tonight, in your peritentiary, than the leaders of this rebellion South, and I know there are better men to-night in bell. [Greet laughter]

We are in the midst of a fearful rebellion, ladies and gentlemen—a rebellion without a parallel as far as wickednessis concerned: a rebellion for which ne abelow We are in the midst of a fearful rebellion, ladies and gettlemen—a rebellion without a parallel as far as wickednessis concerned; a rebellion for which no shalow of a pretext can exist. We are in it because we have been plunged into it by the demagagues and wicked men of the South. I do not scruple to say, as I have said everywhere, that you have some men at the North, a small and poor class compared with the rest of your citizens, who are advocating and have been all the time advocatics and agitators on the subject of the parallel in truttuing and with all that hearth while the peculiar institution, and, with all their boasted philan-thropy, they have done the negro more harm than good. While I say this, and while I am howestly convinced of its truth, and while I consure that class of your fellow citizens, I have the candor and frankness, as a Southern man, if you please, a pro-slavery man a man born and

Union. He is joined to the noor. It are thinking market to say of the old man in his absence, for it's known that I have supported him for twenty-five years. I have nothing to say of him in his absence, and in his declining years, but to ask you to pity the sorrows of a poor old a third ticket, and, before God, permit me to say the meanest ticket that ever was put forth I allule to the Breckin-ridge and Lane ticket—[derieive langhler]—two men who lent themselves to this infranous, this infernal disminor party, and who were used as catapaws, at tooks and instruments to help break up the Government. Many of you supported that ticket. You cought to be askinned of there to night I Langhler and applause.] The fourth and last ticket on the track was known, and is still track to the proper as the linear langhler interest. Delty of Lordance retrieved to the season of the conscious and of the constitution, without fraud, and that it was the only religious sheet in the Southern Confederacy, a paper that they cruthed out on the twenty fifth day of October last, a paper which was not bart by its pietr, although it was the only religious sheet in the Confederacy. In that paper I announced that Liucoln was fairly and equarely elected under the forms of law and of the Constitution, without fraud, and that it was the bounder duty of every good partic in North America to bow submissively and cheeffully and to acquiece in the will of the majority of the dominant party as expressed at the ballot box, and declared it was my purpose to do so, and if, at the end of four years, Lincoln should not make the sort of a President that he only intended to try it again.

at the ballot box, and declared it was my purpose to do so, and if, at the end of four years, Lincoln should not make the sort of a President that he ought to make, to try it again.

This Breckinridge party, if elected, only intended to steal all your money and arms they could, and, at the capitation of the four years, take command of the republic. That was their purpose—the hell-deserving vegabonds. (Laughter.] They intended this and nothing else. Did not Mason—that whisky, rotten-headed senator—how in the Senate and say, no matter what the North may concede to us, the South will rije of all—unt of the Union we intend to go, and out of the Union they have tried to go. These rebel Representatives pretended to go through the form of their oath in the day-time, but at night they were holding caucures as to how they could breek up the Union. They were busy in training messages to send home to their Legislatures, advising them to has ordinances of Secession. Not the least important of this class were Mason and Slidell, whom you boarded for a short time at public expense in. Fort Warren. He thought that Slidell's face bore a strong resemblance to an orang-outning, and he would never be taken for an honest men. Instead of giving them up, we should have tied a millstone to their necks and thrown them into Boston harbor. During the eight years this Government has existed we of the South have had control twice to your once, and we have elected our men, while no man north of Mason and Dixson's line was ever re-elected. Notonly did we do thi-, but we motually seried your Northern men, when elected, and converted them to cur own use. We made cars paws of them. They say that Presidency twice to your case. Jaughter slid Springed.

When howes elected, we of the South have he elected, and converted them to cur own use. We made cars paws of them. They say that President full committed the overt act by calling out the 75,000 mon. The speaker thought he should have brought old Jacksoo back he would have brought old Jacksoo back h

the control of the co

said they never expected to see him in such a bad situation. Ha made them a speech—told them to cheer uo; they were not there for any crime, but only because they were loyal to the best Government on earth. Ha was there for the same offence, and he told them that there he would rot before he would denounce his cread. There we lay in prison, day after day, until they commenced hanging us. The rebels were accustomed to drive up to the prison with coffins in carta—we know some one was to bang, but not which one; we all trenshed in our boots. How do you think your humble servant felt? for if any man in that; all, under their law, deterved the gallows, I claim to have been the man. I knew it, and they knew it. [Applause.] They came semetimes with two crims, one in each cart, and they rook it wo men at a time and marched them out. He afterwards learned that at a drum-head court-martial he tasked one vole of being hung, and this yote was so given for fear that otherwise it might damage the Confederacy. The sreaker narrated the case of an old man and his son. who were hung one after an ther. They made that prorold man, who was a Methodiat class-leader, sit by and see his song bang fill he was dead, and then they called him a sammed Lincolnite Union-whicker, and sudd, "Come on; it is your turn next." He sank, but they propped him up and led him to the halter, and swung both off on the same gallows. During this horrible scene the spirit of Secession possesses a female South, she has within her more devit than ever went out of Mary Magdelme. [Laushter.] In that discrable she has has within her more devit than ever went out of Mary Magdelme. [Laushter.] In that discrable she has has within her more devit than ever went out of Mary Magdelme. [Laushter.] In that discrable of his, Janes Madison of an old minister acquaintance of his, Janes Madison of an eld minister acquaintance of his, Janes Madison of an identification that one there were agonies of death, unable to turn over, only from one side to the other. said they never expected to see him in such a bad situa-His wife came to visit him, bringing her youngest child with her, which was but a babe, but they refused her admittence. I put my head out of the jail window, and entreated them, for God's sake, to let the poor woman come in, as her husband was dving. They at last concented that she might see him for the limited time of fifteen minutes. As she came in and looked upon her husband's wan and smaciated foce, and saw how rabidly he was sinking, she gave evident eigns of fainling, and would have fallen to the floor, with the babe in her arms, had he not rushed up to her and cried, "Let me have the babe." and then she sank down upon the breast of her dying husband, unable at first to speak a single word. He sat by and held the babe until the fifteen minutes had expired, when the officer came in, and in an insulting and peremptory manner netfied her that the interview was to class. He hoped he might never see such a scene again; and yet such cases were common all over East Tupressee. Such actions as these show the spirit of Secession in the South. It is the spirit of murder and assessination; it is the spirit of hell. And yet you have men at the North who symmathizs with these infernal murderers. [Applause.] If he owed the devil a debt to be discharged, and it was to be discharged by the rendering up to him of a dozen of the meanest, most revolting, and God, foresten were hat the versual he was the surface.

mure erra. [Applause.] If he owed the devil a debt to be discharged, and it was to be discharged by the rendering up to him of a dozen of the meanest, most revolting, and .God-forsaken wretches that ever could be culted from the ranks of depraved human society, and he wanted to may that debt and get a premium upon the payment, he would make a tender to his Satanic Majerty of twelve Northern men who sympathized with this infernal rebellion. [Great cheering.] Why, gentlemen, after the battle at Mansasa and Bull Run. the officers and privates of the Confederate army pasced through our fown on their way to Dixie, evilting over the victory they had achieved, and some of them had what they colled Yankee heads, or the entire heads of Federal coldiers, some of them with long heards and gosters, by which they would take them up and say, See! here is the head of a dammed soldier captured at Rull Run.? That is the spirit of Secession at the South. It is the spirit of murder of the vile nutulprof savage; 'it is the spirit of bell; and he who avologizes for them is no hetter than those who perportate the deed. [Cheera.] But in the town of Greenville, where Andrew Johnson resides, they took out of the lail, at one time, two immocrat Union men, who had committed no offence on the face of the earth, but that of being Union men.—Nashy and Syy. Fry was a poor shoemaker, with a wife and half a dozen children. A fellow from way down East in Maine, by the neme of Daniel Leadheater, the blodiest and the most ultra man, the vilent wretch, the most unmiticated scoundrel that ever made a track in Rast Tonnessee. This is Colonel Daniel Leadheater, the loodiest and the most ultra man, the vilent wretch, the most unmiticated scoundrel that ever made a track in Rast Tonnessee. This is Colonel Daniel Leadheater, the blodiest and the most ultra man, the vilent wretch, the most unmiticated scoundrel that ever made a track in Rast Tonnessee. This is Colonel Daniel Leadheater, the blodiest in the town of Gefeenville, and ordered them to hang da days and nights, and directed all the engineers and conductors to go by that banging concern slow, in a kind of
small gallop, up and down the road, to give the massengers an opportunity to kick the rigid bodies and strike
them with a rattan. And they did it. He p'elged
his honor that on the front platform they made a
business of kicking ine dead bodies as they passed by;
and the wo neu—(he would not say ladies, for down
South we make a distinction between ladies and wamen)—the women, the wives and daughters of man in
high position, waved their white handscrehiefs in
triumph through the windows of the car at the sight of
the two dead bodies hanging there. Leadleater, for his
murderous courage, was promoted by Jeff Davis to the
office of Brigadier General. He had an encounter, as
their own papers at Richmond state, at Cridecort, not
long ago, with a part of Gen. Mitchell's army, where
Leadbeater cot a clorious whichping. His own payer turned
to hang innocent unarmed mea taken out of a jail, but citizens, I have the candor and frankness, as a Southern man, if you please, a pro-slaviry man—a man born and raised in the South—that all my interests and all my hores are there—that I expect and intend to live and distince—for I purpose neither to live nor die anywhere else—[cheeris]—while I say all this, I have the frankness, as an honest and candid man to say to you what I have said, and what I will say again in the face of the entire community, that we of the South, and not you of the North, brought on all this deviltry and all this destruction. We did it, and we are mainly responsible for it; and the gallows will nover receive its due until the leaders of this rebellion are housed. [Great cheering.] The devil will be cheated out of his just rights until he has the exquisite pleasure of rosating the robel leaders in hell. [Laughter and renewed cheers.] I am not before you, ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of pandering to any Northern feeling, prejudice, or temperament. I am here to savow facts, and to cast censure where I bettieve it rightfully bel ings.

Now, what are the facts in regard to the origin of the state of things, and the amount of trouble which has grown out of this rebellion? These are the facts briefly stated:

No longer ago than in 1866 we all entered into a community was and date waved their white has the contract of the word and dodies handing there. Leadleaster of a head dodies handing there white had anothers in triumth through the windows of the car at the slett of the wooded bodies handings the word and state and triumth through the windows of the car at the side to the wooded bodies handings the wooded bodies handings the wooded bedies handings the wooded bedie

He congratulated his audience, in conclusion, that the South could not hold out a great while longer. There were theurands who were tired and sick of the work, and were destitute of clothing, syms, and ammunition. They had no cause to fish for; hell and the devil were on their side, and that was all. The blockade had literally ruined them. When he left Tannessee no sheriffs possecould find a fine-tooth cemb in the whole town, and, in consequence, the heads of their children were very much taken possession of by little inhabitants contending for the right of squatter sovereignty.

The Government had encountered a rebellion in Massachusetts, and a Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania. More recently still, we had a 'rebellion in the neichboring State of Bhode Island, known as the Port robellion, and the Government very efficier thy and very properly put it down; but the great conspiracy of the nineteenth contury and the great rebellion of the age is now on hand, and he believed that Abe Lincoln, with the people to back him, will crush it out. [Obeers and applause.] It would be done; it must be done, and it shall be done—[streat cheering]—and, having done that thing, gentlemen and ladies, if they will give us a few weeks' rest to recruit, we will lick England and France both, if they wish it—[loud applause]—and he was not certain but we would have to do it—particularly old England. [Great laushier.] She has been playing a two-fisted game, and she was well represented by Russell, for he carried water on both shoulders. He did not like the tone of her journals, and when this war is finished we shall have four or five hundred thousend well-drilled soldiers, inured to the hardships of war, under the lead of experienced officers, and then we shall be ready for the rest of the world and the balance of markind. [Applause.] We oright have or to eve old England what Paddy gave the derum, "a devil of a beating." [Great laughter and applause.] of a beating." [Great hunghter and applause.]

SPEECH OF-GEN. H. WALBRIDGE, OF N. YORK.
General H. Walbridge, of New York, being called upon said—In the western part of Virginia and the eastern part of Kentucky, as well as in the eastern part of Tennessee and the western part of North Carollina, there is a region embracing several hundred miles in trritorial extent, of lofty mountains covered with the most valuable timber, of deep fertile valleys, where a luxuriant vezetation snontaneously grows, where the cattle wax fat without any care; where the streams flow rapidly, and every variety of climate may be enjoyed, as you shall select your althude upon the respective plateaus that are to be found at convenient intervals upon the mountain side. But majestic as are the menutaine, rapid and sparkling as are their streams, inxrisart as is the vesetation, and prolific as is animal life, the intropid, vizorous, energotic race, that occupy this region, most demand our regard.

It is the imperative duty of the General Government to come to the aid and assistance of these brave people, whose heroic devotion to the constitutional Union of our fathers has been so thrillingly describad by the constitution of our fathers has been so thrillingly describad by the constitution and the laws, the Newcracy will back him. They are as true to the Constitution as the needle to the pole, and they fully realize that traitors at home must be punished, sples and informer mut the annihilated, the Union must be preserved, and condign punishment afterward inflicted upon all who have taken this neviced in our history to fatten upon the misfortunes of the country. A broad and beneficent statesmanship must be adopted, and the policy of the Government should be borne upon our victorious stundard, as they advance into the rebull territory. We believe that that policy should be the one embodied in the reminent of the immortal Jackson—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

ADDRESS BY HON. HORAGE MANNAED. OF SPEECH OF GEN. H. WALBRIDGE, OF N. YORK.

ADDRESS BY HON, HORAGE MAYNABD, OF TENNESSEE. Lond cells being made for Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, he rose, and was greeted with applause. He opened by saying that it was recorded of a king of Lersel, that when his son tay sick

no serious fears of the threat being curried into execution.

But the trials of this war were not being borne for
nongit. It had already developed our prowess to a destree that would make our nation respected and feared
throughout this era. A change was already coming over
the spirit of Europe's dream with recard to us. The littie Monitor, a toy upon the waters, had already revolutionized the public opinion of the world. She had awakend England to a sense of her probable insecurity
against assault from a foreign Power, and be felt assured
that, had the Mason and Slid-II imbrocile occurr defecthe Monitor eroch, instead of before it, the tone
of Lord Russell would have been a little more
diplomatic, at lenat, if not more courteous.

His reference to President Lincoln was bailed with a
perfect furor of applause. He believed that God in his
providence had raised him up to that position for the
wiest purpose; and as for that young man who, but for
this rebullion, might yet have been a railroad president,
he firmly believed that the day would come when the
home of McClellan would stand recorded on the brightest
historic page of our country, vide by side with the neblest of her illushicus names. [Great Applause.]

SPEECH BY HON CALEB R SMITH, SECRE-