

The Press **TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1862.**

We can take no notice of anonymous communi-

We do not return rejected manuscrints. To up its real a respondence solicited from all paris of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for

WE HAVE DO news from Charleston except what comes from rebel sources. It seems' that the rebris made an effort to repulse that advance of General HUNTER from Stono Islard. The attempt was fruitless, as, according to the Charleston Mercury, they were compelled to retire. There could not have been a large force of our army orgaged, and it is probable that the regiments in the battle were mercly our advance guard. The real fight has yet to take place, unless, as is very probable, the enemy evacuate Charlesten. That city is now the home of a terror-stricken people. They see the doom of their metropolis at hand. Charleston in the course of a little while must yield, and when it falls the power of the rebellion is at an end in South Carolina. The tour if the Union artillery must have had a sad sound to these people. It is a little more than a year since its uncertoin reports echoed over Charleston bay. Then it came from the starving garrison of a beleaguered fort. Thousands crowded the wharves of the city, and while an overwhelming force were raining shot and shell upon Fort Sumpter's walls men shouted and women smiled, and in all things it was a gala day. Our fleg was trailed in the dust, and treason gloried in its shame. These traitorous people have another foe than Major ANDERSON a: d bis heroic battalion. The Union cannon again thunder at their door, but they are commanded by men powerful and prompt to punish-by men eager to revenge the wrongs of April, 1861. In Charleston the rebellion commenced-in Charleston it seems probable that it will end ; and the traitor flag, which was first raised in triumph over Fort Sumpter, will very soon be torn down, never to float again in morkery and shame.

THERE IS something overwhelmingly sublime in the ordered movements of vast masses of men. Let the purpose be entirely separated from its physical expression, still the restless and resistless onward march of compact legions, the unburried, unstaid advance of disciplined multitudes, bears with it such matewith the symmetrical might of the marchings, as on the wings of some massive choral chaunt. But when all this grandeur of physical display is known to be but the outward moulding of will, and this huge concourse of power is recognized as only the embodiment of purpose, the sublimity of the spectacle is increased ten. fold. Here are hundreds of thousands of men broken into fragments of all sizes, not more accurately adapted to the performance of individual functions than nicely adjusted to support each other, and by mutual completeness to perfect the symmetry of the whole; here are innumerable intricacies of organization, infinite varieties of design, complex relationships that would seem to set system at defiance, yet all confusions are subordinated to routine, all perplexities made tractable to order by the fashioning will of a single man. Armies may be scattered over the widest areas; he sits apart and controls their every movement. Officers may be carrying out scores of diverse sub-schemes, and r-schemes: he has one gigantic design

whelm the rebels in those parts will convines the wiseacres who think the War Department. not yet out of the strategic primer, that there may have been as much ability in i's councils as in their sanctums; that FRENONT is bet er guarded by threatening JACKSON in the rear than by any menacing force, however powerful, that could be brought to bear in front, and that it is quite as easy for HALLECK to transport his force as for BEAUREGARD to gather up and push on his-especially when the former has but half the distance to move. What a magnificent drama it is! The first act ended, the curtain slowly rolling up to dis-

close the last. What a spectacle it is ! The whole current of the tide turned, but the huge masses of men surging on as surely as before under the direction of will and of purpose, and obedient to the beckoning of ever presented for the approval of a tree peoictory and freedom.

prieties of things as to resort to the highhanded experiment of exercising legislative IT IS NOT often that we interfere in the affairs of our cotemporaries ; we find we have as much as we can do to manage our own, and nothing but the fact that we have a personal interest in the subject before us leads us to speak of it. A newspaper published in this city on Sunday morning, called the Mercury, has been making itself notorious for the last few weeks, by its shameless advocacy of the Secession cause, bitter attacks on the Admin. istration, and heartless criticisms upon our brave soldiers in the field. - Its limited circulation and want of influence have prevented these treasonable utterances from having anything like a general effect. The Mercury is published, according to its announcement, by Messis. Jones & TAGGART. Mr. TAGGART is now the colonel of the 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, and has been actively in the field for the greater part of last year. He was for some time associated with us on this paper, and only retired from it to assume control of the Mercury. With a large newspaper experience and great industry and ability, he madathat journal one of the most pleasant, popular, and influential of our Sunday papers. It was loyal and true, and the fact that it now bears his name and acts so strangely has caused the friends of Golonel TAGGART much concern.

We are instructed to say, and we do so with great deal of pleasure, that Col. TAGGART'S connection with the Mercury is merely a nominal one, that he has no control over its columns, and that its advocacy of Secession is a

source of pain to him. He believes in the principle for which he has taken the field, and for which he is ready to lay down his life. A member of the old Democratic party, he believed in the creed of a " pure Democracy," and spurned the teachings of the men now controlling that time-honored organization. rial majesty, that one's mind is carried along He stands firmly by the Government, whose commission he holds, and has no thought and no sentiment beyond that of love for the Union and horror of treason. Those who know Colonel TAGGART will not need this statement or ours, and it is only because we are desirous that his principles should not be misunderstood by the thousands of his friends in Philadelphia that-we say this much in his de-

> fence. And having said this, we dismiss the Mercury from any further consideration. Those who manage it now, taking advantage of Col. TAGGART's absence, have committed it to the cause of treason. It has chosen a miserable and dishonorable course, and it belongs to that class of newspapers, and its editors to. that class of men, who deserve the scorn and the contempt of the community.

allusion or commendation of the self-sacrificing WHEN NAPOLEON, in his first Italian camsoldiers of the Republic. This address is their pnign, won victory after victory, by throwing platform. Standing upon this platform, they himself between the two great Austrian armies will toil for such a restoration of the Union of the Archduke CHARLES and old General as will bring back the traitors in all their WURNSEE and heating both at once, it was strength to the Federal councils. There is loudly complained that he deviated from not an argument that Breckinridge use1 the old regulation method of carrying on before he went into the rebel army, a campaign, and various military writers of great authority fired off pamphlets to Berks county representative in Congress, votes show that he had won battles in a man- against the administering of the bath of allener wholly opposed to the art of war, giance to the sympathizers with the rebels in as taught and practised by MARLBOROUGH and EUGENE, TURENNE and SAXE. In something of this querulous style are the distribut in the leading English journals against the successes of the North and the numerous defeats of the South. Mr. JAMES SPENCE, whose recent book in abuse of the constitutional inhabitants of the loval States has obtained him a situation on the London Times, as special annalist

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The two most notable political events of the

past week were the election in Illinois, and

the Union Convention in Indiana. The oppo-

nents of the Administration were confident

owing to the absence of so many voters in the

army, a large majority of whom were Repub-

licans, and loyal Democrats, that they would

be able to defeat the friends of Mr. Lincoln in

his own State, and one of them complacently

assured me, two weeks ago, that they would

carry the new Constitution by a majority of

thirty thousand. The Convention that framed

this Constitution was a mere party Conven-

tion, and the instrument itself was one

of the most objectionable and unjust

ple. The members so far forgot the pro-

ranization.

WASBINGTON, June 23, 1862.



All Quiet Along the Entire Lines of the Army of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jupe 23-11 o'clock P. M .-- Advices Have been received at the War Department to-day from General Helleck, dated, at, Corinth, the 22d inst., and officers.

om the Army of the Potomac this afternoon. Nothing of interest has transpired in any quarter The Union Men of Norfelk and Ports-

mouth. The Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Senator in Congress, eived a letter dated Norfolk, June 20th, an extract fo which I am nermitted to make. Gen. VIELE, who has charge of the military governorship of that district, is a oval and energetic soldier, and I entertain the hope that he will take cognizance of the facts here'recited, whe they meet his eye. The following is the extract:

they meet his eye. The following is the extract: "IDEAR SIR: The Union men of this vicinity are be-coming much disheartened by the indulgence shown to the robels by our Military Governor. Parties of them proture passes to travel to Baltimore and Richmond, by giving their parole, (rofusing to take the oath.) which they do net regard in the least, and by so deling a daily communication is kept up with the robel leaders in Rioh-mond. All the movements of the Federal 'army are at once transmitted to them by these paroled persons. Why the most taboosed of the Secessionists should tocover these favors, astonishes the Union men. In seme cases, persons taken with letters in their possession, on their way to Richmend, have been released by Gon. Yiele. The Union men do not feel any safer than before the oc-cupation of Notfelk by the Union troops. Mo will be a mpelled to leave this vicinity. The majority of the voters of Portsmouth, and a goodly portion of the people of, Norfelk, are loyal to the active the safer than borts of the powers. The consequence has been, as I save stated, the repudiation of the new or imended Constitution by a very large maority. The Union movement in Indiana was even more successful. Large numbers of Democrats took part in its deliberations. Justice Hughes, of the United States Court of Claims-lately a Democratic member of Congress-before the Convention was held, made a great speech, in which he toole the strongest ground against the Breckinridge leaders, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and addressed a letter cople of Norfelk, are loyal to the core. and mostly m o the Convention itself exposing a plot, under people of AUTACA, are to a to the Cors, and mostly ma-charies and laboring men. Can this be the reason why they are to cally freated by the Military Governor?? It is tight the statement that nuccerous com-plaints are made in regard to the moderation and favor the auspices of these leaders, for the purpose of resisting the payment of the war tax. sent you yesterday a copy of the great adexhibited to the Secontionists of Washington city and Baltimore. They can very easily be found. Why should dress of the venerable Mr. Seacrist, a Democrat of forty years' standing, in which, during the tot the plan of General HALLBOK, in regard to the St itting of the Convention, he amplified and in-Louis Seccessionists, be adopted in these two cities ? Why should not the men who oppose the Government and live upon its indulgence be made to contribute, out of their ample means, to the support of the suffering soldiers? ensified the ground assumed by Judge Hughes against the sympathizers with Secession. Denocrats acted with Republicans on the various The Government treats the rebel sick and wounded with Firgular care and chainy, and the Sacessionists add their committees in this Convention, and the resoown generous donations, carefully passing by the hun-drots of brave men who have been mutilated and injured ntions and nominations were agreed upon with enthusiastic acclamation. These are n their struggles for the Union. Why should not the marked and memorable events. They will rich and well bors, who do not care for their country have a great effect upon our coming elections and yet remain under the flag, be made to give of their. in the free States. Ohio and New York have means to those who so nobly champion both ?

Admission of Western Virginia into the already agreed to a covenant between the Re-

Union. The Serate Committee on Territories reported a bill publican and Union Democrats, and may be set down as sure against the Breckinridge oro-day providing for the admission of a new State into the Union, to be called West Vi-ginia. The bill recites Such examples ought to stimulate and enthat by an act of May 13, 1862, the Virginia Legi lature gave its consent to the formation and erection, within the limits of that State, of a new State, and the people of Bancock, Brocke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell, Marion, courage the friends of the Government in Pennsylvania The State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 17th of July, Monorgalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Bitchie, Doddridge. Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Bosne, which will assemble under a most liberal call, Joonringe, Barlishi, Wood, Sacasol, Wit, Makaso Galhenr, Gilmer, Barbour, Ticker, Lowis, Brax-ter, Upshur, Randolph, Maron, Putham, Kanawha, Olay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Porshonought to be, and doubtless will be, aided and strengthened by the counsels of such Democrats as believe in the justice of our taz, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monros, Peacountry's cause. No Democrat who thinks dleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Lorgan counties, did that this cause is a good one-who remembers form themselves into an independent State. This bill the last words of Stephen A. Douglas, that in provides for adding to the new State the counties of Borkeley, Jofferson, Clarke, Frederick, Warren, Page, our struggles for self-preservation there can be but two parties, patriots and traitors, and Shenandoah, Bockingham, Augusta, Highland, Bath, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Orsig, and Alleghapy, The who beeds the warning voices of his Demo-Convention, to be called as provided in the bill, is recratic friends in the army-should hesitate to nnired to add to the Constitution of the new State a progive this movement his hearty and undeviating vision that after July, 1863, the children of all slaves support. If such men need any further inborn within said State shall be free.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia. lucements to sincere co-operation against the Breckinridge and Buchanan sympathizers Mr-LOVEJOT, of Illinois, proposes to introduce a pill explanatory of the late act freeing from servitude cerwith treason, they have only to contemthis persons held to rervice or labor in this District. It provides that the commissioners shall fix the actual cash plate the declarations and language of the politicians and newspapers, claiming to be Dealue of the slave on the date of the approval of the mocratic, in the different counties of the State. act, and that the claims of every one who, by word, deed, or action, sided the rebellion, shall be disallowed, With one accord, these Breckinridge partisans a: d that no witness to prove such allegation shall b endorse the late address of the Democratic excluded on account of color. members of Congress already exposed in this National Arsenals. correspondence, which does not contain a single

The Senate Military Committee reported a bill to-day providing for the establishing of arsenals at Columbus, Ohio ; Indianapolis, Indiana ; and Bock Island, Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms, and appropriating one

hundred thousand dollars for each arsenal 1. 2. 3 Case of Ben Wood. The freason alleged against BENJAMIN WOOD, of New

quiet yesterday."

Rebel Account of a Battle Near Charles. FORTRESS MONROE, June 23-8.30 A M .- The steaned Métamora arrived from Oity Point Last night, but to

attle lasted all day, with a heavy loss on both sides. The Charleston Mercury feared that the battle would be renewed the next day; and expressed apprehensions or the safety of the city in consequence of the great exsaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many

Gens. Evens and Pemberton compliment the troops for their bravery in standing under the shells of our gunboats and batteries. The fight took place within four miles of Oharlesion,

ur gunboats. If this he so, Charleston must soon fall. The Dispatch says it can no longer be denied that Inckson has been reinforced lately, and that the United tates columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

took 100 prisoners." Special despatches to the Augusta, Ga., papers. dated

this morning on James Island, four miles from the city. Five regiments of Federals, with artillery, attacked our buttories at Sectssionville. Col. Lamar commanded the Confederates, and, with a few hundred troops, repulsed the daemy three times, with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated. Our victory was omplete. The enemy's loss is supposed to have bee about 400, including 30 prisoners. Our loss is estimate: at from 50 to 100. Col. Lamar was wounded. Captains Reed and King and Liont, Edwards were killed. The attack will soon be renewed. The Confederates a

> From General Halleck's Army. CORINTH, June 22-It is now positively asc

Als., where he arrived on the 17th instant, ac ipanied only by his personal staff, and left immediately for Rich-mond. Two reports have been received here staffing the cause Two reports have been received here staring the cause of his departure; one that he goes to take command of the army at Richmond, and another that he goes to ex-

plain the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is most olausible, as it is known that for some time past Ber gard and Jeff Davis have been on antagonistic terms. To-day is the warmest of the season, the mercury indicating 90 degrees in the shade. The nights are very son).

CORINTH, June 21.-In response to General Halleck's call, a large amount of provisions has been received from St. Louis for the suffering Mississippians, and distributed liberally among the inhabitants, who scem grateful. The railfoad is open about eight miles from Grand

Junction, and it is expected the road will be open to Columbus and Memphis by the 25th. Official notice has been received at headquarters, of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, and

the occupation thereof by the United States forces. Deserters state that Beauregard has turned over his ommand to Bragg and gone east, but without taking any troops with him. The rebels were taking up the rails north of Tupelo,

carry ing them South, to complete the road from Meridian to Uniontown. The contrabands say that no troops have been sen

east by the rebels, and there was no intention of sending any thither. From Memphis. NEW YORK, June 23 .- A special despatch to the New

that most of Beauregard's army is in Richmond. The first through shipment of cotton to New York was made yesterday, comprising two hundred bales. These shipments will continue to be daily made here-

MEMPHIS, June 21 -Colonel Slack still retains com-mand of the city. He has issued an order requiring the may or, board of aldermen, recorder, and all other city officials, to take the oath of allegiance within three days, or they will be regarded as sympathizing with the re-

of the States, and if we, by their use, can save three millions sommally, he called upon all advocates of economy to come to the rescue. Mr. MUBRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, remarked that he was heretofore oppesed to the initiation of the system o legal-tender notes, and remained so still. He regarded the policy of a national bank as having been adversely ed by the people; and this measure was regarded a Settled by the people's and this measure was regarden as the entering wedge to another such system, to be intro-duced as indispensable to the present measure. The banks had pursued a magnanimous and liberal course from the start, and but for them we should have been crippled. Differing from the gentleman from Masiachu-seits. [Mr. Heoper], he did not believe the banks guilty of decomplishing the courser. deprecisiting the currency. The circuitation could not be initiated without infiniting prices severally, and would have the effect of driving coin out of the country. The true theory was to make it the object of the public to worked as the basis

House Point:
Caleb Blands, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania; Joseph H.
Schultz, Co. D, Glat; B. W. Jackson, Co. B, 57th; John Griffithe, Co. H, 23d; Sergt. Eohert Chuse, Co. H, 31st; Wm. Barker, Co. H, 31st; John Prentice, Co. F, 23d; M. J Berlin, Co. K, 23d; John Gilbert, Co. E, 23d; Geo. Kerr, Co. G, 23d; Pascall Hibbs, Oo. F, 104th; Gaorge Smith, Co. K, 103d; Thomas Boyd, Co. G, 23d; John Youders, Co. F, Penna. Cr valry; James Wilson, Co. P, 11st; Wm. King, Co. B, 53d; Paul Frick, Co. B, 53d; Decatur Wilkoff, Co. G, 53d; Paul Frick, Co. B, 53d; Decatur Wilkoff, Co. G, 63d; Cavalry; E. G. Boughton, Co. B, 93d; A. Lant, Co. G, 23d; W. Best, Co. H, 53d; J. Weizal, Co. H, 53d; William Long, Co. H, 53d; Jacob Paul, Co. K, Sth Cavalry; D. Bartoo, Oo. K, 8th Cavalry; Joha Dougherty, Co. E. 71st; George Knews, Co. I, 31st; A. P. Funk, Co. A, 93d; Corporal Patrick Holland, Co. D, 20d; Jake Morrland, Co. T, 45d; Edward Cowan, Oo. F, 52d; Jake Morrland, Co. K, 1003; Edward Cowan, Oo. F, 23d; Jake Morrland, Co. K, 1003; M. O. Singer, Co. B, 11t; Thomas Seid, Co. G, 31d; Jane Korpman, Co. H, 1st; M. Valtz, Co. A, 103d; M. O Singer, Co. B, 23d; Joseph Matthews, Co. B, 53d; P. J. Anthony, Co. D, 23d; Joseph Matthews, Co. B, 53d; O. J. 23d; Addrew Fietcre, Co. A, 33d; Matison Moss, Co. I, 23d; Jadrew Fietcre, Co. A, 34d; Jaber Sneyne, Co. I, 23d; Johre Fietcre, Co. A, 53d; Jaberman, Co. C, 61s; O. Black-man, Co. G, 53d; John Schonek, Co. I, 23d; Jadrew Fietcre, Co. A, 53d; Jaberman, Co. C, 61s; O. Black-man, Co. G, 53d; Jaberman, Co. G, 63d; J. Johre Fietcre, Co. A, 53d; Jaberman, Co. C, 61s; M. H. Gray, Co. J, C. K. Hennerson, O. I, 57th; Stephen Guine, Co. C. Di M. Hennerson, Co. J, 15th; Stephen Guine, Co. C, 104t; Jacce Snith, Co. C, 631; W. H. Gray, Co. J; C. M. Hennerson, Co. J, 35th; Manuel Imminger, Co. K, 104t; Jacce Snith, Co. C, 631; W. H. Gray, Co. J; C. M. Hennerson, Co. J, 35th; Stephen Guine, Co. C. Di M. Hennerson, Co. J, 57th; Stephen Guine, Co. C. Di M. Hennerson, Co. J, 57th; Stephen G true theory was to make it the object of the public to purchase our bouck. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ilihoois, was opposed to the utter-ance of bank-notes which do not represent spacie; but if any one was to have the advantage of the depreciated currency, let the Government enjoy it, and monopolize the business of making irredeemable apper. He was op-posed to competition in this matter, and the Government only should enjoy the privilege of not paying its debts. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said it seem-ed to bim that he had heard all of these arguments be-fore. He could not discover that any new ideas had been advanced. It was desirable that our soldiers should have something which will make all over the country. been advanced. It was desirable that our soldiers should have something which will pass all over the country, which was not the case with small notes, which are not known beyond the immediate neighborhoods in which they are issued. Hence the importance of this bill. Mr Span'ding's smendment to the first section was adopted - jeas 57, nays 45. This amendment provides for the issue of one hundred sod fifty millions dollars of United States notes, not beering, interest, pavable to the bearer, and of such de-nominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deam expedient; provided that no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than fifty millions shall be of a lower denomination than five dollars. This was the only amendment made to the first section of the bill. The other sections, were not acted on; the bill being hid over.

bill being laid over. Mr. STLVENS, from the committee of conference, made a report on the disagreeing amendments to the tax-

III. After a few explanations the report was adopted—yeas

166, nays 7. The House then adjourned.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Correspondence of The Press]

 Gune, Co. O, 104h; James Hambriger, Co. H., 3d;
 Israel D. Spenter, Co. A, 61st; Charles Brown, Co. D, 23d regiment
 The following were brought by the steamer Spankling;
 Adam Fey, 81st Fennsylvania Regiment: T. Rougers,
 72d; Enoch Perry, do.; Sergeant Ceo. Elliott, do.; Gorporal John Olark, do; Jorporal S. S. Walters, do;
 Michael Dalahid, 69th; John Creamer, 72d; John Barter, 12d; John Chark, do;
 John Chark, 12th; Tim. Do an, 72d; John Gallagher, 72d; Band, 12th; Tim. Do an, 72d; John Gallagher, 72d; Dani H. Potton, de; Joa: Marphs, 53d; Geo.
 R. Scott, 73d; Geo. Thacher, do; Ed. Tanmary, do; J. P. S. Caugh, 31st; Arthur Simeson, 721; Geo. Taylor, 72d; John Espertrolt, 61ct; B. K. Hendricks, 96th; Corporal Septer Taylor, 62d; Lewis Hughes, 101st; John B.
 Thompson, 85th; C. Murray, 101st; S. Peters, 101st; Corporal F. Ruby, 104th; J. M. Horton, 101st; H. S.
 Most, 62d; B. Grudy, 52d; J. R. Smith, 22d; P. D. Gorman, 3d Cavalry; de Halrenso, 23d; J. Adams, 101st; S.
 John Espertrolt, 61st; B. K. Hendricks, 96th; Corporal Josper Taylor, 62d; Lewis Hughes, 101st; John B.
 Thompson, 85th; C. Murray, 101st; S. Peters, 101st; M. S.
 Most, 62d; B. Grudy, 52d; J. R. Smith, 23d; P. D. Gorman, 3d Cavalry; de Halrenso, 23d; J. Adams, 101st; E. D. Hahn, 23d; Y. Millen, 104th; John Court, 104th; S.
 Taylor, 104th; Corp. F. Graft, 104th; John C. Howe, 101st; M. Oissinger, 103d; S. Bickinson, 52d; Gerporal Javes Herser, 61st; J. On Musselman, 52d; James Moon, 185th; A. Wharton, 3d; William H. Wanae, 723; S. Albert, 32d; D. Comforts, 101st; H. Herce, 61st; P. Oonroul, 104th; George Cole, 81st; C. M. Applefon, 72d; Joseph. Weker, 108th; G. Darien, 723; W. E.
 Stevonson, 103d; H. Pierce, 61st; B. Zerby, 95th; E. Zerby, 95t NEW YORK, June 23, 1862. The Fanitary Commission hospital transport Duniel Webster arrived at this port at an early hour this mornng, with three hundred wounded soldiers from General McClellan's army on board. Nearly all are from the pospitals at Portsmouth, Virginia. The remainder were aken from Fortress Monroe and White House. The ransport S R. Spaulding also arrived here this morning, with sick and wounded soldiers from General McCiellan's srmy. They number about three hundred and fifty, and

with sick and wounded soldiers from General McGlellan's srmy. They number about three hundred and fifty, and are also in charge of the SanItary Commission. The maxor signed the appropriation for \$500,000 ad-ditional for tho relief of soldiers' families, accompanying a protest sgainst the action of the Common Conneil in the premises. A company of gonilemen assembled at Jersey Oity, on Saturday, to witness experiments with a gun infonded to be fixed in the prov of a ram, at any depth under water, from one to twenty feet. A small boat, too feet in length, of capacity to carry two or three men, was pro-vided with a gun which projected from the blow about two feet below, the surface By means of a spring it was discharged by concussion + with the target, rowing at a very moderate speed. The target was composed of two three-inch planks, with a space belween representing the numl thickness of a vessel's side. The ball performed both, and went through the side of an old barge, sgainst which it was hung. Mr. Duffy, the inventor, claims that the Parrott gun, or any other of the largets bore, can be discharged in the same manner. The mazie projects through packing, and when it is drawn in to roload, a valve fails to prevent the admission of water. The gun was fired twice, with such success as to warrant the opinion that it may become a very successful weaken. The object in submerging it is to attack a vessel below the iron plating. A visit was made to David's Island on Saturday, by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and the New Eng-ind Association of this city, for the purpose of inspect-ing the new barracks and hospital building for wounded solders, whick are preparing at that point. Twelve hundred barrels of rosin, taken from the prize schoeners Napoleon and Exertion, were sold to:day, by direction of the Prize Commissioners and United States Marshal. The rosin brought §9 to §9.63 per barrel, and the aggregate amount of money realized was nearly \$12,000. The officers of the Spaulding report that John N Hough, of Company K, of the 85th Pennsylvania Regiment, died on board that steamer yesterday, of typhoid fever. He formerly resided at Westmoreland, Pa.

o'clock, we found a large concourse of ladies and gen-tlemen slready in attendance. Our running races, when

THE MARKETS.

New York Bank Statement.

shandoned, and the banks be reinstated as sole di-rectors of the money market? We believe that the recommendations of Secre-tary Chnse, whose past course has been crowned with such emment success, should not be lightly disregarded. Let bim alone and we venture the assurance that the innances will be as successfully managed in the future as they have been heretofore, for it must be remembered that the "legal-tender" clause was adopted despite the prophecies of ruin, and frightful stories conjured up by many prominent capitalists.

dawned besuiffully, clear and cool, and long before the bour every road leading to the track was filled with vehicles of every description. From the sumptions coupe and pheton to the funiture-car, chartered by the

50 Gal & Chic, R.

200 Chic & R Islan

less ostentations, though equally intense lovers of sport —all were actuated by the same desire to get there in time. Of course, amidst such universality of desire there was a considerable number of those trials of speed 50 Gal & Chic, R. ... 7034 40 Oleve & Tol R. ... 4734 which, though not artistic, are nevertheless accompanied

Chien R...... 36 4 do..... b30. 36 %

omission in the new tariff bill to place a tax upon rail. road and certain kinds of iron, which, if not restified, would close up the manufacture of these kinds of iron ia this contry. It admits pig iron from as raw material, while coal is taxed. The speaker therefore offered the followine: Youx, June 23 .- The steamors Daniel Webst and S. B. Spaulding arrived at this port to day, with six undred and forty-eight sick and wounded, from Ports-

When the second second

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

LIST OF THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

The following is a list of wounded Penasylvanians, prought here by the steamer Daniel Webster, from White

Caleb Blands, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania; Joseph B

onth. Va., and Fortress Monroe

Iouse Point :

llowing: Whereas, The loyal people of the United States, in the

Whereas, The loyal people of the United States, in the most unmistakable manner, have avinced their ownest deposition to support, with all their means, the offorts of the Government to put down the existing rebellion, and are willing to endure whatever burdens it may be neces-sary to impose them with a view to accomplishing trat-ond; and whereas, Congress has framed an excise bill, which is about to become a law, in which the domestic industry is largely taxed for the parpose of raising reve-nne: therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia; it is the duty of Congress, in revising imposed on articles of domestic industry may be met by a corresponding increase of duty upon similar foreign im-ports, so that the domestic loyal manufacturer may not be subjected to an mofair compelition in his own market with the manufactures of foreigners, who not only eccape the burdens of taxation, but whose sympathies have too often been manifested against our Government and in favor of the rebellion.

the burdens of taxation, but whose sympathies have too often been manifested against our Government and in favor of the rebellion. *Resolved*. That the tariff bill reported June 20th to the House of Representatives, by the Committee of Ways and Means, is not framed on this equilable basis—raif-road iron, a most important brauch of domestic industry, being expressly excluded from the Increased duty which it is proposed to put upon other iron, while in the excise bill it is taxed directly one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and indirectly by taxes on coal off, steel, &c., to snot an extent as to make the entire tax on that produced at home about two dollars per ton. *Resolved*. That this is an unjust discrimination against an important industry, and that this Board ra-spectfully request the Pennsylvanis delegation in Con-gress to use their best endeavors to procure an equitable adjustment of a matter which is so intimately connected which the prosperity not only of this State bat of the whole country. *Resolved*. That in the third section of the bill in

phole country Besolved, That in the third section of the bill, in

which an increased duty of three dollars per ton is im-posed on har iron exceeding in value fifly dollars per for, the limitation of the value of the article to an average price which it hus not reached for the past fifteen average price which it has not reached for the past fifteen years, sud is not likely ever again to reach, defeats the apparent intention of the bill, and is equivalent to de-barring one of the most important branches of industry from all the advantages that are by this bill so freely ex-tended to the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods and the various productions of other States. *Resolved*, That in calling the attention of Congress to the absoluto necessity for maintaining the present pro-tection on iron, we are advocating not only the cause of Pennspivania, but of New Jerser, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Tenneasee, Virginia, and even Alabama, all of which abound in the raw materials of iron.

Resolved, That the 20th section of this bill, which proposes to extend the time for the watchousing of goods from three months to three years, is highly objectionable and franght with great injury to the domestic manufac-

urers. The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The prelimble and resolutions were adopted. The prelimble and resolutions were adopted. The prelimble condition of our foreign commerce and what action should be had toward setablishing a line of swift occan steamers, &c., made a report. On motion, the Board then adjourned until the first

THE SHERIFF CONTESTED ELECTION CASE .- This case was resumed yesterday morning at 11

clock. Mr. Gowen desired an expression of opinion from the Mr. Gowen desired an expression of opinion from the court as to the regularity of the objection taken to the offer to prove the aveneant in the 1924 specification, and which was argued at such length on Saturday. Mr. Gowen contended that the objection was irregular and not proper, the regular motion being, in his opinion, to strike out the specification Before arguing the question he desired the court to pass upon the regularity of the objection. Judge Thompson replied that the court was about to decide the queston argued to on Saturday, by suying that so long as the specification remained pertinent, evidence would be received under it. He would meet the point just suggested by Mr. Gowon. Joseph Calbertson was called as a witness under the specification.

apecification. Mr. Brewster said that, in order that the record might FIRST DAY.-Veslerday alternoon the first of the eries of running races instituted by Mr. John Cassady ame off at Suffolk Park. These races have created

specification. Mr. Brewster said that, in order that the record might appear correct, he would move to strike on the specifi-cation in question, as well as all other specifications to the same pr at The motion was then reduced to writing to strike out the specifications from 163 to 197, both inclusive. The l63d specification charges that in the Sixth division of the specification charges that in the Sixth division of the specification strong and the Gourt of Common Picas, and it is net known what number of votes were a stually voted or counted, and respondent claims the right to have the ballot recounted. The specifications down to the 190th are in the same words with the oharge of divi-sions ard wards. The 191st charges that in the First division of the First ward the officers of election were in-toricated, and were unable and did not discharge their duites. The 192d was the one before the court on Satur-der of massessed percons were allowed to vote. The 194th charges that in the Eleventh division of the Twon-tieth ward the election, for much the greater part of the foxy was conducted in the absence of the judge. The 193d charges that in the Third division of the Evonumeth ward a large number of persons not on the sessessor's list were allowed to vote, and shar, The 193din, charges that in the Third division of the Evonumeth ward a large number of persons not on the sessersor's list were allowed to vote, and that challenges were dirregarded. The 196th charges, that in the Sixth division of the Eighteenth ward, after the polla had boon opened and romained open for an hour, an inspector and clerk were excluded, and their places supplied with per-sons of the same political faith. The 197th sligges that two hundred votes were cast for Robert Ewing, by autho-rized voters, volunteers in the military service of the United States, camped at Easton, in Northampton esterday (that of mile heats, for three-year olds) was rized voters, volanteers in the moler swing, by anno-rized voters, volanteers in the military service of the United States, camped at Easton, in Northampton county of this State, but were not counted in the general return, for the office of sheriff. Mr. Brewster, after presenting the papers, said that he had no accoment to make for the present

he had no argoment to make for the present. Mr Hir.t wanted to know why the motion to strike out the specification without one word of argument. He

\$12,000. About twenty clearances have been issued from the custom house to vessels to sail for New Orleans, since the opening of the port. In this number the Government transports are not included. The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 341, of which 169 were adults. This is an in-cresse of 6 over the deaths of the week previous, and a dt crease of 12 from those of the corresponding week last The following were the sales of stocks at the second board to day :

275 Pac Mail S Co.

mtg b60. 66¥ 30 B'k of America ... 110¥

York Tribune from Menphis says: It is believed here

Affairs at Vicksburg, etc. bellion, and treated as traitors. The Vicksburg Whig of the 17th says :

"We hear that General Lovell, with his staff and family, has removed his headquarters to Meridian Hopes He will not find it necessary to visit the city again. "The advance division of the Federal army arrived at

its old position on Saturday evening. They fired half a dozen shots at the land battery on Sunday. All was

MENPHIS, June 23 .- The Mobile News of the 16th

Itse to send a despatch through. The Bichmond papers of Saturday contain a brief ac-count of a bloody battle fought on Monday last between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrot guns, and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery. The

and from the tone of an editorial of the Mercury, I should think that the rebels have been cut off from a retreat by

MEMPHIS, June 21 .- The following news is contained n the Grenada Appeal of the 18th : The Charleston Mercury of the 17th says : "The Conederate loss at Secessionville yesterday was 40 killed and 100 wounded. We buried on the field 140 Federals, and

Charleston, the 16th, say : "A severe battle took place

nuch exhausted by the previous shelling of the enemy, which has been continued day and night for a week.

that Beaurogard turned over the command of the army to General Bragg, and on the 15th left for Montgomery,

that quietly directs them all. It-is the intellectual versus the material, will subduing brute force : the latter swells to grandeur by reason of its vast proportions, but the former rises to sublimity on the easy sweep of its facile power.

No country on the face of the earth has ever presented this double spectacle of military force and military cunning on a scale so magnificent as ours. For force, here are six hundfed thousand men on one side only; for atea, here is territory of unexampled expanse and variety; for cunning, we catch glimpses of plans having enormous compass and deepest subtlety. One such plot is now worked out. It was a most comprehensive conception, and worthy of the great genius who originated it. It was made necessary by the first positions of the war, and was intended so to alter those positions as to prepare the way for a second and a last strategy. It has fulfilled its purpose; its execution has been thorough; every command on its crowded page has been performed, and now the leaf is turned.

The first design was simply to surround the conspiracy and crush it in on all sides. Very easily said, very easily written, perhaps very easily conceived in this rough outline. But let him who is the most familiar with the complexity of military operations imagine the infinity of smaller schemes involved in such a plan, and he will be appalled at the resolution that faced them, no less than amazed at the fertility of resource which devised and arranged them.

I hough the matter is now history, and clearly written in the minds of us all, it may be well to review the first great chapter of the rebellion record; by seeing what has been done we can better see what rem ins to do.

First, because the infernal conspiracy broke out the most violently in the eastern States. an army was gathered in the northeast corner, simply as defensive; and we all remember how long the real military movements were confined to this section till Bull Run forced inaction in winter quarters upon us. But if the first forward rush against the rebellion did not succeed, the flank and rear movements did. A point was oblained in the extreme South in Fort Pickens. Then, step by step, the vast range of seaboard between it and Fortress Monroe was obtained : Hatteras and its inlet to Roanoke, North Carolina, and the adjacent sweeps of coast; Port Royal, and its important advances inland; St. Augustine and Fort Clinch, giving control of Florida, and on the south, Ship Island and Bilozi as rend z vous for attacks upwards towards the heart of the conspiracy. Meanwhile, the war in the West is developing. Cairo is fortunately held and commands the navigation northward. Armies are raised to meet the insolept rebel in Missouri and Kentucky. One by one, he is forced to abandon his many strongholds, and with them the policy of entrenchments, till he is finally driven from Missouri by the bitter lesson of Pea Ridge, and is brought to bay at Corinth. Keeping pace with the extreme Western movement, our forces press down through

Virginia. The routes of the different corps d'armée, the tandency of their directions, the timing of their advances, beautifully compliment each other, and evince a presiding genius of no ordinary calibre and activity. The eastern rebel also is hemmed in, at Richmond.

What now shall be the plan? Which grand division shall lead the advance? Evidently the Western, since the object is to close in from the Mississippi and drive the rebellion eastward, so ti at, it shall have no chance of escape into the fresh territory of the far South-. west. New O leans is, therefore, taken, and the Mississippi held through its whole length; and these important points gained, advances nie mede on Corinth. The result justifies the and southeas ward.

other interests may suffer. The banks units be content in making money while sustaining the Government and not in opposition thereto. It may become necessary for the purpose of stopping the speculation in gold to prohibit its exportation entirely; for this fact must be borne in mind; that the Government must protect itself and its credit, even if private interests suffer thereby. FIXANCE. monuments of his genius. Quite a number Here, then, the first grand project is acboots, shoes, brogans, caps, to ; men's braid, straw, and palm hats, youths' Union straw caps, Shaker FORTRESS MONROR, June 22, VIB BALTIMORE, June complished; the rebel army of the West is of years ago Colonel ELLET called the 23.-The weather continues very warm and dry. The The North Carolina Delegate. Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Masschmaetts, called up the resolution from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Charles B. Foster is not suitiled to a seat as Reser-sent stive of the Stecoud Congressional District of North Carolina: Passed: Both Mr. BBOWN (Dem.), of Bhode Island; and Mr. DAWES characterized the claim as a frand; baseless as the fibric of a vision driven back up n States that cannot support sttention of the Navy Department to the heat to-day is oppressive. The steamer Adelaide arrived to-day, baying as pashoods; also, stock of boots and shoes, embracing it, and f. rccd to move cestward in self-de- subject of steam rams for naval defirst-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern sengers Mrs. Senator Wilkloson and Mrs. Senator Har manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, tence. Successive Secretaries were apfence. What now ? Shall HALLECK pursue lan, who proceeded to White House to visit our army them? But what possible advantage could pealed to upon the subject, but without avail. on four months' oredit, commencing this morning, bospitals, and minister to our sick and wounded. Thirty TEATH FROM THE SMOKER'S CANDER .- The at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, thus accrue? To chase detached bands of At the very outbreak of the present rebellion, Sisters of Charity also arrived in the same steamer, and Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. the fabric of a vision. soldiers is only to induce them to reorganize. months before the construction, of the Marri-Eaten (Mass) Observer learns, from a reliable source, that a case of death by cancer in the mouth and throat receily occurred in a ne ghoring State, which was no doubt caused by excessive moking. The deceased was a genteman highly respected and estocread-for his many "firtues. The enferings were most dreadful; at last the left for the army of the Potomac. The Treasury Issue. To follow into Mississippi and Alabama mac, the ram defences were again warmly THE FIRST AND LAST PHOTOGRAPHS .--- We un-General Hindman Reported to have been The House than went into committee on the bill autho-rising an additional issue of United States treasury derstand that Professor Frazier, of this city, was urged by him, and we hazard nothing in saying is only to expose Northerners to pestilence CHICAGO, June 23 A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* says: General Hindman: of Arkansas, is among the pri-source saken on the While river. Captured. desire to co-opirate with the Board in the task of plecing the necessary buoys, &c., in Delaware river and bay.
 The following was received from E. Gulader, chairmai of the Scard of Earlie Surveys or: We are of the Opinion that the channel on the eastern bide of Cas Patch Islasd possesses great advantages over the western channel as but strice in the marcowest and show of the strice of the strice on the strice of the chairmain of the chart.
 The name is the indexist of the chart of the chart of the strice on the construction of the strice of the strice on the construction of the chart.
 The upper part of the Eastern channel would require to be object in the strice of the s the first person, about the year 1840, who took a that the greatest benefit would have followed the and famine. Better let the demoralized rabportrait in this country by the then recently ancancer, ealing into the jugular vein, soon terminated his life. His age was 50 years. A DANGEROUS EITOH - 1 Showhegan mau iguoearlier adoption of his advice. After the shock ble straggle about as best it may; it cannot nounced discovery of Mons. Daguerre. On Satur produced by the Merrimac's attack, Col. day, he had a carte de visite of himself taken by A DANGEROUS'E ITOH - 4 Showhegan man iguo-ranlly, hitched bin-horse to a railroad freight car attached to a train. The augine scon started, with the car, horce, and wagen attached. The discomitted owner, by lusty oris, si last successfed in inducing the engineer to stop the train and release the nag. A MERACLE. There is a revival of the tempe-rarce cause in Washington, and meetings are beld al-most every orening. It has been accertained that there are 205 places in the city where lignor is sold by the places in the city where lignor is sold by the places and 215 places where they are licensed to sell it by the plat and over-producing an annual revenue of over \$2,000 to the city, but incalculable poverty, crime, ard ruln to the inhabitunts. BUGAR IN @ANADA. Thirty car-loads of sugar loiter near the Mississippi; it must painfully soners taken on the White river. "Bor Joseph Warren, chaplain of the 26th Missouri (a Bev Joseph Warren, chaplain of the 22th Missouri (a Bev Joseph Warren, chaplain of the 22th Missouri (b avas released by Beanregard, and left Jackson, Miss., on the J5th. He reports that the State archives, and all public and private property, were being removed to Co-lumtus." Benoing was an unwise one, and will lead to ead disaster, and meres. that he could not associant. He examined the financial transactions of the Treasury, some of Which. he argued, wore indefensible. The issue of StopO00000 of legal-iender notes, as proposed, was un-necetary. They would not be money, but merely ori-dense of debt, and in demable. Mr. HOOFER (Bep.), of Missichusetts, maintained that the bill under consideration was a configuration of the the bill under consideration was a configuration of the the bill under schulder the state of the the bill under schulder the state archives a meaning beretofore nasked, and was intended for its peroners taken on the White river. ELLET was allowed to carry out his longmove eastward, while it is an easy matter for Gutekunst, on Arch street. We should like to cherished project of a ram fleet. The battle us to move parallel with it-or rather over the compare the daguerreotype of 1840 with the carteabove Memphis, though the rams under his base of the triangle whose two sides they de-visite of 1862. command were wooden tug-boats, hastily almust travel-by pushing on through Tennessee dences of ueof, and introdeemands. Mr. HOPPER (Ber.), of Massachusetta, maintained that the bill under consideration was a continuation of a measure heretofore passed, and was intended for its per-fection. As a business man, he had no apprehension that it, would be dissirous, if carried into effect. The objections mread against it were of the same churacter. The solution arged against the former bill, and, in his opin-tion, will prove equal: groundless. The freaming should be second thave there bundred millions at its command to second the absolute payment of all demands against the Govern-ment. This would issuer confidence and security. He rurrency the old putcetion the currency of the country. Mr. WATTS asid, that in the matter of inflating the currency the old putcetion of showing shops or by the Govern-ment. In a context of this kind he was in favor of the latter, and against the former arrying on their bleeding operations at the rate of fast; per centum. If the small notes of the Government are as good as the small notes To the Editor of The Press : And tered under his supervision, conclusively and Southern Virginia, pocketing the guerillas proved the truth of his theories. The captious Secession Outrage in Kentucky. by the way. cuitics, who doubted the feasibility of his Unless we terribly mistake the military Louisville, Jone 22 .- On Friday evening, as several Unionists were returning from a meeting to choose dele-gates, five of them were killed by Secession bush whackers, plans, have now to confess his knowledge and signs of the times, this movement is now being their want of it. We deeply regret that his worked out. HALLECK remains in Memphis, in ambush, near Berry's Station. Reinforcements were immediately sent from Lexington noble life could not have been spared for many sending sufficiently large forces southward named after the counties of Pennsylvania, and, to provent ill feeling, to take them in alphabetical order. Should these names become avanuated future deeds of patriotism and usefulness. Reminorcements were mand, the capture of the hush whackers is considered certain. to prevent an irruption into his lines. BUELL is moving eastward along the southern bounto prevent ill iteling, to take them in alphabetical order. Should these hames become exhausted— which I hope may be the case—then pursue the same plan with the interier towns—all those over to many thousend inhabitants. Perhaps this plan might be extended to all regu-lar lines of sailing vessels. Philadelphia, June 23, 1862. dary of Tennessee; simultaneously, MORGAN OROSS KEYS .- Cross Keys, the scene of the late 10.25 Election in Illinois. battle between Fremont's command and the rebel forces under Jackson, is a road crossing in Bocklegham county, CBROAGO, JUNE 22 - The mulerity in 38° counties against a new Constitution is 2,000: There are seventeen counties yet to be heard from, which gave a Democratic must riv in 1880 of 9,600. The three merge propositions are adopted. The bank clause is yet in doubt. pushes down through Cumberland Gap. The rebels, take the alarm and retreat ; South-Ya, about six miles s uth of Harrisonburg. Port Ra western Virginia will soon lie open, and the putlic is a place on the Shenandcah river, eleven miles brilliant combinations which will soon overgouth of Harrisonburg

in the hands of Commedore Dupont. Charles J. Biddle denounces the war as a Black Republican job, and in his very last speech in of and critic upon "American Affairs," tardithe House sligmatizes this great Government, and the American people, even as they ly admits that perhaps there are 500,000 Union exhibit such marvellous resources in the midst troops, all told, but scattered so as to be use. of war, as the "sick man" of the American less, and 700,000 troops on paper divindled down "to less than 222,000 and no reserve," continent. James Buchavan exultingly predicts that our heroic "soldiers in the South Life, and Wood. for "the two main armies." Moreover, Mr. SPENCE alleges (see London Times, June 4) will be swept off like rotten sheep." His that there remained, in the North, some filty organ, the Lancaster Intelligencer, derides Parson Brownlow as an "Abolition fool." regiments of the newest formation-or even much fewer than fifty-" and, spread over Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, the leader nineteen States, they would afford no available of the Breckinridgers in that county, borrows bis logic against the war from the messages of strength, as in times so excited it would be Jefferson Davis. The speeches of Mr. Voorimpossible to leave cilies like Philadelphia and hees, of Indiana, of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. New York without any military force." That and of Mr. Ben Wood, of New York, are is all Mr. SPENCE knows of it. Let us assure copied and commended by this same class of him that Philadelphia and New York require newspapers. Not a man elected under such no military force but what essentially belongs to themselves. Neither city is in mu h influences to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, danger from fees, who are no nearer than or to the next Congress of the United States, Virginia, and New York is about as far from but will follow the lead of these oracles. However they may pledge themselves before

the seat of war as Edinburgh is from London. Moreover, Mr. SPENCE adds, " All recruiting was stopped some time ago, and there is and the Administration. ample evidence to show that the supply from the North fails to maintain the armies at their original strength." Let recruiting be authorized, and ten new regiments could be raised in Philadelphia in ten days.

We do things in a manner very un-English Our aimy consists of men who "Know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them;" who enter the service with the feelings of patriots,--who, unlike the English soldier, have no fear of the accursed cat-o'-ninetails,-who are intelligent and well-educated to a man,-who win battles with great inferiority of force, and who are backed by "Monitors" and other effective povelties in a manner utterly at variance with the old fogyism of Portsmouth and Cherbourg. No worder that Mr. SPENCE is puzzled and in a cloud of wonder.

The Times itself has gradually changed its tone. In a leader, next column to Mr. SPENCE's nonsense, is this candid admission : The Northerners have displayed a spirit which warrants even their own exultation, for they have deliberately collected their strength and asserted their prowess, not under the first ignorant impulse of passion, but after a gloomy and discouraging novitiate of dis-

ster."

ANOTHER OF PHILADELPHIA'S SONS has fallen a martyr to his country's cause. The death of Colonel CHARLES ELLET, Jr., who so nobly fought the famous ram-fleet in therecent naval engagement above Memphis, has deprived the nation of an energetic and gallant officer, whose high scientific ability was universally acknowledged. This sudden termination of what promised to be a brilliant and honorable -naval career was totally unexpected in this city. The wound which has proved mortal was understood to have been slight, and Col. ELLET's restoration to health, and the duties cf his command, was looked for with confidence. His loss, at this time, is a serious one. Colorel ELLET was one of the most distinguished civil engineers in the country. Itwill be remembered that he built the great suspension bridge over the Ohio, at Wheeling, and also the first suspension bridge at Niagara

Falls. These structures will ever remain chasers is requested to the large assortment of From Fortress Monroe.

York, now in progress of with what result is in much doubt. that is not now used by them. Ancona, the the free States. Johnson, of Northampton, another representative of the same school voles against any compensation to the brave colored pilot, Robert Small, and his gallant general. crew, who carried a valuable steamer from The Tax Bill as Passed under the guns of Fort Sumpter and placed it WASBINGTON, June 23.-There were in all three hun

dred and fifteen amendments to the international revenue or tax bill. The Bouso having, through its committee of conference, receded from two hundred and lifty-three concretence, recall in the two numbers and introduces, and the Senate, through its managers, from sixteen of them, the remainder because a subject of compremise as embodied in their joint peper, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate, while in the House the followingnamed members voted against il: Mossrs. Allen of Il-linois, Browne of Rhode Island, Johnson, Norion, Naten, Perdleton, Shiel, Styles, White of Ohio, Wick-

ecome a law, and is to take effect on the 1st of August. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to receive a aslary of \$4,000 per annum. Among the more important ammindmen's to the bill are the following: On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the fride as passed of the second state of the second state before the lat of April, 1862 the lease shall pay the tax. TopAcco.—On ceveradish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured, of all descriptions (not including suuf, cigars. and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stoms in or made reduitively of stems), valued at more than thirty cents per pound, 15 cents per pound. Valued at any sum of exceeding thirty cents per pound. To cents is public to the stome second state state state in the stome in the stome second state state state in the stome second state state state state state state state is p und. ammndmen's to the bill are the following : -

On smoking fobacco, prepared with all the stems in, 5 cents per pound. On souff, manufactured cf viobacco ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound. On cjazarr, valued at not over \$5 per thousand, \$1.50 yer thousand, \$2 per thousand "Valued at over \$10 per thousand, \$2 per thousand \$2 50 per thousand Valued at over \$20 per thousand, \$3.50 per thousand. On all cloth and all textils or knited or feited fabric fer ther wool or ether material. before tha same has the people, their votes will be against the war

A proper canvass of the State will result in A proper canvass of the State will result in the defeat of all these men. No party ever run uron so odious a principle as that which run upon so odious a principle as that which

they avow; and, per contra, no combination. On ard after October next a tax of half per cent. shall they arow; and, per tonn's, ho concentration; no organization in our political history, has ever been so strong as that which now rallies for consurption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on or after the lat of June

next. No duly is to be levied on sny sales by judicial or executive officers making auction sales, by virtue of a judg-ment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by to be remembered to our shame, if we do not

and overthrow of the enemies of the Republic.

ment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executors or administrators. On whisky 20 conts pr gallon. There is no tax on rec ified or mixed liquors. The tax on watches and piaco fortes is strictlen out. On all horned cattle, exceeding 18 months old, slaugh-tord ard for sale, 80 cents a head. On all calves and cattle under that, age, slaughtered and for sale, 5 cents great of on all hogs exceeding six months (ld, slau; htered and for sale, when the num-ber thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents user head.

issued, but we have no hesitation in commending it to the community not only as a safe investment, but as a very powerful medium in accomplishing the result for which it was intended-the placing of the whole United States in the front rank of nation, and the perpetuation of our free institutions

around the Administration of Abraham Lin-

coln. - It will be a blunder, it will be a crime,

use these great advantages to the discomfiture

Letter from the Rev. Henry Steele Clarke,

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1862. Captarn Williams : DEAR SIR : Your Panorama, of which I had read nuch, while on exhibition in New York city, far exceeds my expectations. In color and tone, in its groupings, and the accuracy of all its representations, it is not surpassed by anything of the kind. I have ever seen. To the correctness of many of the views presented, with the descriptive lecture, and the dramatic scenes accompanying its expositions, I can certify from my own observations. It cannot fail to instruct, while it interests and pleases, hose who view it. It will surprise me if it has not a generous patronage from the intelligent and appreciative, in a city whose population is behind that of no other in its ability to discriminate, and its readiners to approve and do justice to whatever is truly excellent.

 Both States and the stress with the stress with the stress with the stress was related from the response of the lead. This is was not feel the back huiter; was related and bit bouck builter; and the south the use of the back huiter; here are south the south the stress is an advected to be the south the prophecies of ruin, and fright'al stories conjured up by many prominent depitalists. The next question we wish to discuss is the pro-priety of issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars. It seems to us that it is obvious that the issue of small notes will in no way compete with the larger notes, but only with the bank oir-culation. The only practical question is, whether the banks shall receive interest for their inferior currency, or whether the United States shall save said interest, and, at the same time, provide a par-currency in every section of the country? skedsddle in the most approved style." plan : the immense rebel army concentrated at Thanks to Captain Davis. LARGE . POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS , AND SHOES, Our troops are represented as enthusiastic at the Mr. LAW (Dem), of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, tendering the thanks of the House to Captain Charles H. Davis and the officers and crows for the brilliant events on the Western waters. The North Carolina Delegate. ourrency in every section of abo country? The Government must be sustained though all other interests may suffer. The banks must be that point is dispersed and driven southward prospect of a great and decisive battle. STRAW, GOODS, &c .- The early attention of pur-

says nothing of the capture of Fort Morgan: No men-Judiciary Committee. does not present any very startling tion is made of any attack, although some naval arrange features, and will probably be disposed of very soon, but nts in progress at New Orleans are considered a Miscellaneous. aining at that point.

Advices from Vicksburg to the 17th. via Grenada. state Commander THORNTON A. JENKINS has been ordered that no active demonstrations bad been made by the to the con mand of the steam sloop Wachuset, to relieve Rederal fleet since its retirement. Several gunboats an Ocmmander Gillis. Acting Assistant Paymaster WM. H. ANDERSON has peared on the 15th from below. Beport says that five

b en orderea to the Commodore Perry. The Senate to day, in executive session, rejected the nomination of Brigadier General SHIELDS to be major

MEMPHIS, June 21.- The Grenada Appeal of the 18th . says: Holly Springs was occupied by a considerable force of the enemy night hefore last. They made their appearance suddenly, and much confusion ensued. The provost marshal is among the prisoners captured by them. A train of cars was about ready to leave for the south, upon which many citizens attempted to take refuge for the purpose of escaping. The crowd ware fired upon, and Lient. Hall and several other persons

> Springs." Beauregard and his Army. MEMPHIS, June 21 .- The Grenada Appeal of the 18th

interior by the Vandals under Halleck."

SENATE. Confiscation Asked For

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, presented the petition of oftzens of Curshcga county, Ohio, stating that, they viewed with deep humilistion the fact that the military, suthorities of the Government seem to be occupying themselves in the protection of rebels and trailors and atking for the passage of a confiscation act. Protection to Loyalists.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Himois, presented a peti-tion from citizens of Fulton county, Illinois, asking the a Government to extend its protection over all the loyal peeple in the States in rebellion, without regard to color. Western Virginia.

A deciease of specie. 114,103 The United States Frigate Colorado | National Arsenals.

Mr. LANE (Bep), of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to establish certain national arsenals. Army Corps. Army Corps. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the organization of an army corps and staff, to the attached to the various divisions. Referred to the Military Committee. To the Editor of The Press : SIR : There seems to be some opposition to a fur-

Government of the Navy.

Sin: There seems to be some opposition to a fur-ther issue of demand notes by the Government, and more particularly against their issue in denomina-tions of less than five dollars. The main objection to the new issue seems to be that the money market will become so inflated that gold, and all other ar-ticles of intrinsic value, will rise in price to such a degree as to cause serious disturbance to trade. The first question to be considered is, whether the inflation in the money market is caused by the issue of these demand notes. We are assured upon the best authority that there are now less than fifty millions of dollars of. United States currency affest, and that the present rise in coin, and the inflation of the money market is caused by the banks, which strain every merve to throw out their irredeemable paper, while they look up the United States cur-rency. It seems to us that instead of prohibiling the Government from issuing the best paper cur-rency the people ever had, we should check the banks, which are taking advantage of the United States be compelled to fund their debt at once, and pay is torest thereon, so that the banks may have an opportunity to still further expand their, cur-rency, causing even greater inflation of prices? Or shall the banks be restrained by a tax upon their circulation, while the United States resp the banes further the banks be restrained by a tax upon their circulation, while the United States resp the bane-git of that in interest? The sement as the United States Governineut of the Navy. On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa. the bill for the better government of the navy was taken up and discussed, Messrs. Trumbull, Hale, and Grimes particl-pating in the debate. Varions amendments were adopted. The amenament offered by Mr. Trumbull, of Ilikals, to except all persons for whom the Constitution preservices an oath of office was a maked, on motion of Mr. Davis, so as to further except Sonators, Representatives, and the Vice President, and adopted, and the bill was passed—yeas 33. navs 5, viz: "Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Ke: nedy, Powell, and Sulsbury. The Tax Bill. Mr. FWSENDEN (Rep.). of Maine, from the com-

Mr. FVSSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the com-mittee of conference on the tax bill, made a report, Br. SHRRMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, spoke against the drawback of five mills made on cotton, as granting more bounty to the menufacturers. He would not seek to deeat the report of the committee of conference, but he

fest the report of the committee of conference, but he was opposed to such a bounty. The report of the committee was then concurred in. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill in relation to the duites of the heads of departments. Mr. CLARK, (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to take up the House cooffication bill. Agreed to Mr. CLARK then moved, as a substitute, the Senate bill, as reported from the special committee. Pending the consideration of this question the Senate went into executive scalency, and subsequently adjourned.

or shall the banks be restrained by a lax upon their circulation, while the United States reap the bene-fit of that interest? Inasmuch as the United States furnish the best and satest currency the present cir-cumstances admit of, saving millions of dollars of interest to the people, shall the present policy be abandoned, and the banks be reinstated as sole di-meters of the menor market? HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Nevadu Land District. The bill to establish a land district in Nevada Terri-

Colored Schools.

Mr LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, introduced a bill relating to colored schools in the District of Columbia. Referred. The District Emancipation Act.

The District Emancipation Act. Mr. LOVEJOY asked leave to introduce a bill amend-atory of the District of Columbia emancipation act. It provides that the commissioners assessing the value of the passage of the act. The commissioners, in all cases where it is charged on the oath of any respectable person that the claimant is disloyal, or has given utter-sare to distance act mines, should summon witnesses, none of whom shall be excluded on account of color. If it shall be shown that such claiman the dislationer dis-cuptor to the enemy, the claims shall be disallowed. Mr. WICKLIFFF (U.), of Kentucky, objected to the introduction of the bill. ntroduction of the bill. Mr. LUVEJOY. It is simply for reference. Mr. WICHLIFFE I don't care what it's for.

B.....b30 67%

Aukiana a bad tond, oeng 12 tengins being in leading horse at the quester, pole, "The struggie was now between '* Blondin'' and "Capricense," who was but a nrck behind. It was doubtful to the quarter pole, whose "Capriceuse", gave out, and "'. West Australia," who had been doing some good running, passed her and wand after "Blondin," who was still holding the Lead, which the start awarded him. Of this he was deprived before reaching the third onariter node by "West Australia"

eaching the third quarter pole by "West Australi who won the heat and race with comparative case

sbire. 3. A. Alexander, Esq., b. c. "Norton," by Lex

THE CITY.

The Turf-Races at Suffolk Park.

considerable talk and excitement in sporting circle

luring the last ten mays Arriving at the Park about I

compared with our artisle trotting, appear gigantic.

len or twelve horses, ridden by men dressed in gaudy

colors, whose home is in the saddle, is a magnificent

fight. Nothing can excite a greater intensity of excite

ment and delight than the struggle of so many horses.

Away they speed at the signal, first one and then another

gaining an advantage. The pace increasing-no fear of

resking, but under whip and spur the herse and rider

strain every nerve to reach the destined goal, and when the

allant victor successively passes his opponents and thun-

dera first across the score, oh ! what a yell issues from the

enthusiastic throng ! No man, however sedate, c in look upon such a scene without a spasmodic thrill which, for

moment, will unset his composure. The first race of

evertised to come off at half past two o'cluck. The day

there was a considerable number of those trials of speed which, though not artistic, are nevertheless accompanded which, though not artistic, are nevertheless accompanded which, though not artistic, are nevertheless accompanded with so much of that characteristic of the primeral in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as to add to the sceno one of the present in-habitauts of America as the present in the scena in the scena in the critical and the present in the scena in the critical and the present in the scena in the critical and the scena of the present in the scena in the critical and the index on the scena in the scena in the scena of the section of th

THE ALLEGED ABSON CASE-FURTHER INVESTIGATION.-Yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. Montreller was arraigned before Police Magia-trate Beitler, at the Central Station, for a further hear-The behavior, at the Central Station, for a further near-ing, being charged with arson in setting fire to the base-ment of No 42 South Third street, formerly occupied by him as a wine and liquor store. Mr. F. Carroll Brewster appeared for the defendant. The following evidence was olivited: "Obsrles: A. Abbett affirmed.—Resides at No. 910. Ohi-the street, he arm, the building No. 42 South Third

alitieti
alitieti
Charles A. Abbott affirmed.—Resides at No. 910. Glinton street; he own; the building No. 42 South Third street; he own; the building No. 42 South Third street; he own; the building No. 42 South Third street; the basement was rented to Mr. Montpelier about fifte an months ago.
Officer Tolbert, sworn.—On last Wedneslay night, he went to the fire at this place, knocked open the boor, and saw a dense smoke and steam; the flames were extinguished, and he remained with the Fire Marshal, who invertigated the cause; the door of the basement was locked and had to be broken open; he did not notice the preserve of a publok; he found the back shutter a little forced open, the bolt being somewhat bent; it was pushed outwards.
Cross-examined — He could not tell how long the fire had been under way before discovered.
Officer Warner.—He is officer of the beat where the fire occurred; he a for a hose carriage npon being notified, and was present until the fire was exitinguished; the boack shutter had been pushed out, bending the bolt way a paper alurated with campbene; also a portion of a canelle; he found many of the barels with the bungs out; there was some liquor in them.
Crois-examined.—He passed the place about tan injuntics hefore the fire; saw no indication of fines; about twenty minutes after he had passed the slarm was given.
Chief Engineer Lyle sworn.—As Chief Engineer of the department he was st the fire; ha could not get at the fire is a theoring on the bor, and said to witness, " such things as these they set places on fire with."
Cross'examined.—He did not notice whether the page the said the such as the same set the said the same place is the same back shutters described by the other with seese is blace and its place.

nour. Bobert B. Warner sworn —He is a member of the Hope Hose Steamer, and was at the fire; he described the con-dition of the back shutter; he got in through the back shutter; saw a candle and a lot of boxes lying aroun 1;

beside furnishing her full quota of men, is fully equal to any call of the Government in furnishing the means required to suppress the rebellion. We do not know to what extent this loan will be to remote posterity.

of this city.

I sm, dear sir, yours, very respectfully, HENRY STBELE CLARKE.

Latest from McClellan's Army.

OCCASIONAL. Government Loans. Jay Cooke, Esq., has been appointed subscription agent to the new six per cent. loan of the Governbir thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents per head. S am jrairoads and steamboats pay 3 per centum. R. Hroads using other power than steam and ferry boats 1½ per centum, and toll bridges 3 per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts. For every passport issued from the office of the Secre-tary of State, \$3, and when the annual gains, profits, or income, exceed the sum of \$600 but not \$10,000, w duty of 3 per centum on the amount of the first named sum. If the income exceeds \$10,000, a duty of 5 per centum upon til over \$500. On sup telegraphic despatch or message, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, 1 cents, 3 cer ta. Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insu-rance shall be made or renewed, upon property of any ment having twenty years to run, with option of payment after five years. We are informed that nearly one million dollars have been already subcribed-showing conclusively that Pennsylvania,

Each pointy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insu-rance shall be made or renewed, upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea, or by fire, or by off er peril of any kind, made by any insurance c. nipary or its agents, 25 cents . The dog tax of 25 cents is tricken out. In computing the allowance of drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton when exported there shall be allowed, in addition to the 3 per centum duty which shall have been paid on the said articles. a draw-back of 5 mills per pound. In all cases where the duty imposed by this set upon the cotton used in the manuf facture thereof has been previously paid, the amount of the allowance to be accertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Example, and no other tax shall be level and be held to authorize the levy and collection of one tax to that amount, and no other tax shall be level under and by virtue thereof until the later. April, 1805, when the same shall be in full force and effect.

FORTRASS MONRON, June 22.- By the steamer from White Bouse Point, I learn that on yesterday the rebels opened on the camp of Gen. Hooker's advance, with shell, but did no serious damage. Gen. Hooker answered from one of our powerful new bat erier, just completed, throwing leavy shells, which were seen by persons in one of Lowo's bulloons to burst

among the attacking party of rebels, and caused them to

100 Erie B prof.d... 65% THE MARKETS. FLOUR AND MEAL. -The market for Western and State Flour opend quite steady, with a fair demand, but at the cose it is hardly so firm. The demand is very general, and trade brands close steady. The sales are 17.500 bbls at \$4 15a 4.26 for superfine State and Western; \$4.50a 4.70 for the low grades of Western extra; \$4.50a, 155 for shipping brands of round-boop extra Ohic; and \$5 10 a 6 for trade brands. Chaddian Flour is quict, the supply fair; sales of 1,100 bbls at \$4.50a/.70 for the low grades of extra, and \$4.76a for the better grades. Southern Fluer is unchansed, the inquiry light; sales of 900 bbls at \$4.90a5.80 for mixed to good emperime Baltimore, &c., at 4.55 70arf.75 for crance. Co., the quality very hard-some. Rys Flour is steady; sales of 1,100 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 box Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$3 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; sales of 1,00 bbls at \$2.55 for Jersey, and \$5 for Brady; s thousand Federal troops, with gunbouts and transports will leave Baton Rouge on Friday for Vickaburg. The Occupation of Holly Springs.

were killed. No public stores remained at Hally GRAIN -The Wheat market opened a shade stiffer. GRAIN — The Wheat market opened a shade stiffer, under a good demand and less firmness in freights, and closes stady; the inquiry is mainly, for export, but is fair for milling; the sales are 178,000 bushels at 97cm \$3.08 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm \$3.04 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm \$3.04 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm \$3.04 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm \$3.04 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm \$3.04 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm \$3.04 for Editago spring, the latter for very good; 98cm and Wiscomin; \$1.14 ml.15 for red Weitern; \$3.17 for amber, Michigan; \$3.03 for Northwestern cluo; \$1.23 for grod white Ohio, and \$1.37% for choice Kentucky. Nye is firm and the supply light; sales of 3,500 bushels State at 75c. Barley and Barley find are quiet and prices are unobanged. Oats are firm and in good de-mand at 42% of44c for Canadian and Western, and 44% of 45c for State. Gorn is plenty and more active, and is firmer; the dimand is mainly for expoir, sales of 27,000 bushels at 40c for d maged; 40m31c for old mixed, chieldy at 50c; 453m49c for new do, and 53m53%c for Westen right.

ontains the following despatch : "MONTGOMERY, Als , June 17 .-- General Beauregard and his staff are on their way to Richmond. We hear that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow the'r general. A sufficient force will be left with the invincible Bragg to check any steps toward the

XXXVIITH-CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

chiefly at 50c; $43\varpi490$ for new do, and $53\varpi53\%$ c for Westen 7 sellow. PROVISIONS.— The Pirk market is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of 470 bbls at $\$10.30\varpi10.87$ for Mess, and \$55 60 #56 for Prime. Beef is dull, and in the absence of seles prices are nominal. Beef Ham are unsaitable at $15\varpi16$. Out Meats are in fair demand, and are steady; sales of 350 hinds and to; at $3\% \varpi3\%$ of or Sheulders and $4\% \varpi5\%$ C. Ler Hams. Leard is quiet, and hot very firm at the close; sales of 520 bils at $7\% \varpi3\%$. Butter and Cheese are steady, and more plenty. NEW YORK, June 23.—The bank statement for the

Mr. WADB (Rep.), from the Committee on Territo-ries, reported a bill providing for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union.

NEW. YORK, June 23 -The United States frigate Col rado has been ordered to Portsmouth for repairs. The Government and the Banks.