## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. The second state of the second s THE REAL PROPERTY IN COMMENTS VIEW Alabama Items. would advise Messrs. BROWNLOW and Burflen WHEN\_BYRON wrote that nothing was im-FROM WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. CITY ITEMS. The Press. FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA. From the first number of the Huntsville (Als.) Re verille; we take the following items : mutable except mutab lity, he only more to mend their manuers if they would obtain the approval of the men who can see nothing tersely expressed the pith of the ethical poet's NEAR FRONT BOYAL, June 23 .- Reconn. A SUCCESSFUL INVENTION .--- It is seldom Special Despatches to "The Press." ances BBADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES, right in the cause of their country, and Friday and Saturday bring intelligence that the enemy had not any force in this valley lower than Luray. Con-ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON. that any new invention wins its way into universal favor with the public so speedily, or effectually, as the celecomplet-DOLS TENNESSEE AND NOETHERN ALA., OAMP TAYLOR, Huntaville, June 9, 1862. nothing wrong in the cause of treason. Men change with fortune, mannars change with WASHINGTON, June 27, 1862 trabands and Union citizens agree that Ewell, and pro-bably Jackson, were at and around Luray at that time To protect the cotton planetes in Northern Alabams and Middle Tonnessee from imposition, it is hereby ordered: That all persons desiring to engage in the business of purchasing cotton, shall first obtain a permit from these backguarters. rated Gas Consuming Cooking Stoves and Hanges, inclimes, Tynets with books, and principles with times." War Intelligence-All Quiet. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. ented, patented, manufactured, and sold by Mr. James THE BATTLE AT CHARLESTON. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." As far as heard from to day, at the War Departmen and some stated that Jackson had sent South for rein Spear at his warerooms in this city, No. HIG Market Exactly half a century ago, HENRY BROUGHall was quiet in every direction. Information from the Shenandoah Valley, received from other than official squrces, leads to the belief that JAGKSON'S rebel treops have not in force returned from ements. Per contra, others state that he had crossed street. The popularity of these great domestic improve-ments is growing from day to day, and it is no exaggera-We can take no notice of anonymous commun the Blue Bidge, but could not assert whether he was to AM, then entering into public life, was the WASHINGTON, June 27: 1862. headquaters. These who attempt to purchase cetton without this permit will be promptly arrested by military commander in Northern Alsbama. EBy order of 0. M. MITCHELL, Major Ganaral (commandiage) **REPULSE OF THE UNION FORCES.** One reconnoissance proceeded by way of Milford to Is this indeed a just cause for which we are champion of the United States. He had been tion to say that they have secured a permanent for cetiove. in every quarter of the globe. Passing his warerooms yesterday, on Market street, above Eleventh, we were We do not return rejected manuscripts. two years in Parliament. NAPOLEON'S Berlin contending ? Are we quite sure that reason Washington, and thence to Sperryville. Here it was O. M. MITCHELL, Major General Commanding. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts he point at which they wire last seen by our troops Decree of 1806 purposed to blockade England. and right are on our side? For, if all that we Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded learned that a company of rebel cavalry had gone north surprised to find his pavement and the adjoining ones thickly lined with boxes ready for shipment to distant of the world, and especially from our different military The stories concerning him are various, and among then Major General Commanding. B. BIROH, A. D. C. The 5th Brigade; Col. Turchin, recently marched 200 miles in ten days over one of the roughest of roads. Un-der the command of General Negley they exchanged a few shots with the rebels at Ohattanooga, then returned to their old quarkers at Fayettaville and Winchester. The 5th is composed of a hardy set of men, and ever ready when "duty calls." Several thousand bales of cotton have passed through here this week on their way. North. GREEN BACK IS KINO! with the avowed intention of striking the railroad a claim for our country and against her enemies to prohibit British goods from being received one that he is repairing damages, and preparing to and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. some weak point, and putting a stop to our trains. On on the continent of Europe, seize such goods is true, then we should be irresistible against eize the wheat and rye crops of the valley, which are parts, and concluded in a moment that his fall business ARRIVAL OF GEN. BENHAM AND STAFF AT NEW YORK. their return they twice repulsed small bodies of rebel cavelry and drove them into the mountains towards a world in arms. And yet England and epresented to be good. The reports about the enemy to the trade had already commenced. But in this we wherever found, and exclude all vessels that WE HAVE every confidence in the Secretary ccupying the country between Manussas and Strouds were mistaken. All the Stoves and Banges there, packed had touched at British ports. Six weeks later, France, so far at least as the rulers are conourg in any force are untrue. There may, however, Luray. DEATH OF COLONEL PERRY. of the Treasury, and, notwithstanding the for delivery, we learned, upon inquiry, had been sold to Generals Fremont and Banks had a conference near the British Cabinet, in retaliation, issued the cerned, are stubbornly arrayed against us. A ebel pickets at the settlements heretofore temporaril private individuals, and it is a significant fact, that with panic which has been created by his demand all Mr. Spear's superior and extensive facilities for manufacturing, he has hitherto been unable to do any Middletown, on Friday. The former's headquarters were bitter antagonism is still maintained in the de., first of the notorious Orders in Council, which &c., couried by our troops. for authority to issue an additional one hunat Strasburg on Saturday. went to prohibit American vessels from carry-South, and thousands of disloyal men in the Members of Congress Not Allowed to Ob It is understood that the trains on the Manassas road dred and fifty millions of treasury notes, we nore than meet the demands of the people, although he Kino 1 It stords us pleasure to chronicle the safe arrival of Major General Mitchell's family. Lieutenant Edward Mitchell, with a detachment from Capt. Abbott's splen-did company of the 3d Oniv Regiment, under the com-mand of Lieutenant Reed, was their escort from Elk-river: Lieutenant Mitchell reports the country perfect-ly quiet around Pulaski, and thinks guarilladom about played ont in that vicinity. tain Contracts and Offices for a Consi-NEW YORE June 27 -The steemshin Philadelphia ha free States sympathize with this antagonism. ing British goods from one part of Europe to the will not proceed further up than While Plains after tohe has been repeatedly urged to furnish them for the arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericeson from Key. West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to believe that the motives which prompted the other-thus violating neutral rights, injuring We have yielded everything but honor to our deration. bolesale trade. The unparalisled satisfaction given by requisition are as patriotic as the result will The town of Front Royal and the surrounding valley foreign assailants. To avoid a war we sur-The following bill passed the Senate to-day : That any his Stoves and Ranges has secured for them this enviab American commerce, and tending to involve the 23d. The latter brings 181 passengers, including General Bonham and staff, and fifty-seven soldiers be gratifying. The passage of the bill authopre-eminence. No private dwelling or public edifice, re-

wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near

The account of the fight copied from the Charleston

papers is correct. The United States troops, ander Gen

nham, made an attack, at 4 o'clock on the morning of

the 16th inst , and were repulsed, after four hours' hard

fighting, with a loss of 668 killed, wounded, and missing

Gen. Benham Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, June 27 .- The New York Express says

It was reported by descriers that the whole rebel force

at Secessionville was but two battalions, with six guns

mounted, and seven more ready for use. The reconnoissance was made on\_the 16th. General

Slevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at day-break, while General Wright and Colonel Williams, with

3,000 more, were to support him. Somehow, the move-ment was delayed an hour, and, as our troops marched

were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

Fort Pulaski, June 18th, of apoplexy.

Ist Regular Artillery, at Port Royal.

England in a quarrel with the United States. rizing this issue by the House of Representa-To reduce the case into a sentence, we may tives, on Tuesday last, by so large a vote, was state that because NAPOLEON had said that an emphatic affirmation of the justice of his no vessel should touch a British port and course. The issue, as we understand it, is not then enter a French one, or one under French an absolute increase in the aggregate paper circontrol, the English Orders in Council said culation of the country. These notes will either that no vessel of any nation should enter any be absorbed by the called-loan deposits with such port unless she had first touched at some Government, thus forming the basis of the report of Great Britain. NAPOLEON wished to demption of ordinary bank circulation, or they blockade the British Isles, and England wished blockade Europe !

will take the place of this circulation to the extent of the excess of the supply over the demand; for it must be remembered that a superior circulation always drives out an inferior one. The additional treasury notes are expected, by the Secretary, to produce two healthy results: thy will revolutionize the system of Government credits, making the absorption of the time loans at par a voluntary and rapid process; and by furnishing the country with a uniform currency, they will equalize the rates of exchange, and facilitate the operations of commerce between all sections: and this is expected to be accomplished without an undue inflation of the currency. In the State of Illinois the collapse of the banks last summer wiped out of existence, at a fair estimate, eighteen millions of depreciated currency, and the vote of that Stale at the late election, where the people decided by an immense n ajority practically in favor of the legaltender notes of the Government of the United States, is but one of the many evidences of the popularity of the financial policy of Mr. CHASE. In the apprehensions which have been excited by the s'ockjob'ers and others, we should not shut from sight the fact that there is an immense vacuum which must be filled by a suitable national currency. The Rebellion has, for instance, wholly or partially

annihitated the paper currency of eleven States, and as they are brought back to obedience they will eagerly receive and circulate the money issued by the parent-Government. The objection that so large an issue of paper money will advance the rates of coin to a point far above the commercial average between nations, is rather an argument in favor of than against the issue, since the excess of the premium will practically be so much addland. ed to the tariff on im orts, thus causing the diminution of those imports which are now the main cause of the drain of specie. One of the most truthful arguments disproving the clamors and predictions of the Jeremiahs who are now lamenting over what they conceive to be the prospect of bankruptcy resulting from

taken from the New York Tribune, of the 18th of June: "Is a treasury security worthless simply because it may not be convenient or possible for the Go-vernment "topic deem it noon demand by a specie payment? "The London Times, thay amiable menor of all creation, says that it is. Now, in 1816, at the close of the continental wars, the Bank of Eng-land had in circulation £5 notes to the value of £18.021.230. and small to the value of £9 001 £18,021,230, and small notes to the value of 20,00, 400; and yet, from 1513 to 1816 inclusive, only about half a million sterling had been coined at the bank. That institution suspended specie payments, having just before been puying in suspenses, in 1796. It was upon the verge of bankruptor when Mr. Pitt's was upon the verge of bankrupicy when dir. Fut? order in-council dame to its relief. This order was sanotioned by Parliament; the notes of the bank were practically made a legal ten-der; and the bank was not legally obliged to pay snother shilling in specie until 1519, during which period war expenditures had goue up to one hundred and thirty millions annually in 1815. All this time, a person by the name of Napo-lar leon Bosaparte was implifiently waiting for Bank of England notes to be worth no more than the assignates of the Convention were in his boyhood: The Monuteur talked then of the English as the *Tranes* talks now of the Ameri-cans. When Napoleon himself exploded, the cans. When Napoleon himself exploded, the old lady's five pound notes wore received with joy by all who could get them. It is such ar curious fact that from 1792 to 1816 the British revenue was tripled, the exports, in spite of the war, more than doubled, and the imports increased a half. England, according to all the logic of *The London* Times, should have gone commercially to perdi-With a natural perversity, she insisted upon "What does all this prove? That a nation should needlessly run in debt, and recklessly expand its paper currency? Not at all. But it does mean, in our case, as it meant in the case of England, that, when the very existence of the Government is at stake, we must draw upon our future resources and that there is not only no danger of insolvency in so doing, but no hope of solvency in doing other-wise. It must be pretty plain to the most superficial thinker that it is better for the Government to be sustained, owing five hundred millions, than for it to fall into beggarly and bankrupt rain, owing only one hundred millions. There can be no analogy. instituted between an individual and a government Generally, a man who owes more than he can pay had better go into insolvency, give up what he has, and solase his creditors by declaring a dividend. But Governments cannot stop without bringing so clety to the curse of anarchy. Governments, by the very nature of their monetary transactions, claim long credits, and are obliged, in self-defence. to draw, in case of sudden emergency, upon the fature. There is no injustice in this. If our de-scendants are to reap certain great advantages, why should they not bear their portion of the dens? burdens?. "Two things go to make up the value of a paper dollar-the good faith and the ability to pay of those who issue it. Where these are present, for all the purposes of an internal currency, paper is as good as gold. It is political stability, in all cases, that gives value. Gold, without any Government, would hardly be worth any more to an American citi-zen than the iron coin of Sparts; because gold which cannot be safely invested is of no more value than paper. Look, for instance, at those miracles of finan-cial ingenuity which are called 'Coufederate notes.' They represent anarchy, and anarchy only; and even Secession traders shun them as if they were even Secession traders shun them as it they were infected. Of course, those who issue them howl with rage, and pass laws or issue proclamations which they fondly hope will give a value to official rags. The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, May 30, is for hanging those who retuse to receive them in payment of debt. It will not do The more they hang the smaller will be the value of their shin-instare. The scheme was tried nion a large scale plasters. The scheme was tried upon a large scale. plasters. The scheme was tried upon a large scale, long ago, in France, and it was a perfect failure. Old and young, gentle and simple, men and wo-men, wet cheerfully to the guillotine, rather than take assignats. Bakers and butchers hold on to their loaves and joints until the last momont, and theu mounted the scaffold, no doubt with a sense of relief. Beggars turned up their sharp nesses when the notes were offered them. 'If you present them,' wrote a clever English lady, 'with assignats, they refuse, saying: 'We have enough of this forry paper—it is bread we want' --and so went blithely to execution. The sage of The Atlanta Confederacy may draw a les-value; the Confederate notes are worth nothing, for the same reason. What made a Bank of England note, even in times when the windows of George 111.'s, coach were broken by the mob, worth a hatfal of French assignats? Perhaps The London Times can teil us? It certainly drew splendid deductions from the circumstance at the time of it the time of it.

rendered Slidell and Mason. To prove our title to the name of a free people we have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and agreed to a new treaty for the prohibition of the slave trade. Our representatives abroad bave been diligent in their efforts to enlighten the civilized world as to the causes of the present war, and no step has been taken in regard to other nations, that has not been marked by prudence, forbearance, and moderation. To our domestic enemies we have

The American Embargo and Non-Importstion Acts which followed virtually suspended all commerce between Great Britain and the United States, and led to the war of 1812-14. which BROUGHAM says, in the Preface to his Speeches, (cdition of 1857,) "was terminated by a most inglorious expedition to Washington, and a most unfortunate one to New Orleans, leading to the injury of our [the British] character in the one, and the tarnishing of our military fame in the other."

ever appealed to the human heart. They in. In 1808, HENRY BROUGHAM, then aged thirty, was employed by the merchants and manuvolve the happiness of all the people on this facturers of London, Hull, Manchester, and continent, and of many millions in other coun-Liverpool to appear as their counsel before tries. They concern the religious, moral, and political welfare of all the children of men. the bars of both Houses of Parliament, against Whether in regard to commerce, or govern the orders in Council and the American Embargo. His efforts failed in all points, except ment, or society, they ought to awaken the ac. tive interest and earnest co-operation of every that the ability he displayed, the liberal princisystem that pretends to recognize the Chris ples he avowed, and the popularity he obtian faith. Why, then, are we so persistently tained, induced a Whig borough-monger to return him to Parliament as member for Cameland cruelly embarrassed, misrepresented, and denounced? There is but one answer to this ford. He again brought forward the injustice, especially to the United States, of the assault question. We are fighting for a Democracy. Those who assail us are fighting for an aristoon American commerce, and, ably assisted by cracy. This is the motive that stimulates Mr. BARING, (afterwards Lord ASHBURTON,) them to so blind and unreasoning a hatred of who was connected by marriage and property the United States. The rebellion is an ariswith this country, made out so strong a case, by evidence, the hearing of which lasted seventocracy. Its sympathizers are aristocrats, and our foreign adversaries are monarchists. The weeks, that finally he made a motion in the Louisville Courier, the accepted organ of John Commons (June 16, 1812) that the Prince Re-C. Breckintidge, removed from Louisville, first gent should be called upon to recall the obto Bowling Green, then to Nashville, lately noxious orders. The result was that the Gostated the case with great candor in the folvernment gave in, and declared that they had lowing article : advised this recall. Too late! for almost while BROUGHAM was speaking, America had

been compelled to declare war against Eng-In those days HENRY BROUGHAM could recommend any sacrifice, except of houor, for the purpose of conciliating the United States, then very greatly weaker, than now-in population, in wealth, in natural produce, in manufactures, in science, in art, in all that enhances the value of mortal life. Then, he could pro-test against the perpetual Euglish jealousy of America. Now, filty years after date, Lord BROUGHAM, speaking on Social Science, de-clares that the tendency of Democracy is always peaceful, that the tendency of Monarchy is always warlike, and that our just war, to an inflated circulation, is the following article,

is always warlike, and that our just war, to preserve the Union which has made us a great | self-respect. nation, is a war waged "by the whole people, frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst

member of Congress, members of the Cabinot, or any of-ficer of the Government of the United States, who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive, or agree to receive Obarleston. ny money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, from any person or persons, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place, from the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person or persons whatsoever, shall, for every such offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemea nor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of no cceeding ten thousand do'lare, and suffer impr in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, at the dis retion of the court trying the same: and every sac proffered peace on condition of submission to contract or agreement, as aforesaid, shall moreover b the Constitution. In response to their insults obsolutely null and yold ; and any member of Congress and outrages we have exhibited humanity or officer of the United States convicted, as aforesai and magnanimity. To the men who sympashall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any offic Details of the Battle on James Islandf honor, profit, or trust under the Government of th thized with the traitors the Administration United States. has displayed an indulgent and generous po-

National Foundry on the Ohio.

licy, protecting them in the midst of their inthat Gen-Benham is understood to be under arrest, with Senator SHERMAN introduced a bill, to day, providing trigues, and even retaining many of them in orders to report to Washington. It is stated that Gen. Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving Gen. Benr a national foundry in the Hanging Bock Iron and places of honor, trust, and emolument. In a-Coal district, upon the Ohio river, in Ohio, between the ham in command, with orders to make no advance to-wards Charleston without reinforcements or further word, the principles involved in this struggle unction of the Big Sandy and Sciota rivers with the are the most sacred and indestructible that Dhio.

It appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for th fabrication of caunon, projectiles, and castings required for military purposes. The site is to be determined by hree disinterested practical iron masters and two com etent ordnance officers, to constitute a board, whose duties shall be to locate the site and establish the foun dry, to be approved by the Secretary of War. Twants and dollars is appropriated for the comm board. The President is suthorized to appeint a supe atendent, who is to select the workmen, etc."

Case of Ben Wood.

Considerable evidence has been taken before the Judi ciary Committee in the case of BEN WOOD. It is inti-mated that the fact of his late speech having been sent South is fully established, besides other revelation qually important. The committee will be able to repor in a few days.

## Miscellaneous.

The treaty made through Minister Coawin, loaning 11,000,000 to Mexico, has, it is understood, been sen into the Senate by the President. The delay in the president. entation of this treaty has, it is thought, been owing to the reluctance of the President to submit a project s directly at variance with the recent action of the Senate non the subject of Mexican affairs. while, at the sam ime, he has probably not felt willing to withhold it from their action, should a disposition exist to change our line of policy and take a direct part in the affairs of Mexico, to which this treaty, according to report, would commit us.

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the After the adjournment of the House, the following no tice was read from the clerk's desk "A meeting of the conservative members who are in favor of pross-cuting the wer for the Union, and in favor of mainbrothers of the Yankees, and the slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause, of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentaining the Constitution, and opposed to the seditions and destructive schemes of the Abolitlonists, is called to tally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred ani-mosity, the eternal antagonism, between the two nect in the House of Representatives to-morrow, Saturday. at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the committee."

races engaged. "The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar Mr. FESSENDEN. towards the close of the proceeding of the Senate to-day, urged prompt action upon the neasures pending, and stated, if this course should not be pursued, that body might be left without a quorum. Ie mentioned, in this connection, that Senators were elready leaving the city, and that one from California and another from Minnesota had departed. He alluded to Senators LATHAM and RICE. Senator LANE, of Kansas, remarked that he, too, wa

esirous of an early return to that State, but would remain to vote on the confiscation bill, which is now bedurable, and separation necessary to preserve our In the House, the number necessary to constitute a

quorum is obtained without regard to the non-repre-

rable loss.

ounded, and 124 missing.

h and 8th Michigan, total

the 100th Pennsylvania:

David Herbert, wounded.

Jas. Giladel, we unded.

ough, wounded.

oury, woulded.

are almost depopulated, except by defenceless women and children, and the ripening grain crops must evidently be lost for want of harvesters. The fact that our retreating army was frequently fired

apon from houses in Winchester, and in some cases by emales, is attested by 57 officers and soldiers of General Williams' division. Several of these shots are alleged t nave been fatal. The following promotions have taken place in the

The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call The Fifth Connecticut Volunteers: Colonel, George D. Chap-New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops man: Lieutenant Colonei, Henry Stone ; Major, Lieu E. F. Blake Col. Perry, of the 18th New York Volunteers, died at General George H. Gordon, late of the 2d Massachm

setts, has been ordered to the command of the Third Bri-gade of General Williams' Division, which he, as colonel, Gen. Branuen, from Key West, was expected daily a mmanded at the battle of Winchester. General Georg The Ericsson landed the 7th New Hampshire, six com-S. Greere has been ordered to report to Washington fo nies of the 10th New York, and four companies of the ther duty

> California Union Convention. SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 - The Union Convention called by the Republican State Central Committee, me at Sacramento on the 17th, and nominated John Swett of San Francisco, as their candidate for superintenden of public instruction. No other State officer is to be elected this year,

elected this year. The interest centres in the choice of members of the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator. The Union Democrate will nominate their candidates by the State Central Committee. They will make vigorous efforts to secure the control of the next Legislature. The Breckinridge Democrate propose to abandon their orga-victum.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 - Arrived 15th, ship Mary LA Suton, from New York; 16th, steamer Golden Age from Panama. Beiled 15th, ship Rambler, for Boavon 18th, Asterion, for New York; 20th, 50th, for Casoo 18th, Asterion, for New York; 20th, 50th, for Calao 21st, Kate Huoper, for Hong Kong, J. D. Dimmick, fo

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The United States steamer up through a plain field in broad daylight, they were Wy oming switch to day for Manila. The steemer Golden Age sailed for Panama, carrying. 170 passengers and \$420,000 in treasure for New York, and \$260,000 for England. met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two egiments only reached the front, and were much cut upanuly, the 8th Michigan and 79th New York. The 28th

FROM OREGON-A FRESHET. Massachusetts broke and scattered, and the 46th New FROM OREGON—A FRESHET. Advices from Oregon to the 12th state that another reat freshed is doing serious damage to the valley por-ions of that State. The business portion of Portland was invaluated. Crowds of miners had oommenced re-nrning from Salmon river, representing that the district was of limited extant, and overcrowded. The total num-er emigrated from Britheh Columbia and California is estimated at 20,000 since the year commenced. York did little better. The first two regiments drov

Arrest of A Rebel Music Seller. ST. LOUIS, June 27 .- Messra. Balmor & Weber, exten sive music dealers and publishers, were arrested to day by the provost marshal and committed to the military prison, and the establishment closed, for selling Secession

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 27. SENATE.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented a meno-rial from citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the enlarge-ment of the Oswego and Erie canal.

Holt and Owen's Report.

Holt and Owen's Report. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, called up the resolation directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of Joseph Holt and R bert Date Owen. He said that he understood the report exposed the grossest frauds on the Government, and he wanted it printed, so that it might go before the Government. Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend the resolation so as to request the President. If it be not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit the said report, &c. The amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 14—and the re-solution then passed.

quiring cooking to be done, can be said to be complet

Je diet around Fulseki and thinks giurilladom about ply quiet around Fulseki and thinks giurilladom about played ont in that visinity. The saying that "" Mitchell is lucky" has passed into a proverb. Why is he lucky ? The question is easily an-swored. He never locks an advantage, but succe-s?ully follows it up. He never despairs or suffers what is termed an "insurmountable military object?" to oppose him. Neither he nor bis men idie away their time. Dis-tance from an enemy briegs no lack of military watch-fulners. Hence he is never taken by surprise. His orders are promptly given and as promptly object. No waiting for rations or carsp equipage. No roads impassable or moun-tains too bigh for his men. They rush as readily into a burning bridge as o'er the pleasant road. They drag a canton across the mountain or swamp as cheerfully as carrying the musket. The late heavy march of the Sth Brigade, under Turchin, on to Chattanooga, alluded to elsewhere, is a tangible proof of his rus of luck. A general's churacter for success does not depend so much upon what is called good luck, as the mitcal confiwithout this admirable culinary appendage, a Spear Stove or hange; and accordingly we find that scarcely a fashonable dwelling is erected in this city, or a cott-ge or country seat in the rural districts, without their being introduced. Their shipment to remote sections, and even to foreign lands, almost to the exclusion of every other style of brove or Range, is a high compliment to their inventor and patentee. Nor can we conclude this notice without stating another significant fact, that has come to our notice. The box-makers of this city say that Mr. Spear consumes more boxes, for packing for shipment, than all other stove makers in the city combined; in act, Mr. Scear's trade, alone, affords almost constan ployment for two of our principal box-making estaishments. We advise all who may be in want of a Stove or Range to examine Mr. Spear's stock before pur-

chasing. HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOL-DIERS .--- The Christian Commission have, during the preept week, largely reinforced their deputation laboring at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, and elsewhere in McCielian's army. Several more have volunteered to so next week without remuneration for their services, only asking that their expenses may be paid. These delegates attend that their expenses may be pain. Inese delegates attom personally to the distribution of all articles contributed. The demand for laborers is on the increase, and the Commission would be glad to send many more. It apseals with confidence to the Christian public for funds

to pay the expense of such laborers, and for purchasing articles which are urgently needed. Any contribution of articles sent to the Young Men's Christian Association, 1009 and 1001 Chestnut street, or of money sent to George H Suart, 13 Bank street, will be gratefally received.

RESUMED HIS BUSINESS .- Many of our readers are aware that Mr. John Patterson, of this city-who, by the way, deserves the triple epithet of useful citizen. intelligent man, and good mechanic-was among the first men in Philadelphia to take an active interest in the military hospitals of the city. He was, in fact, a pioneer in the movement; and for many weeks his vigilance and Chrisilan sympathy exerted in the institution at Broad and Cherry sircets, endeared him to all the suffering inmates and made him a favorite with all who had occasion to visit the hospital. During this interval his trade, that of General House Painting, was abandoned, and now

that he has resumed his occupation, at 1833 Spruce street, we take pleasure in bespeaking for him a liberal patronage at the hands of our civizens. He is prompt and efficient in his business, and having suffered some-what through his self-sacrificing devotion to the wants of the suffering, it will be a graceful act on the part of

the public to remember him in dispensing their far his department of business.

ALBUMS FOR WAR VIEWS .- Messrs. Wm. S. & Alfred Martien, No. 606 Chestnul street, as will be even from their advertisement in another column, have met a want in the Photograph Album-of which they are among the largest manufacturers in this country-which the public will not fail to appreciate. It will be recolected that the receptacles in all Albums made heretofore have been vertical, a style which is exactly suited for the reception of portraits, but which has been found ill adapted for views of all kinds, having more width than

length. The Messra. Martin have, therefore, in view of this want, brought out an Album, the receptacles in which are in the form of a horizontal oval, exactly suited for views of the war, groups of statuary, landscapes, copies of fine paintings, &c., which in the other style of Album, if inserted at all, would look awkwardly and out of place. These new 2 burns are offered with one, two, three, and four "frames" on a page, in twenty-five different sizes and styles, varying in price from \$2.50 to \$16. Each Album is furnished with a title page and

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF DISTINGUISHED "FRIENDS "-Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, the most succes

our troops lad to retire. Another account confirms the above in the main, but states that the Massachusetts Regiment did well Our loss is given at \$4 killed, 365 Our camp is now within range of the fire of our guacats, and in safe condition. Entrenchments are being own up while we await reinforcements. General Brannan's troops to the number of 2.000, had

arrived from Key West at James' Island ; but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be re-

and preparations for the defence of Charleston are being extensively made. A letter from Beaufert states the loss of the Third New

Killed. Wounded. Missing. 41 00

Public Printing. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill authorizing the Superintendent of public printing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, to print and sell for cost public documents which may have been ordered by the Departments. Pessed.

then passed. A National Foundry. Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep), of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish a national foundry in the Hanging Rock iron and coal region, Ohio, between the Big sandy, Seiota, a Ohio irone. Befarred to the Committee on Military Bitaulish a heavier tous, and the Big Sandy, Sciota and coal region, Ohio, between the Big Sandy, Sciota and Ohio rivers. Referred to the Committee on Military . 169 Affairs. Total loss, 677, in killed, wounded, and missing. Government Contracts.

noon what is called good luck, as the mutual conf dence existing between the general commanding and hi treops. Their confidence in his ability to command, hi

Will not our City Council take some stops toward leading the gutterspeer the side-walks? The dear young addes of Huntsville get their slipeers muddy in attempting to go round the stars and stripes. Better pass unde

Execution of the Negro Hawkins,

Execution of the Negro Hawkins. The negro William Henry Hawkins, who was con-victed of the murder of Captain W. H. Adams, of the ship Lamergier, on the 26th day of September last, was executed at the Tombs, in New York city, at twonty-five minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. William Henry Hawkins was apparently a full-blooded negro, thirty-five years of age, and born in Pro-vidence, Ehode Island. In early life he was engaged in farm labor, but he aiterwards followed the sea. He is musually intelligent and ambitious for one of his race, and during several years held the position of steward in Eastern towns, in New York, and on shipboard. He was never married, and had no mar relations except a brother and sizer.

Bastern towns, in New York, and on shipboard. He was never married, and had no near relations except a brother and sizer.
In September of last year Hawkins became steward of the ship Lamergier, which was to proceed irom London to Callao. On the 28th Captain William H. Adams, of the ship, having previously found fault with his performance of his duty as a steward, threw a decanter at him and struck him with a belaying pin.
This occurred in the morning and a quarrel to k place at noon, when dinner was served. Hawkins made serverla threats against the captain's life. Very early next morning he borrowed a hatcheffrom the carpenter of the ship, with which, he said, to open a box of eggs; and at seven o'clock the captain was found in his room with his skull cleaved and dying.
Hawkins was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder. The ship was taken back to London, and, on the requisition of the American consul, he, with some of the crw as witnesses, was sont to this contry for trial. He was convicted of the correctness of the decision of the jury, and stated that he was the victim of false swaring and of circumstances. The proof against the decision of the against the was the guilty man. Still be claimed that an officer on board the Lamergier bad taken advantage of circumstances which were against him (the regro) to grafify a personal spite, and had succeeded in getting him connected in a manner which made it impossible to dusing the indement.

advantage of circumstances which were against him (the negro) to gratify a personal spite, and had succeeded in getting him connected in a mannor which made it impos-suble to obtain a reversal of the judgment. The evidence, it is proper to say, was all against this hypothesis. Hawkins, within a few weeks past, has de-clined to say definitely either that he did or did not com-rist the mudae

clined to say definitely either that he did or did not com-mit the murder. Hawkits employed his last hours principally in re-ligious conversation with ministers of the Gospel, and in writing letters to his friends and acquaintances. An hour before the time appointed for the execution he talked with much fluency, and without the least sign of nervources. He spoke wholly of religious mattera, sud the ministers who were present afterwards expressed their surprise at his knowledge of theological matters. In the words of one of them, "be needed neither instruc-tion nor advice, but was fully segnizant of his circum-stances, and confident of the future." A tone o'clock the marsbal, who was guided by respect to the arrangements for the final scene by the advice of the recognized spiritnal adviser of the condenneed, Mr. Garrett, proceeded with one of his deputies to the recep-tion room.

tion roun. Hawkins expressed his readiness, and without the ex-bibition of any fear or even tremulousness, took his place between the officers of the law who supported bim, and proceeded around the prison yard to the southeastern di-vision where the gallows was sected. ndex, printed in gold.

grapher in this country, has added to his choice col-lection of distingui-hed personages, for the Album, a

a severe cross fire from some rebel guns in the woods His troops, consisting of the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Bhode Island Regiments, fought nobly, and met with consid

the gunners from the guns, and some even penetrated the works, but, other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery twenty minutes. In the meantime Col. Williams coming to their support was separated by a marsh from the fort, and exposed in

For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired

from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried it ; but they were not there, and

New York Canals.

Public Printing.

The rebels are constantly receiving additional trooms.

Hampshire at 6 killed and wounded, and of the Eighth lichigan, 300

The same letter asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five good gunboats. He will run by Fort Sumpter and the other fortifications without a oss of more than two of his boats, and with the other shell the city.

A partial list of the casualties includes the following in

Company A-Wm. Claffey, Sergeant John Elliott.

Company B-Robert E. Reed, wounded; Corporals

John S. Watson and Wm. A. Anderson, killed; Hugh

Wilson, Fred'k Bander, John C. Moore, John F. Walton

Company E-Augustus Reed, killed ; Corporal Wm.

Harlan, Corporal Nathan Offett, George Montsumery,

John S. Barber, George Maxwell, John S. Dick, Samuel

Company F-Corporal James S. Patterson, killed:

Company G-Samuel B. Campbell and Geo: W. Washa-

Company H-George Whitstone and Chas. H. Stans-

Company K-Thos. Gorman, killed ; First Lieutenan

Company L- -Second Lieutenant Samuel Morrow,

with Gen. Benham, (who has been the working man here since March.) some two months ago; and his intention

Noah E. Sewall, and Caleb Joseph, wounded.

Thos. E. Miles, and Henry Dellaman, wounded.

George, and Jesse B. Shaner, wounded.

A letter from an officer of the 48th N. Y. Regimen gives the aggregate losses as follows:

75

"Thus far, the United States occupy substantially the position of England during the Bonaparte rs. Our commerce, with the exception of the tion-carrying trade, has not been materially im-ired. Our agricultural production has not been minished. Our grout mineral resources are quite wars. paired. independent of the robellion. The pursuits of indus-try have not been neglected. The spirit of the people shows the popular confidence in a triumphant termi-nation of our difficulties. This is a feeling which is far more likely to continue that to diminish; because it is a general conviction that the Govern-ment, being very much in debt, will never be out-of it should the rebellion triumph. We believe that

of it should the rebellion triumph. We belteve that inston capitalist expressed the universal feeling who said, upon making a large loan to the United States: if if we are to conquer, I shall be paid; if we are to be conquered, I have no use for money.' For our part, we have no forebodings. We are strong, not merely in our material, but in our moral re-sources; we have an inmense and intelligent, and industions nonpulsion.' we have not ned ese not industrious population; we have not, and are not likely to have, any foreign complications; we have institutions—political and social—to which we are fondly attached; we have wealth and sacred tradilions, and a good cause upon our side; and as a stout heart and a productive people sustained Eog-lard during the darkest days which she has seen since those of the Stuarts, so will they sustain as until our skies are onse more clear, and these ter-rible storms have abated."

of vongeance only to be slaked by each other's slave oligarchs, governed the Yankes till within a laughter." These he strange words from s'aughter." These be strange words from BROUGHAM, the great constitutional writer, jurist, and orator ! Is our battle for Freedom a whit more "frantic" than was fought in 1688-9, to rescue England from kingly tyranny?

Southern principles' in power."

Have they so changed that they forget all the

past that is worth remembering, and reject the

ernobling issues of the present, in order to en-

in relation to operations in the valley of Vir-

tions answer the question!

Wife," by John Saunders.

It may be the duty of a lawyer, where speaking as a mere advocate, to take BELIAL for his exemplar and try to "make the worse appearthe better reason." But, as one of the greatest men of his time and country-for HENRY BROUGHAM is as multo-minded as was FRANCIS BACOn-nothing should have interfered with his expression of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth Lord BROUGHAM, as President of the Social Science Association, not only abused America and the Americans. in the words above quoted, but took great

credit to England for having, at great loss to herself, so well maintained neutrality, in the cry of " equal rights" in his great Plaindealer war between the North and the South, be he did it in the name of Democracy. Demo tween Union and Secession, between loyalty cracy limited the life tenures of the judges of our and treason. Neutrality was proclaimed, as courts to a term of years. This experience inin Queen VICTORIA'S name, but neutrality was duced hundreds of thousands of men in the violated by many of VICTORIA's "loving sub-Democratic ranks to oppose anti-Masonry in jects," with silent permission from VICTORIA'S 1830, for its alleged interference with individual own Ministers. Lords RUSSELL and PALMERrights, and to oppose Know-Nothingism or Americanism in 1844-'54 : to champion free-

STON are accountable for the harboring of the war-steamer Nashville at Southampton, for | trade as expounded by Robert J. Walker, weeks, after she had committed the piratical and to take enthusiastic ground for every act of assaulting, plundering, and burning the great public measure that contemplated Harvey Birch at sea, and capturing her officers the encouragement of emigration and the and crew, and all this without having even such | expansion of the national empire. Is it posa flimsy pretext as a letter of marque. These | sible', with this record spread all over the two English Ministers, after VICTORIA's last | pages of history, that the American Demoproclamation, allowed the Sumpter to lie at Gibraltar for weeks, under the protection of the palladium of our hopes, the bulwark of our the British batteries there.

If BROUGHAM, in his old age, has thus played traitor to the generous opinions of his early manhood, there is yet another English statesman, RICHARD COBDEN, the Father of Free Trade, who speaks differently of this country, which he first visited some thirty years ago, and last travelled through in 1858-59. In the recent debate in the knglish House of Commons, on a vote of want of confidence in the Palmerston Ministry, Mr. COBDEN took occasion to give his personal opinion respecting. the great contest in which the United States are now engaged. He said :

"I don't think the strength of a nation depends Banks, and McDowell have been missed and "I don't think the strength of a nation depends upon its armaments so much as upon its resources, and I deny the dostrine of my right hon. friend that it is necessary, ip order to impress your policy or your counsels upon the rest of the world, that you should always present yourselves in the atti-tude of armed men. Look at what is now going on beyond the Atlantic. Complaints used to be rife that America was very overbearing in her foreign policy. [Hear.] Very well; but bear in mind that America was not armed. She had but 14,000 or 15,000 soldiers, and she never would have a fleet. During the last ten years she has not had a line-ofplaced under his direction. This will diss'or 15,000 soldiers, and she never would have a fleet. During the last ten years she has not had a line-of-battle ship in commission-certainly not more than ene; and 1 ask, if America played the bally, as you assert she did, without arms, what imposed her will on the rest of the world? The answer is, un-doubtedly, because you gave her credit for having wast resources behand her, which were not neces-sarily displayed in a state of armed defance. [Hear.] What has been the result of the present deplorable war in America? You have seen the country manifesting a power such as I have no hehe can successfully contend against Jackson, and hold any force in check that might be sen forward to threaten Washington city. He is a deplorable war in America? You have seen the country manifesting a power such as I have no he-sitation in saying no nation of the same population *ever manifested in the same time*. [Hear, hear.] No country in Europe, possessing 20,000,000 of people, could show the resources in men, money, and equipments which the Confederate States of America have done during the last twelve months. Taking the whole country together, with a popula-tion of about 30,000.000 it has kept 1,000.000 men an erms, and has sumilied them as no other arms campaign in the valley, and turn the tide in our favor. We now hold an immense tract of country in middle Virginia, and with this adtion of about 30,000,000. *it has kept* 1,000,000 men in arms, and has supplied them as no other army ever was supplied before. [Hear, hear.] Why was this? Simply because the Americans had not exhausted themselves previously by high taxation. [A lemen, and hear 1. The

exhausted themselves previously by high taxatub. [A laugh, and cheers.] They were a prosperous people; their wages and profits were high because their taxation was low, and as they were earning-twice as much as the people in Europe when the war broke out, they had but to restruct themselves to half of their usual enjoyments in order to find means for carrying on hostilities. [Hear, hear !? tory, and nothing but victory. hear. 1"

Of course, such a statement was gall and wormwood to all who seek to reconcile their Aboli'ion with their Secession principles-such as PALMERSTON, BROUGHAM, and RUSSELL. Such a statement, too, which no one attempted to deny or remark, would have weight, when it was borne in mind that for one shilling, of the cost of the great war now in progress here, we have not begged, borrowed, or stolen one dollar from Europe, in any form or under any pretext. This fact of itself should have been remembered by Lord BROUGHAM. We lament, for his own sake,

riety of engravings. that the veteran should conclude his course MR. WILLIAN GETTY, agent for the Northern

tical vassalage up to the present day, so have we. ' the ted States but in the Serate a mainsity of Same from the thirty-four States is necessary for that purpose tion, for sein other words, thirty-five members. The entire number venty years moulded the policy of the Government f elected Senators on the roll of that body is forty-nice. and placed our own men, or . Northern men with including the name of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Parson BROWNLOW was among the visitors to Congress In the good old days of the Democracy, our to-day, and the object of marked attentions from the slogan in every political battle was "the

The statement that the Pennsylvania Association for greatest good to the greatest number." Catchthe relief of our sick and wounded soldiers has done little or nothing is most unjust to the gentlemen connected ing inspiration from the teachings of Jefferson, we were radicals in every reform. Every State vith the movement, and why it should have been pubconstitution was changed to make it more libelished is incomprehensible. Their organization is the ral. The Executive was shorn of the appointnost perfect in Washington. Its committees are active and untiring. All the hospitals here have been reguing power in order that the people might elect arly visited, and every sitention shown to our brave their own officers. Hostility to the Bank of poys. This morning three of their number go to the the United States grew out of a conscientious head of MCCLELLAN'S army, to await the coming battle and provide for the wants of our wounded men, and it is dislike of monopolies. Popular education was proposed to send several others to the colump of General among the main articles of our creed. When POPE, in the valley. As soon as the committees report Dorr sought to overturn the old Rhode Island nurses will be employed to aid in the good work. Every charter, it was the Democracy that ra'lied le llar subscribed to this energetic association will be well around him. When Wm. Leggett raised the and wisely employed.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The following order was in

his Command.

Scize Fort Johnson, and get sommand of Charleston. After a while General Hunter scopied the pisa, and directed it should be undertaken. But 'delays are dan-gerous,'' and it so happened that when it was under-June 27, 1862. Major General John C Fremont, having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope, gerous," and it so happened that when it was under-taken so many of our steamships had been taken away from here, that there was a failure of transportation, and the troops, instead of rendezvousing together on the 3d of June, did not all arrive till the 9th. Had they all been there on the 3d, the work could have been done in 48 hours, but the delays onabled the enemy to send for re-inforcements, and to strengthon old forts, and build new ones. as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, cracy only falter when, in the course of things. and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideranew ones. A skinnish was had on the 4th, in which we lost some ion in the service-

liberties, the fortress of individual and general It is ordered by the President that Major General John rights-the American Union-is in peril from C. Fremont be relieved from his command.

Second. That Brigadier General Rufus King be, and is hereby, appointed to the command of the first army corps of thearmy of Virginia, in place of Gen. Fren EDWIN M. STANTON. relieved.

coursge and assist the embattled hordes of FROM MEMPHIS.

RATLROAD OPERATIONS

ginia is rapidly giving way to seitled confi-THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. dence. Major General Pope is now in com-

## BRAGG AND PILLOW, WITH 30,000 BEBELS, AT VICKSBURG.

pate the apprehensions of many who believed that, as long as the different columns in the MEMPHIS, June 25 .- The railroad from Columbus Kentucky, to this city, is now in operation, and in a day or two there will be a railroad communication to valley were left unorganized and demorized. the danger to the capital, from a sudden at-Corintle, and from there to Huntsville, Alabama.

tack, would be great. It is estimated that Enough rolling stock has been secured to commence Gen. Pope will be at the head of over seventy Over 1,500 persons have taken the oath of allegiance thousand well-trained troops, and that with these

since the occupation of this city. Mayor Park and Al-dermen Bobinson, Tilgeree, and Furlbut have taken the oath, but the remainder of the board hold back. All is quiet at Corinth. That point will be garrisoned

by two divisions, and it is reported that General Halleck bold, well-seasoned, and thorough soldier, and will return to St. Louis very soon. with his experience in the West, and his Gen. Low. Wallace and staff left here yeslerday to visit

knowledge of the public wants and expectatheir homes. General McClernand's division is still at Jackson tions in this quarter, he ought to vitalize the

Tennessee while Gos. Wright and Col. Willa may with three thou-sand more, were to come up on the left to protect and support him. . tomehow, the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops rushed up in a plain field they were in broad day, and were met by a murderous fire of grape and ca-nister. A fleet of steamers, with supplies for General Curtia army, has arrived, and will be escorted up the White river, Arkansas, by a strong guard

General Bragg was to take command, at Vicksburg, on the 18th inst. It is reported that there are now 30,000 vantage ought successfully to expose and oppose every aggressive movement. One theory rebel troops at Vickeburg, under Generals Bragg and is that the defeat of the rebels before Rich. Pillow. mond, or their evacuation of that city, may General Schuyler Hamilton has resigned on account of

stimplate them to a sudden advance upon ill health, and will be succeeded by Gen, fosecrars, Washington; but we are prepared at this writing for everything. Last week's gloom AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

has passed away, and we now anticipate vic-

REBEL DETERMINATION TO DIE IN THE LAST DITCH.

Threatened Bombardment of Rodney. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- From T. B. Pagh corner of Sixth and Chestnut, "Abel Drake'

OCCASIONAL.

MEMPHIS. June 27 .- The Grenads Appeal says that Wife," by John Saunders, being No. 221 of Har-Vicksburg will be held at all sacrifices, and that all nonper's Library of Select Novels. From W. B. Ziecon batants have been sent away. ber, the London Art Journal for June, with steel The Vicksburg Gitizen says that the rebel force at engravings from pictures by Turner and Webster: Lupello has been greatly increased and their camp much

a superior number of a superior publication. From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Harper's Magazine mnroved The Citizen publishes a letter from the lieutenant Affairs. Government Contracts. On motion of Mr. POWELL (Dem ), the bill to prevent members of Congress or officers of the Governmeat from taking any consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place under the Government, was taken us. The bill provides, that any member of Congress, or officer of the Gevernment, who shall commit such an offence, shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in office, and, if con-victed, suffer a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and an im-prisonment not exceeding two years, and be afterwards diqualified from holding affice under the United Nates. It also provides that the contracts made in such cases shall be void, at the option of the President. Mr. TBUBIBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said the Com-mittee on the Judiciary had made the bill stronger than the original bill. They had heard that there were cases of officers of the Government who had need the bill. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Bampshiro, thought the bill did not go far enough. He had heard and believed that certain heads of departments had used whier places for the grossest favoritism, and in some cases had ordered contracts to be given directly to their favorites. He wold make it a penal offence for heads of departments, or those under them, to enter into contracts with their special favorites. At 22 minutes after 1 o'clock the marshal drew his sword the body of William Benry Hawkins was daugling in th A QUESTION FOR "CONSERVATIVE" NEWS-PAPERS.—You are forceory celling us, genetement of the self-styled "conservative" press, that the Government must put down this rebellion according to the Constitu-tion. Now, we assert that no measure, no policy neces-sary to put down the rebellion can be contrary to the Constitution. Suppose, now, that you should discover that it is impossible to crush out the robellion by the forms of the Constitution, according to your interpreta-tion, would you be for letting the rebellion take its course in that seent, and aubmitting to its a purcession ?.—Nathspecial favorites. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend, so as to make the

bill apply to these who, for any reward, compansation or consideration, thall give any contract, effice, or place - The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed. Reorganization of the Navy Department.

n that event; and submitting to its oppression ?- Nash Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, from the committee of conference on the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department, made a report, which was agreed to. ille Union FRENCH FMUGGLERS .- A novel way of smugeling Confiscation Bill.

The conficcation bill was then taken up. Mr. GOWAN (Bep), of Penusylvania, proceeded to speak, at length, against the bill from the House, which, he contended, was impracticable, and utterly impossible becaute the provision

FBENCH FMUGGLERS.—A novel way of smuggling is rported in the French papers. A watchmaker of Alencen having lately seffered some Swiss watches, at ex-ceeding low prices, was asked how he could afford to sell them so cheap. ''Oh, that is simple ecouph," he re-plied ; 'I brught them of a wild-bease thowmas who had just come from Switzerland." Before leaving Ge-nera, he bought a quantity of watches, which he con-cealed under the litter of his lion's cage. It is hardly necessary to nurtion that the envioushouse officers at the frentier oid not vonture to search there for con-trabend goods. A LARGE WINN PART lo be put in operatio Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, spoke in Mr. SUMNEH (Rep.), of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the k-one bills, contending that they were en-tirely free from all constitutional objections. They were just as constitutional as the Constitution itself. They only form a part of the means for suppressing the rebei-lios. The war powers of Congress were clearly divided from the Constitution, and Congress ware clearly divided from the Constitution, and Congress ware clearly divided from the Constitution. He protested earnestly against the absurd and tyramical doctrine that all the war powers were centred in the President, and against any attempt to foist such an unconstitutional doctrine into the Constitution. He contended at length that confisca-tion and liberation were among the war powers of Con-gress, such be had more hope from liberation than from confliccation. A LARGE FUNEBAL — Capiain Balley, second officer in command at the attack on the forts below New Orleane, is now stationed at Sackett's Harbor, in place of Larvaltte, ordered to notive duty. In reply to a question as to what were his feelings when he bore the demand for surrender achore, in the face of an enraged populace, he said he simply thought "if he supplied a corpse for a funeral, be would have fifteen thousand dead Secessionists for company." A NAVAL OFFICER CHARGED WITH BIGAMY. —William C. Ross, a master in the navy, was arrested in New York on Sundw

onliscation. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Browning,

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Brewning, Howard, and Trumbull. Messrs. SAULSBURY and KENNEDY declared that though they might vote for amendments to the House bill, yet they were opposed to all confiscation bills, and should vote against their passage. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said if a negro struck up a bayonet simed by a traitor at his son or brother he would say God speed to the negro. He would not sam the slave in insurrection against his master at home; but if that master came forth to shoot down the seldirs of his State or his country he would put arms in the hunds of the slave, and bid him shoot the traitor. He would use all means to suppress the rebellion. He utterly repudiated this doctrine of the President's supe-riority over Congress and everything else, and he was opposed to the appointing of Governors of States by the President as advocated by the Senator from Connecticnt (Mr. Dixon).. The President has no power to create the office, and context of the Senate; but it was not preadvice and content of the Senate; but it was not pre-tended there was any law for the appointment of Governor Stanley, and such appointment was never sent to

the Senate. Mr DIXON (Rep.), at some length, justified the sction of the President, and after further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

new ones.
A shirmish was had on the 4th, in which we lost some twenty men taken prisovers, and in turn captured sevoral and took a battery of four guns. On the 9th we had two camps on the iver, one about two miles above the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright at the other; Gen. Stevens commanding at one, Gen. Wright and the purpose of advancing our picket lines, and expectally attacking and taking an earth. I is the steve guns threw their ahele into our camps, and even into the river where the gunboats were lying, while they were beyond our range.
On the afternoon of the 10th, however, the rebels attacked General Wright's pickets, and were ropulsed with heavy lose, our loss being very slight. The troops being exhausted, the reconnoissance for the next day was postponed, and some heavy guns having arrived, it was proposed to put them in battery in advance of General Etwens' camp. And try their effect upon the rebel fort before rearwing the project of an assault. This was done and ordering that ' no advances should be made on Charleston, nor any attack on Fort Johneon, without reinforcements or further orders,'' but that the camps should be made 'sseure and entreched.'' The battery produced no effect upon the rebel fort, and The battery produced no effect upon the rebel fort, and as its shells and shot commanded our position and rendered our camps insceure, it became necessary to re-our again to the old plan of the reconnoissance, and to attempt to reduce it by assault. It was reported, by deserters, and the report has been since confirmed, that the whole rebel force at Secession-ville vas but two baltalions, with six guns mounted and seven more ready for use. The fort was not even on the route to Charleston or Fort Johnson, and it was deemed not only a necessary, but a comparatively easy job to take it. The reconnoissance was therefore ordered for the 16th, and as the rebels had had a week to strengthen, the num-ber of troops was increased. Gen. Stevens, with about four thousand men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while Gen. Wright and Ool. Williams, with three thou-sand more, were to come up on the left to protect and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Indemnity to Loyalists.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the indemnity of losses of property sus-tailed by loyal citizens from the movements of United

Omelia river, at Omaha, NODISERS IGLINGS, G. ... 10th inst. The number of emigrants for this season may be esti-mated by this one day's work. A SUICIDE...In London, the day after the Derby, a respectable man deliberately lay 'down on the street, hetore a wagon, and his head was crushed flat, killing him on the spot. In his pockets were found the names of the winner, and other horses of the day. END OF A WRETOH...Christopher Boulton was hing at Catharines, Catada, on the 11th inst, for the murder of his wife. He ended a drunken frolic by chop-ping his wife to pieces with an axe, and his worthless life States troops. Mr. NOELL (U), of Missouri, in the course of his Mr. NOLLL (U), of Missouri, in the course of his remarks said, that any man who opposed the settlement of these claims, mc:ely because they would impose a burd-n on the Government, was unfit to be a represen-tative of the people. The journals would abow that the claims of wealthy and influential men have generally met with the most success in Coagress. Thousands of citizens are innocent sufferers from the army. They have been rectuced almost to starvation, and their homes have been decolated. If their was not the justice and magna-nimity here to provide for such a class it would be a burn-ing thame forever. The mogning hour having expired, the subject was passed over. Indian Trust Funds. Mr. RDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the ping his wife to pieces with an axe, and his worthless lif was ended by a noose. He formerly lived in Philadel phia, and married his wife here. pune, and married his wife here. WESTERN RIVERS.—The water in Skunk river, Chicago, does credit to its name. The Journal says "it smells to heaven," and that "if any meaus could be leviced to turn that water down the Mississippi river, it would end the rebellion in thirty days. A pestilence is loce at hand ".

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relating to the trust fluxds of the Indian turbes, invested by the Go-yunment in the State houds abstracted from the Interior nister. Two regiments only reached the front, much cut up the 8th Michigan and 79th New York (Highlanders) the 8th Michigan and 79th New York (Highlanders) The 25th Massachmeetts broke and scattered, while the 40th New York did little better. The first two drage the formers have their guns. Some mounted the parapet, gunners have their guns. Some mounted the parapet, and some even penetrated the work, we use oncer regi-ments, there being two besides those named, not rushing on to their supract that more ablicate the truther Department provides that the Government shall credit the In-dians with the amount originally invested for them in the

onds, and pay the interest thereon hereafter at the rat of five per cent.

The Tariff Bill.

of the 7th, announces its intention of heaceforth printing only on a half thest. It acknowledges the loss of nearly 2,000 subscribers. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the tariff bill. Mr. ELIJAH WARD (Dem.), of New York, ineffectu-lity gought to amend the clause imposing additional Mr. ELIJAH WARD (Pem.), of New York, ineffectu-ally sought to annead the clause imposing additional duties ou de'ainey, so as to reduce them to tem per con-tum. It was the daty of Congress to make the taxes fall as lightly as presible. Instead of increasing, the reve-nue from the proposed rates, the effect would be to pro-hibit their importation, thus destroying the revenue and producing complete reversion of public continent. He also unsuccessfully moved to reduce the proposed duty on all manufar threes of cotton, etc. Mr. MALLORY (U), of Kentucky, offered an amend-ment that all hemp or preparations of hemp for use in the navy shell be of American manufacture. He maintained the importance of, this promition, both as a protection to our own production, and it or render us independent of foreign countries in the event of war. Mr. MORBILL (Rep.), of Vermont, said he would co-operate with the gentleman if he would move the amend-ment to the confiscation bill. Mr. MALLORY had no objection to hanging Aboli-

SIR : Since the abolishing of the Kensington Pos Office, the residents of that district have been greatly annoyed by the impertinence of some of the carriers of the United States Sub-Post Office, in Third street, near Girard avenue. A short tim since a young man, named Henry Vanderslice, called at the dwelling of an old resident in that neighborhood with a foreign letter, upon which

ent to the confiscation bill. Mr. MALLORY had no objection to hanging Aboli-onists and Secessionists with American rope, if they

not many, of our troops were not uped to that sort of thing. General Benham has been blamed, but we cannot see why. His plan was good, and, had it been strictly car-ried out, it would have succeeded. The failure cannot be attributed to him. In making the attack he marely carried out the polloy of General Haater, as he supposed, and obeyed both a military necessity and Gen. Hunter's written order when he sought to provide a secure eu-trenched comp by reducing a fort or battery which com-manded the position of his camp on the Stone, and threatened to drive him from the ouly firm land path to Charleston when the time should arrive for an advance preferred i'. Mr. LOVEJOY (Bep.), of Illinois, remarked that there was not an Abelitionist who is a traitor to be

hung. Mr. SHELLABARGER (Bep ), of Ohio, offered a pro-viso that, if the srticle can be obtained of as good quality

vision, where the gallows was crected. The prisoner was conducted to the chair under the fa-tal rope, and the marshal, in a low and trembling voice, read the death warrant and order of execution. The marshal then asked the prisoner whether he had Bnything to say. Andist a studied silence he delivered a speech. The marshal and everybody around the unhappy man were deeply affected. The prisoner then took leave of the marshal, and Rev. Mr. Garrett offred a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, concluding with the benediction. The prisoner repented, in a loud voice, the Lord's Prayer, and prayed for the rulers of the country, the strmy and navy, and for suppression of the rebellion. number of the most eminent members of the Society of Friends, living and deceased ; among which we have ex-

wong it through the air, a dull sound was heard from inside the executioner's box, and in less than a second

GENERAL NEWS.

A LARGE FUNEBAL -- Captain Balley, second offi-

VERMONT POLITICS .- The man who acts as the

acal issues, but no nopes to Agree this time, and presen

SOLD OUT.-The Crescent newspaper establishment at New Orleans was recently sold at auction by order of General Butler. It brought \$3,200, and was bought by Jacob Barker.

BFFECTS OF THE WAB.—The Obarleston Mercury, of the 7th. announces its intention of the 7th.

in California, we observe one 4 from Chicu to Humbu. Valley.\*\* I here ought to be a large mail on that route.

Letter Carrying in Kensington.

upbroken front to the enemy.

To the Editor of The Press :

ckinridge party in Vermont is going to make a Con-tion of himself in July. Last year he was divided on

air, and the stern will of the law was obeyed.

mined with great measure those of George Fox. Elies

Hicks, George Truman, Lucretia Mott, John Jackson, Rachel Moore, Joseph John Gurney, the celebrated Anglich Philantbropist, and his no-less celebrated sister, Elizabeth Fry; slso, the widow of J. J. Gurney, who, still living, is a sister to Dr. Kirkbride, of West Phila lelphia. Frager, and prayed for suppression of the rebellion. Strmy and navy, and for suppression of the rebellion. Every eys was now turned to the gallows and the hu man form which so soon was to be hurled into steroity

FIRE-WORKS FOR THE FOURTH .--- We inite attention to the attractive Fire-Works announcement of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., in another column of our paper this morning. This firm, (which has lately removed from Second and Chestnut, to Chestnut street pelow Fourth, next door to Adams' Express,) has long had the reputation of offering to the public the fines stock of Fire-Works especially adapted for the Fourth of July, in this city. Besides keeping Works of a superior uality, and selling them at unusually moderate prices, heir present stock is choice and rich in variety. Among he items in their stock that are attracting most attention, and that will have an immense sale, we may name their French, American, and Ohinese sky-rockets, Roman candles, colored stars, wheels, flyers, rosettes, fire-men's torches, torpedoes, and fancy sieces of every description.

AUTHORITIES HAVE DECLARED, "That faste in dress is rearcely less a natural gift than personal beauty." It is also universally conceded that the HAT is the most expressive feature in the "make-up" of a well-dressed man ; therefore, choose a hat of becoming form and proportions. Gentlemen of taste will find the wants met in the best style at WARBURTON'S, No. 439 Chestnut street.

THE BEST PORTABLE LIGHT of this or any other age, we are free to say, is the popular Lamp for burning Kerosene Oil, manufactured and sold in endless variety by Messrs Witters & Co., of this city, at their "Light Emporium," No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert. These lamps are decidedly the safest, most ornamental, convenient, and economical of any in use, and should be generally adopted.

FINE MESS MACKEREL .- Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now on hand a very choice article of Mess Mackerel, put up in small packages to suit consumers : also, fine Sardinas and all the dried, emoked, and spiced fish in season.

- William C. Boss, a master in the mary, was arrested in New York on Sunday, on complaint of Henry B. Smith. of Portland, Me., who alleges that the accused married his sister, Elizabeth S. Smith, while he had another wife living. Ross is a native of Maine. CLOTHING, AND MONEY SAVED .--- We make ANOTHER GENERAL BUTLER. - A shrewd old no extravagant statements, but honestly assure all in Sccesh, of New Orleans, thus excused himself for taking the oath of allegiance: The oath of allegiance is like a want of superior clothing, well made, and fashionable style, that we can sell at as low prices as any store in contract of marriage-it is binding only while both par-ties live. Now the Confederate Government, so far as Philadelphia. Call, examine, and test our declaration, his city is concerned, is stone dead : and, therefore, our contract with it is at the end. Extensive stock always on hand. Grigg & Yan Gunte 704 Market street.

contract with it is at the end. OKLESTIAL WISDOM...The Obinese have a curious nomenclaiture for the different periods of life. To each decode they apply some special designation, thurs: the age of 10 is called the Opening Degree; 20. Youth Ex-pired; 30. Strength and Marriage; 40, Officially Apt; 50, Error Knewing; 60, Cycle Closicg; 70, Bare Bird of Age; 80, Rusty Visagea; 90, Delayed; 100, Age's Ex-tremity. A POPE FOR SECESSIA .- The armies of Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, have been consolidated, and General Pope has been put in command of the whole. It is probable, therefore, that there will soon be a Pope in Richmond, to take the place of their mock President. " Little Mac" and Pope make a strong team, tremity. A VALUABLE CONTBABAND.—A negro was standing on the railroad at Lake Village, N. H. on Monday, and was struck by the cow-catcher and knocked off the track. It was suppose do he was killed, but. on being taken up, he declared himself worth two dead men, and narched away whistling. WESTWARD HO!—Six thousand teams, comprising the overland emigrant train to the Pacific, crossed the Omaha river, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, on the 16th inst. and when they go in civilians' harness they always procure the latter at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, shove Sixth.

NOT A BAD SUBSTITUTE .- We see by the Richmond papers that substitutes in the rebel army costing from seventeen to twenty-five dollars, are very apt to skedaddle on the first opportunity, leaving the party hiring him under the necessity of procuring another for the first roll call. We could suggest a plan, we think, that would be effectual and cheap: Let the party, after being drafted, refuse to go; in the meantime take the money necessary for a substitute, and purchase a com-plete sait of clothing from Stokes' "one price," under the Continental, and when the officer comes after him he will not know him, neither will his most intimate friends.

NOUNS OF MULTITUDE .- We mention, for the benefit of the foreigner, who is mastering the intrica-

cies of our language in respect to nouns of multitude. that a flock of girls is called a bevy, and a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a *host*, and a host of por-poises is called a *shoal*, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, provided said coveys are dressed in the handsome and fashionable clothing manufactured at the palatial emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the largest and cheapest assoriment of summer garments in the country are on

hand. THOSE WHO DESIRE genuine "Congress Water," from the Congress Spring, Saratoga, will do well to ob erve the advertisement of the proprietors o NEW POST BOUTES .- Amoug the new post reads the spring in our columns.

BATHING ROBES for ladies' and gents', at Sloan's, 506 Market street, Philade phia. Please give me [je28-2t\*] JOHN P. SLOAN. a call. HELMBOLD'S UNIVERSALLY APPROVED RE-

MEDY .- Compound Extract Buchu cures diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, weakness, tc. Read the advertisement. in another column. jc2 s9t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ARBIVED.

neighberhood with a foreign letter, upon which there were due twenty-four cents for postage. Historic difference were due twenty-four cents for postage. The balaxt for any, Mayhew, 5 days from Newbern, NC, in house offered him pennies, which he refused to take. He then entered the house, and walked up and down the room, using insulting and blasphemous langnage, till she was obliged to send to a neigh-boring store, and exchange the pennies for allver. He then swore that he would not bring another let-tor to the house. On Thursday he informed her tor to the house. On Thursday he informed her

and some even penietrated the wors, our use outer regi-ments, there being two besides those named, not rushing up to their support, they were obliged to retire, after having really held if for nearly twenty mitutes. Mexatime Colonel Williams had been ordered to rein-force General Stevens, but instead of joining him on the right as was expected, he led his party rout d to theright to the other side of the fort, when he was separated from it by a marsh, and was exposed to a severe cross-fire from some rebel guns in the woods on the left. His troops, the 3d New Hampabire and 3d Rhode Island, fought nobly, and met with considerable loss. For there, quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and those who reached it chacut in saying that the "prompt presence of a few hundred men would have car-ried it, but they were not there at the juncture, and after the troops relified it was not deemed judiclous' Again, in broad day, to mende and seven hy would have it have then been a reinforced Giffly: "That the fort was not taken wis why because some, if not many, of our troops were not used to finds sort of thing.

for July, really a splendid number; "Hans of commanding the United States gunboat Union to the authorities of Rodrey, warning them that if the Federal Iceland," by Victor Hugo; and "Abel Drake's rensports were fired upon, from the batteries erected at or ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED [PAPERS.-From Mr. S. C. Upham, 405 thestnut street, we have the Illusnear that point, the same punishment will be visited upon the town as the city of Grand Gulf received. To which General Lovell replied that his batteries are located at trated London News and Illustrated News of the the best point, and that he shall fire whenever he pleases World of June 14, with the usual number and va It is now stated that General Rosecrans takes command of General Pope's corps d'armée instead of Gane. ral Bamilton's division.

killed : First Lieutenant John P. Blair, Sergeant Henry H. Robinson, Robert Davis, wounded Company M-Thos. Eba, David Meredith, and Poter Harrison, killed; Thomas Williams, wounded. General Fremont Relieved from [Correspondence of the New York Express.] his Command. PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23. Having get access to some facts regarding the opera tions of our troops on James Island, and the reconnois-sance or battle of Secession rille, I will give them to you. The first idea of an advance on thatleston originated

## sned to day : Order Relieving General Fremont from

was to concentrate his troops, and make a dash across Jemes Island from the Stone river, some fine morning, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

thousands of ungrateful and merciless fies?

Secretary of War.

Secession and treason? Let the coming elec-The uncasiness which has lately prevailed

mand in that quarter. The corps of Fremont.

It would seem the following extract from the army correspondence of the New York Times, dated June 18, that the straw hats and linen pantaloons, for which Mr. Cun- MINOS was so roundly abused, are coming into use during the warm weather, and that even the commander-in-chief condescends to wear them: "Instead of cold, rainy weather, we now have a burning August sun. The roads are fast drying up and the water in the Chickshominy river and swamp is going down rapidly. Whatever fun may have been had at the expense of that famous purchase of straw hats and linen pantaloons for the army last summer, i can assure you I see maay of the officers and men wearing the former; and they are right in making themselves as comfortable as pos- bible. Indeed, only yeetrday, I saw our com- mander, 'Little Mae,' ride by with a common blue flannel blouse, such as our soldiers wear, and a straw hat upon his head, which it wished heatily had been upon my own. He was saared y recog-	Assurance Company, No. 425 Chestnut street, has become the agent also of three well-known New York fire insurance companies—the "Continen- tal," "Arotic," and "Niagara." In addition to the highly favorable character of these companies, as in diquid in their statements, published else- where, they have long enjoyed the reputation among our merchallis of being sound and reliable. We invite especial attention to the character of the "reference" list, which embrados; as will be seen, several of the most prominent firms and business men in this oity. Surgeons FOR THE ARMY.—A further call being made for surgeons at the seat of war, we are pleased to learn that Drs. Stees, Shelmerdine, and others, from the old district of Spring Garden, have volun- teered their services. They are all physicians of the first class, and leave a large and lucrative practice for that meritorious and patriotic purpose.	The War in Arkansas. MEMPHIS, June 25.—The Little Rock Democrat says there are now in Arkansasfrom 10,000 to 12,000 Federals, scattered over a large extent of country. The largest body, numbering from 6,000 to 0,000, are in the vicinity of Batrsville. The latest advices are to the effect that they had crossed the White river and were retreating to- wards Missouri. From North Carolina. NEW YORK, June 27.—The Nowbern Progress, of the 21st, reports the rebels at Kinston and Goldsborough living on half rations, and frequently described. Their force is small. The rebel pickets 'ad burnt Tuscarora, and destroyed a portion of the raffroa.' It is reported that filteen, rebels were killed at Fisher- rille by the accidental explo, ton of a shell, which had been thrown by one of our gun, 'oats, which did not burst at the time it was fired. Tasserora, named in this despate. ', is a station on the rathroad to Goldsborough, eleven mile, 'ren Newbern.	Our loss was about 100 killed and 500 wounded and missing. The loss of the ec.emp, as reported by contra- bands and otherwise, was about equal to our own. Arrival of the Stoop-of-War Seminole, from Norfolk. The sloop-of-war Seminole, Commander William Snith, arrived at New York yestorday morning from Norfolk and Fortress Morroe. She leit Norfolk on the 24th itst. The city had remained perfectly quiet after the declaration ef martial law by Gen. Viele. The Seminole has returned for repsire. She has been in commission over two years, and, at the opening of the war, was crdered home from the Brazil coast, where she had been cruising for three years and was sent on the blockading service. Besides the battle of Fort Royal, she has been in several severe engagements. The time of most of the crew having expired, the ship will proba- bly be put out of commission. On hor passage from Hampton Roads to this port, at eight A M. 26th, the Seminole passed the sanitary ship Daniel Webster, bound South. <b>Rebel Guerillas in Missourt.</b> Our caso, yune 27.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Quincy, says that the guerila parties which have	<ul> <li>and at as low a price.</li> <li>With this addition, Mr. Mallery's amendment was acoutd.</li> <li>Among other amendments adopted were the following:</li> <li>On acorn coffee, dandelion root, and other articles used as a substitute for coffee, not otherwise provided for, four cents per pound. The tonnage duty to take effect on the lst of January next.</li> <li>Other amendments were made. All the dutiable sections of the bill were acted upon, leaving only the two last ones for fature consideration, which the committee rose.</li> <li>Arrest for Contempt.</li> <li>Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was adopted, ordering the arrest of Michael G. Murphy, of New York, to be brough hilter to answer to the House for contempt, he having relused to obey the supicena for his appearance before the committee in the case of Hon.</li> <li>Bei From Fortress Monroe.</li> <li>BALTHYONE, Jone 27 - The Ohd Point boat arrived this morning, but the letters contain no news additional to the superay be a largedy heen telegraphed.</li> </ul>	store, No. 525 Market, and 525 Commerce street. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-LAST NIGHT OF MISS JULIA DALY.—This evening is the last of the en- gsgement of this talented American comic actress, and the last opportunity the public of her na- tive city will have of witnessing her inimitable deli- peations of Yankee accontricities for some time to	ballast to captain. Set: Pocahotas, Berry, 5 days from Boston, with mode to Twells & Co. Schr Bilver Magnet, Perry, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co. Schr G Losser. Laws, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Co. Schr J Grierson, Harding, 8 days from Gloucester, with mode to Orowell & Collus. Schr Farmer, Williams. I day from Milford, Del, with corn to Jas Betratt & Son. Steamer Vulcau, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mode to W M Baird & Co. Dr bark Thomse, Peterson, Cardenas, S & W Welsh. Schr G Loeser, Laws, Poinsett, Noble, Gadwell & Co. Schr River Magnet, Perry, Gambridgoport, do Schr River Magnet, Perry, Gambridgoport, do Schr Hiver Magnet, Perry, Gambridgoport, do Schr Halen, Godwin, Yorktown, Va. C H Cummings. Schr Sapho, Smith, Washington, DO, H O Lancester & Co. Berk Libra, (Dutch) for New York and Philadelphis, was at Rottrain Hinst. Schr Georgo Fales, Nickerson, for Philadelphis, sailed from Providence 26th inst Schr Grene, Carr, hence for Boston, sailed from New-
right in making themselves as comfortable as pos- sible. Indeed, only yesterday, I saw our com- mander, 'Little Mae,' ride by with a common blue flannel blouse, such as our soldiers wear, and a straw hat upon his head, which I wished heartily to these delicate critics are undoubted to	from the old district of Spring Garden, have volun- teered their services. They are all physicians of the first class, and leave a large and lucrative practice for that meritorious and patriotic purpose. SALE OF PAINTINGS TO-DAXWe remind our readers of the sale of valuable eil paintings and statuary, to take place this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 708 Chesinut street, T. Birch & Son.	It is reported that fittee. rebels were killed at Fisher- ville by the accidental explos, ion of a shell, which had been thrown by one of our gun, best, which did not burst at the time it was fired. [Tascarora, named in this despate.", is a station on the railroad to Goldsborough, eleven mile. Kingston is 32 miles from Newbern, and Goldsborough 59.] The Gunbhoat Seminole at New Yo	Daniel Webster, bound South. Rebel Guerillas in Missouri. Ourcaco, June 27.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Quincy, says that the guerilla parties which have been forming all the winter in Northeastern Missouri are now in an effective shape. They are well armed, having a number of small canon, and number about seven hundred. A part of this gang attacked a small perty of United States troops on Wednesday, near Mon- ticillo tilling each and wonding a number. The loss	From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, June 27 — The Old Point boat arrived this morning, but the letters contain no news additional to that which has already been telegraphed.	JULIA DALY.—This evening is the last of the en- gagement of this talented American comic actress, and the last opportunity the public of her na- tive city will have of witnessing her inimitable deli- neations of Yankee accountricities for some time to come. We trust, and have no doubt but that she will, have a large valedictory audience, not only as a well-won tribute to the talent she has displayed, but on account	Str E Willing, Claypoole, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. MEMOBANDA. Bark Libra, (Dutch) for New York and Philadelphia, was at Botterdam 9th inst. Schr George Fales, Niekerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Froyidence 26th last