WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

We do not return rejected manuscripts. Yoluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military at d naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

We can take no notice of anonymous communi-

TWENTY-TWO YEARS ACO, more or less, a young man electrified the cities and towns of Western Pennsylvania by his peculiur and irresistible cloquence. He was more boy than man. His fine face and laughing eye; his well-knit and handsome figure; his winning voice and his "mother wit," made "SAN BLACK" the wonder of more than one exciting campaign. The son of a Presby terian clergyman, who was an object of veneration and love in thousands of hearts, and whose life had been one prayer, and sacrifice, and thanksgiving to God, San inherited a fervent religious sentiment, and frequently punctuated his political appeals and legal arguments with Bible points and periods. And how he loved that old gray haired father! In his most impulsive moments, however surrounded or flattered or aroused; whether fired with indig. nation or revelling in the merriment created by his exuberant humor, a mere allusion to his father called tears to his eyes and gratitude to his lips. This remarkable boy, conscious of his influence with his own, was always a favorite with the gentler sex, and he never spoke that he did not attract and delight the latter. There was such a fervor in his words and his way, such an affluence of language and novelty of idea—he was so persuasive in his appeals and so terrible in his invective, that it soon became a by word in the counties along the Obio, Monorganela, and Alleghany rivers, that SAN BLACK was the most promising young man in all that border, and that no other people could match this Western prodigy. His subsequent career, if it did not wholly realize the predictions and hopes of his friends, has been sufficiently eveniful to entitle it to honor ble mention. To fall in the battle-field, and for his country, was to die as SAMUEL W. BLACK preferred to die. If there was one trait conspicuous in him, it was courage, and courage of the purest where he plucked laurels almost from the cannon's mouth. It always made him the champion of the weak or the wronged. It made him irresistible at the bar; and, in the exciting rassages of public life, it demanded the obedience of the bully and commanded the respect of the gentleman. That this element, which controlled him so constantly, should make him an early volunteer in our present struggle for Freedom, was to have been expected. He heard the egonizing call hell itself, and he rushed to her resoue. All his impulses and his instincts were fired and organized at this appeal. He saw the great crime of Secession and his whole duty at a glance. Forget- 000,000 of a national ting politics and persons, and remembering only the imperilled Republic, he offered his sword to the Government with the noblest promptitude, and fretted and chafed until it was accepted. He devoted himself to his recould not be done, they were shared by himself. He had been so reared and trained that, sisted upon his rights when associating with

Colonel Sammer W Dirave fell, at the hour of his regiment, on Friday last, in the great battle pear White House, Virginia. He was mortally wounded, and survived but a few moments. The incidents of the conflict, and his own part in it, will appear h reafter. We only know now, that when he was struck he was cheering his troops, and that they were following him with unfearing impetnosity. Colonel BLACK was about forty-four years old when he died. He was married, when very young, to the accomplished daughter of Judge IRVIN, of Pittsburg, now a widow with, we believe, four children. Colonel BLACK occupied many important civic positions, his very last being that of Governor of the Territory of Nebraska. He was, in truth, always prominent in public affairs, and it is just to add that few men could have wielded a larger influence, or moulded and led a stronger public opinion. Had Colonel BLACK employed his great wealth of mind and character with half the assiduity of those who gather the richest crops from the poorest intellectual soil, his fame would have required no friendly hand to hang the remembeing wreath upon his early tomb.

war, of the cruel ingratitude of the traitors.

and of the certain glory that must crown all

who fought against them. And thus he created

great lesson why they should be true to their

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

THE LAST English papers mention the death of Earl Canning, who was Vicerov of India. from 1855 to 1862, and is fairly entitled to the credit of having carried India successfully through a great Rebellion, and of having left it, in all respects, much better off than he found it. Born in December, 1812, and dying in June, 1862, he wanted six months of being a sexagenarian. He was not considered a man of talent and ability, until his Indian Government, though he graduated at Oxford with a first-class in classics, and a second in mathematics. Under Sir ROBERT PREL, from 1841 to 1846, he held inferior offices. From 1853 to July, 1855, he was Postmaster-General, which he ceased to be on being appointed Viceroy of India, a position of much honor and great emolument, which needy peers and out of elbows statesmen have much coveted—the usual tenure being for five years—the average emoluments rising from \$150,000 a year, with immense patronage, to any income which a man's conscience can permit him to make. In 1859 he was raised from the rank of Viscount to that of Earl, and only a few weeks ago he was made Knight of the Garter, the highest personal honor a British peer can receive. He had shown so much good sense in his Indian administration that he was rather looked upon as "the coming man" in English politics, who, upon the retirement or decease of old PARMERston, was likely to become Prime Minister, to the exclusion of the rival Earls of Derny and Russell. Leaving no son, nor any surviving immediate relative, except his only sister, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Canning's peer-

This man however, leaves an honorable been conferred upon her, as being the widow of the celebrated scholar, wit, orator, and statesman, George Canning, the friend of WILLIAM PITT, and himself Prime Minister of England for a tew months in 1827. George Canning, who had started in life as the almost penniless cadet of a weathy Irish family of English descent and property, married a daughter and co-heiress of General Scorr, who had such an antipathy to the British nobility that he declared no daughter of his shou'd marry a man of noble birth. Yet, one daughter became Duchess of Portland; a second married Lord Doune, afterwards Earl of Moray; and the third, having espoused Grouge Canning, was created Viscountess after his death. The fortune of this lastnamed lady was \$500,000, but, though Can-NING almost constantly held offices with high - BANKS WON'T RESIGN - 1019 stated that Gen emoluments during the twenty years next fol-lowing his marriage, so much did his expen-mand of the department of Virginia.

diture exceed his income-and no one charged h m with being a spendthrift—that, early in 1822, he felt compelled to accept the Vice-royalty of India, from which, during the usual five years' term, he might expect easily to save an amount equal to the fortune which his wife had brought him. On the very eve of quitting England for this splendid Indian banishment, Mr. Canning heard of the suicide of the late Lord CASTLEREAGE, and scon received the offer of succeeding him as Foreign Minister. He accepted the offer, and the immediate result was England's adoption of a broader and more liberal foreign policy than had been pursued since the time of the first WILLIAM PITT, including the suppression of the royal conspiracy impudently called "The Holy Alliance," and the recognition of the South American Republics. In 1827, on the retirement of Lord LIVERPOOL, CAN-NING became Prime Minister of England, and, in that capacity, received more opposition from his old allies, the Whigs, than from any other party. These aristocrats refused to act under GEORGE CANNING, because he was not a nobleman-because, with all bis faults, he was of the people-a self-made man. They broke

his heart, and he died, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven, in August, 1827. Earl Canning, whose death we now record also "died too soon." He was a man pure in public as in private life, and, had he survived, wou'd probably have distinguished himself in England, as he had in India, by honest and manly administrative action. The loss of a good man, in public life, is indeed to be regretted by more than the people to whom he has naturally belonged by birth, culture, and achievements.

CAN WE FOOT THE BILL ? In other words, can we pay the necessary, inevitable cost of the war? Mr. TROLLOPE has a chapter on this subject in his new book upon "North America," and answers the question affirmatively. He is not a friendly writer-for he is an Eng lish office-holder, and son of the TROLLOPEbut his arguments are so well sustained by facts and figures that we shall give a few of them here, removing the veil of verbosity which envelopes them.

First, the war was inevitable. Mr. TROLLOPE says, "I think that the object of the Northern States in this war has been good. I think that they could not have avoided the war without dishonor, and that it was incumbent on them to make themselves the arbiters of the future position of the South, whether that future position shall or shall not be one of Secession. This they could only do by fighting." Next, will we desire to pay the bill, and, desiring, have we the power to pay it?

"The nation will be as ready to pay for the war as it has been ready to carry on the war' -so thinks Mr. TROLLOPE, adding that Amechivalry. It called him to the fields of M x co, | ricans have not that "ignorant impatience of taxation" which Lord Castlereagn upbraided the English for possessing. Americans have been conscious, all through, that this war will impose upon them the necessity of supporting the weight of a great national debt; but they had to choose between dishonor and debt, and they accepted the latter, with its responsibilities. If the wealth of a nation consists of its labor, as political economists tell us, the United States must be very rich-a most as rich as England. "Industry and intellect together," Mr. TROLLOPE fairly says, "will always produce wealth, and neither industry nor intellect of his country, when stripped and struck by is ever wanting to an American." Place the sons suddenly smitten with the madness of burden of taxation properly on the muscles which will have to bear it, and they will bear it; the difficulty is in the placing of the weight. Even if Secession were completed, the States remaining in the Union would be some 22,000,000. When England had \$3,000,years age-the whole population of the British Islands was less than 11,000,000, or one-half of what, even with Secession accomplished, we shall have here when the war is ended The British may have had more amassed wealth than we have, but it is the labor and giment. The private soldiers he made his not the amassed wealth of a country that depersonal friends. He anticipated their wants frays the wants and pays the debts of its peoand alleviated their sufferings, and, if this | ple. One thing we have to learn—the English have it in perfection-and that is, to know how to levy the taxation which will pay the interest of the debt, and ultimately redeem it. while he looked after his rank and file, he in- The secret of state financiering is how to raise a maximum of money for the public military superiors and equals. He talked to | service by a minimum of pressure upon the his men of the causes and consequences of the | people. That secret we shall learn bye and

When the way is ended, and it is now coming to a close, we shall probably have a national debt on which the annual interest will be some a corps that loved him for himself, and because \$84 000.000. on Mr. TROLLOPE's calculation. he was true to them, and taught them the In 1801, when the whole British population was not half the population of the Union States, the expenditure on account of their debt was exactly \$100,000,000 a year, and the r wealth was not as great as ours is now. Were our debt to be \$400,000,000 instead of \$250,000,000. the resources of this vast and property-creating country are capable of sustaining it. Our power of enduring taxation is surely as elastic as that of England, at any time. It comes down to a rule of three question. If England. in 1801, could pay \$100,000,000 annual interest on her debt, cannot we pay \$84,000,000 on our debt in 1862, our population, whose labor is wealth, being double the then population of England? The means per man depends on the labor per man, so that our means must double theirs. In intellect and industry, the combined action of which makes wealth, we are confessedly equal to England. Therefore, if their debt has not crushed them, though it is nearly four times larger than ours, our debt will not

bye, no doubt.

THE POLITICAL WARFARE Of New York journalism has long been a marvel to the Philadelphia press. We have beheld it as a Quaker might look on a cock fight, or a maiden on the indecent imbroglio of a dancehouse, or a child on the shocking brutalities of the prize-ring. Our emotions have not, indeed, run through a very wide compass, since they have been confined within the limits of their excitant causes; yet, in the dominant direction into which they have been forced, as much variety has been given them as could be extorted from an everlasting re-grouping of amazement, pity, disgust, and scorn. The kaleidoscope has been swiftly and continually turned by the hand of passing events; but its chrcmatic resources have not extended beyond black, red, and green, and we have been compelled to gaze gapingly, again and again, at those reassemblages of hate, ferocity, and jealousy, which some infernally-gravitating or other unseen and demoniacal power in the region of New York may have determined. Perhaps we are wronging our sister city, and are not exercising due charity for topographical idiosyncrasies; perhaps we are demanding too much by forgetting that newspapers are, in the aggregate, accurate reflexes of the public spirit which surrounds them. If so, we hereby register our sincere regret at any piece of inadvertent injustice thus committed by us, and

tinction between antecedent and consequent, not to say cause and effect. The truth is, our standard is mide too high by the utter peacefulness of our city. We live in a community that has not ratified a consignment of itself to Death-Display and Dyspepsia being the witnesses, We are in no burry to live, and therefore live in no hurry. We give plenty of time to our dinners, and our dinners reciprocate the compliment by giving plenty of time to us. The atmosphere of our social and our mercantile life is laden with born has brought into his position a large number calm—the repose of an existence unmarred by morbid impulses, the healthful quiet of a spontaneous, unconscious activity. Our papers are pervaded by the same spirit. They believe in energy, but not in fuss; in spirit, but not in snarling; in controversy, bu not in endless vituperation. Frequently opposing each other's views, they adora their name. In 1837, on the death of his mother, arguments with courtesy, and do not ignore rapidly cleared of everything movable. Steamers and those mutual amenities that make the other tugs are constantly arriving here, having in tow barges, Wein, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is appointed acting volunintercourses of life genial and kindly. They

promise to make, in the future, a sharper dis-

record for a quarter of a century. SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS .- The closing sale of elegant European Paintings, at No. 708 Chestnut street, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

may and do dispute with warmth; but a vin-

dictive squabble cannot be found upon their

ANNEXATION OF OANA OA.—The Northwester, a Canadian paper published at Red Biver, is out in favor of smexation with the United States. It says that Great Britain ahows perfect indifference to the settlement, and it enjoys none of the commercial or governmental advantages it has a right to expect; and, on the other hand, American influence of every kind are operating upon it.

SOLDIERS' READING.—A library of over three hundred volumes has been furnished to the soldiers' hospital at Ferre Hante. It was presented by the Preabyterian Board of Missions, through the exertions of Rev. F. L. Leake.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862. I propose to add another page to the book in which the inconsistency and turpitude of England are recorded. It will serve to point the moral of one of her favorite arguments against the United States since the beginning of the war for the preservation of our liberties. Great indignation was expressed when one or two British subjects were arrested by order of our Government, charged with complicity with the traitors, and when they were readily released, the disappointment of the London Times, and other enemies of the United States, was hardly concealed. On the 27th of December. 1848. President Polk, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking whether he had any information that American citizens had been imprisoned or ar rested by the British authorities in Ireland, sent to Congress a message, including a report from James Buchanan, Secretary of State, from which we collate the following facts: Two American citizens, Mr. James Bergen, of New York, and Mr. Bichard F. Ryan, of Ohio, visited Europe on business, and in the course of their travels stopped at Dublin, Ireland, where they were arrested and thrown, into Newgate upon suspicion of treasonable practices against the British Government. Ireland was, at that time much agitated by the popular movements against the alleged tyrannies of the British Go vernment, and these two gentlemen were seized and confined as sympathizers with that movement. The report of Mr. Buchapan, and the correspondence between Mr. Bancrott then American minister at London, and Lord Palmerston, the head of the British Foreign Office, expesses, on the part of the British Government, a despotism, an arrogauce, and an insolence towards the American people which may be profitably contrasted equally with the leniency of Mr. Lincoln's Administration towards the semi-traitors in our midst, and with the affected indignation and horro of the British rulers at what they are pleased to designate the high-handed severity of tha Administration. These two citiz as were arrested in July and detained until November, notwithstanding the industrious efforts for their release, and the protests of the Secretary of State and our American minister at London. The authority for their arrest and confinement was an act of Parliament suspending the habens cornus for Ireland, and empowering the Government to seize and incarcerate all suspected persons. An extract from Mr. Bu-

and Christian Government of Great Britain acted towards our own people during the period referred to: "If this law, arbitrary and despotic as it is, had been carried into execution, in the same impartial manner, against the citizens and subjects of all foreign nations, this Government, especially after the release of Messrs Bergen and Ryan, might have subulited in silence. But it appears that an vidious and offensive distinction has been made against American citizens in executing its provi-sions. They have been placed in a worse and more degrading condition than those of any other nation. They have been singled out from the rest of the rorld, and all persons coming from America rom this fact alone, and without any other ev dence, have been subjected by the Government o reland, noting, of course, under the authority of hat of Great Britain, in the language of the law, to he 'suspicion of high treason or treasonable prac-ices.' The exercise of a wise discretion is more necessary in the execution of a despotic law than with regard to any other enactment; yet the Irish Government has entirely relieved itself from this duly, by declaring in advance that 'all persons coming from America,' without exception, shall be imprisoned under this law. To have come from America to Ireland is conclusive evidence to doom ne traveller for pleasure, the man of business, and all others to its penalties, and this, too, without having received any previous warning.

"Such is the character of the printed order of

chanan's despatch, dated Washington, the 18th

of December, 1848, will show how the humane

the 2d August 1848, to which you refer in your ote to Lord Palmerston, of the 10th Novemb ing the arrest of all persons coming from America, the examination of their baggage, papers, and persons, and their detention in imprisonment. No suthority was given to set free Americans thus rrested, even where it was admitted by the officer naking the arrest that no ground whatever, even

of suspicion, existed.

"It does appear, from the letter of your Irish correspondent, of September 7; 1849, that, on the 18th August, 1848, this order was modified, so as to limit the arrest and incarceration, seizure and search, to returned emigrants, and to those Americans against whom there may exist suspicion. If nothing should be found to warrant ion, these latter were to be liberated, "The distinction, thus in effect drawn between naturalized and native American citizens, is invidi-ous and unjust. Our obligation to protect both these classes is, in all respects, equal. We can re-cognize no difference between the one and the other, nor can we permit this to be done by any

fereign Government, without protesting and monstrating against it in the strongest terms. subjects of other countries who, from choice, have abandoned their native land, and, accepting the invitation which our laws present, have emigrated the United States and become American citizens, are entitled to the very same rights and privileges, and the country had been have in the country. as if they had been born in the country. To treat as if they had been born in the country. To treat them in a different nianner would be a violation of our plighted faith, as well as of our solemn duty.

"The Precident bas, thorefore, directed me, to iustruct, you to protest in the most solemn and earnest manner which official propriety will warrant, against then orders of the Irish Government, issued on the 2d and 18th of August last, and against the arbitrary and offensive distinction which they make between our citizens and the citizens and sphiests of between our citizens and the citizens and subjects of other nations, and also between our native and na-turalized citizens. The liberation of Messrs. Bergen and Ryan, without trial, the only American citizens known by the department to have been imprisoned under this act, affords evidence almost equal to demonstration that no reasonable cause existed for these orders."

Great Britain was not at war with Ireland in 1848 as we are now with the traitors who are fighting to destroy our rights and our liberties. She assumed the authority, and exercised the despotic powers referred to, against an unarmed party, and, not content with the most tyrannic treatment of her Irish subjects, did not hesitate to set her spies to work, and to capture and confine innocent Americans, without trial, and for the most frivolous and unfounded causes. This passage is a fitting comment upon the pompous professions of these Tory statesmen, who, in discussing the action of the American Government against

armed rebels and their industrious sympathizers, can find no language of condemnation and censure too strong to express their feelings. Since Sunday morning, speculation and criticism have been rife in regard to the operations of McClellan's column, but at this mo ment the prevailing opinion is one of confidence. Late last night, I was assured on high authority, that "all was well," and this morning such glimpses of information as we can catch confirm the cheering augury. I have no right to speak in more than general terms, but I firmly believe that you will have

a joyous celebration of the 4th of July.

AN ESTEEMED CORRESPONDENT favored us, few days ago, with a paragraph censuring the conduct of the post office carrier in one of the districts of Kensington. It will be remembered he charged the official with having wantonly insulted a lady. Mr. Postmaster Walborn examined into the matter, and has come to the conclusion that, while our correspondent was mistaken in some facts, there was enough to justify a reprimand, on his part, of the offending official. It seems that the carrier trespassed in an effort to faithfully obey the rules of the department, and that there was nothing upon his part to show a desire to wound the feelings of any one. The postmaster, therefore, very properly retained kim in his place, at the same time instructing him to be more careful hereafter. We mention this fact in justice to Mr. Walborn, to the official censured, and to our correspondent, and in doing so it affords us pleasure to pay a tribute to the masterly manner in which all the affairs of our local postal system are being managed. It is a subject of general gratification and the kindness with which the intricate operations of this department are conducted. Mr. Walof reforms which were greatly needed. He has been unceasing in his efforts to accommodate every one, and in nothing has he shown this so much as in the case represented. He will be at all times ready and willing to hear every complaint that may be made, to examine into it, and do justice.

From Fortress Monroe

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30 -The York river is being schooners, &c. This morning the steamer Spaulding arrived, having eight barges and schooners in tow. the repetts that over one hundred barges, schooners, and tow-boats were at Yorktown when she left, but all were making preparations to come down to-day. The falling back of the right wing of the army was done in the most perfect order, and it is conceded by al to have been a movement well planned and executed. We hear of skirmishing going on along the lines, but can get no details.

aids, states that the burning of the White House was either an accident or the work of an incendiary, as Genral Carey gave explicit orders for the White House not to Reports are current to day that General McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the

Lieutenant E. Walter Wait, one of General Casey'

rumor, the telegraph not being at work, and there has been no arrival from the James river, although a boat is hourly expected.

Numerous achooners have arrived to-day laden with cattle, horses, mules, hay, and commissary stores. There was nothing left on the York river, above West Point, when the last steamer passed down last evening, but at West Point there were two hundred barges and small schooners.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY. Full Particulars up to Monday Afternoon

[Special Despatches to The Press ] Fortness Monnos, June 30. I have arrived here safely, in company with General Stoneman and staff and General Casey and staff, who are here, it is said, under special orders. You have no doubt been apprised of the great confusion existing here, and naturally attendent upon the crowding of vessels into the harbor from White House Point.

The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. General Fitzjohn Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position, and, having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of this command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with General Sykes' regulars in making steady movements, and carefully executing the commands of their officers.

Time and again, vast hordes of rebels moved up in solid columns upon our troops, but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in a most de structive manner. Steady discharges of shell, grape, and canister in regular salvos seemed to sweep down whole companies.

As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent. General Porter ordered General Meagher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, bare-headed, in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled

Th's charge had an excellent effect. The rebels

were driven back with great slaughter, and General

Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced. Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havoo. Indeed, the claughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an

directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickahominy. The order was executed in fine style, and our roops did not miss a man, the enemy being too se verely punished to follow us closely. The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania Reserves and Meagher's Irishmen-their commanders exerting all their powers to induce these brave men to cease firing. They saw the advantages gained by hard fighting, and they were anxious to follow up the

order from the commander in-chief to Gen. Porter

All the troops must be praised for beroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have especial notice. General Sykes, the lamented Major Rossel, the 3d, 4th, and 14th Infantry, behaved admirably.

General Porter thought he would be reinforced, and be ordered to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back, as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Despatch, on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned. and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at the White House-everything there being in fismes. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river.

I am harked with many other John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vesse was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses burned on all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld. The rebels were not in sight on Sunday morning when we moved down the river. The annhouts dropped down with us some miles, and anchored under a bluff, so as to allow the rebels a

change to come as far east as they chose. A boat sent up to communicate with General McClellan by way of James river was fired on roently by a rebel field battery. A portion of General Stoneman's command was

ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburg to guard the telegraph wires and open direct communication with General McCfellan. Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to General McClollan's day all grace that preceded the order demanding the oath army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish.

A single sutler, in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of \$10,000 destroyed on Saturday. There are many rumors here respecting army

movements; all, however, unreliable. The correspondents skedaddled with our vanguard over to the main body of the army, and they may not be heard from for a day or two, when they will be able to write "Richmond; or very it," at the head of their contributions.

Latest from Port Hoyal-The Expedition Against Charleston Abandoned. New York, July 1 .- The United States steam tran as, Capt. Liosgang, from Port Boyal in two days and 18 hours, arrived here last night. She brings transpiring at Port Royal or vicinity. Among the Matauzas' passengers are Lieuts Sprague Knapp, Dolby, and Cooley. The three former are sick and the latter is wounded. Major Wasson, of the 9th Michigan, Captain W. Lewis, and George Hutchinson

The Matanzas brings half a dozen rebel deserter om Beauregard's army, who state that a large number of Beauregard's men were detached from his army on its narch to Richmond, and left at Charleston to reinforce the rebel army there. General Bunter has withdrawn his forces from James

The reinforcements expected from Key West has eached Port Boyal, in good health and spirits.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

Polygamy Abolished in all Territories. Congress has finelly passed, and the President has loubiless approved ere this, a bill to punish and prevent States, and annulling certain acts of the Territorial Le. gislature of Utah legalizing it. This bill limits the amount of church property to be held by any tect, and imposes very heavy penalties of fine and imprisonmen or practising polygemy. -

An adjourned meeting of citizens of New York was Executive Committee, and Mesers, BARKETT and SOUTHES FENTON, HAIGHT, SPAULDING, and GROVER, and S G. BOWEN were appointed a committee to collect funds, the contributions to which, so far, have been liberal. Confirmations by the Senate.

The Repaie to-day confirmed the appointment of Bri

ceinted acting assistant surgeon, is ordered to the United States steamer Magnolia; THOMAS MCHENRY, of Philadelphia, is appointed acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to take passage in the Connecticut to join the teer lieutenant, and ordered to take passage in the Connecticut, to report to Flag-officer Lardner, for the command of the bark Amanda; Greenville Weeks, of New York, appointed acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to the United States steamer Valley City. The contract for supplying stationery to the Navy Department and its several bureaus, for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to Mesers, Philips & BOLOMONS, of this city.

Law on Contracts.

The following bill has passed the Senate. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that it will lead to much economy in his Department:

"That it shall be the duty of the saveral executive departments of the Government to publish in one of the duty papers of the city of Washington, on Tuesday of each week, a list of all contracts which shall have been

Important Correspondence The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States will explain itself : The undersigned Governove of States of the Union

impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms new he followed up by measures which must in sure the speedy restoration of the Union, and be-lieving that, in view of the present inpurtant military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to Your charge, we respectfully request, if it meet with you entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fil up all the military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additions number of men as may, in your judgment, be no cessary to garrison and hold all the numerous citie our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically

inforcements that you may deem needful to sustain ou Government.

ISBAFL WASHBURNE, Jr. Governor of Maine.

N. EBERNY, Governor of New Hampshire.

FRED'K HOLDBOOK, Governor of Vermont.

WM. A. BUCKINHBAM, Governor of Connecticut.

E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York.

GEAS. S. OLDEN, Governor of New Jersey.

A. G. GURTIN, Governor of Dennylvania.

A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.

F. H. PIEBPONT, Governor of Virginia.

AUSTIN BI AIB. Governor of Michigan.

J. B. TOMLE, President of the Military Board of Ky.

ANDREW, JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee.

H. E. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.

O. P. MORTON, Givernor of Indiana.

DAVID TOD, Governor of Onic.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota.

FJOHARD GATES, Governor of Hidnois.

EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor of Wiscontin.

estoring to the civilized world our great and good Go

vernment. We believe that the decisive movement is

neur at hand, and to that end the people of the Unite

states are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all the

RESPONSE BY THE PRESIDENT.

HREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO D EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862. GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the iews expressed to me in so natrictic a manner by you i cided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recomme the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quo of your States would be \_\_\_\_\_.
I trust that they may be curolled without delay, so as t ring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speed and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

ABBAHAM LINOOLN.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. June 30 - I Special to the New York Tri olemply determined in the last emergency to appeal t oving North to fall upon Gen. Halleck's detached di

Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, is suffering for supplies. Our costs cannot get up the White river, owing to the low Arkansas refugees report that Pike, with 6,000 rebels, was moving from Fort Smith to attack Gen. Curtis' rear, while Hindman is rapidly gathering a force to attack

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Col Fitch Abandons St. Charles-Critical Condition of Gen. Curtis. OAIRO, July 1 .- Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that Gen. Hindman, with some five thousand rebels was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col Witch had abandored the fort, after spiking the The situation of General Cortis is said to be critical, be being unable to bring supplies, and his army having

been on half rations for more than a week Reported Rombardment of Vicksburg. CAIRO, July 1.- Reports are current here to day that Com. Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender. It is reported, via Columbus, Ky., by passengers, that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombard

ment of twelve hours' duration had occurred at Vicksburg, but the time of neither engagement is given. Later from New Orleans. SEIZURE OF A FRENCH BARK LOADED WITH CON-

The steamship Blackstone, Captain Stevens, has arrived at New York, bringing dates from New Orleans to brings but little news of importance. The French bark Cephese, from Marselles, via Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wine, and \$60,000 in W. Cameron, and has been ordered North for adjudi-

The Blackstone's cargo consists of 149 bales co'ton, 667 hhds, and 86 bbls. sugar, 271 bbls. rosin, 91 boxes wine, 3 boxes mass., 3 000 stayes, consigned to D. De Goiconria

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 21, 1862 -This is an important day in the history of New Orleans, for the different; orders? which have been published by General Butler and General Shepley, demanding the oath of alle giance and other loyal demonstrations, whereby the Government can decide between loyal and disloyal men culminate on Wednesday next, as the acts alluded to are to be performed on or before that mentioned date. Toof allegiance from officials ends, as will be seen by the

BEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, Headquarees Military Commandam, New Orleans, City Hall, June 20, 1862. 

Kvery person who "exercises any office, or holds any place of trust or calling, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any set, judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, "if not office or place is held by nimunder the authority of the charter or city laws and ordinances of New Orleans, will, without delay report in writing to the military commandant, at the City Hall, its left has compiled with sages of New Orleans. wlether he has complicat with general order No. 41, is sucd by the commanding general of this department, taken the oath therein prescribed, G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant

JAMES E. DUNHAN, Secretary. From the Pacific. NEW YORK, July 1,-The steamer Northern Light, from Aspiawall, on the 21st, arrived this afternoon with

\$400,000 in treasure and 50 passengers.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, July 1. SENATE.

West Virginia. On motion of Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Sunner, then after the Fourth of July, 1863, there shall be neither playery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party Flail be Guly convicted, within the limits of the said State.

Air. SUMNER (Bep.), of Massachusetts, said the bill proposed that all children born after 1863 shall be free, but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue as such, thus admitting another Slave State with two Senators for a whole generation.

senators for a whole generation,

He could not content to the admission of a State with a Constitution recognizing slavery for a whole genera-tion. He quoted from the speeches of Webster against the admission of Slave States.

Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshire, said that Webster, in laver and porhaps wiser years, repudiated every word of these speeches.

Mr. HALLE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said that Webeter, in laver and porthags wiser years, repudiated every word of these speeches.

He she ald not vote because Webster had said one thing or the other; but it would seem singular that while we had all slong admitted States with slavery without any offiction, we should now refuse to admit the first State that alls admission with the condition for the Immediate or-bulk hment of a system of prespective emancipation. As he did not make this world he was willing to take it as he foun dit, and neat the question practically. It was not for us to set our elves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men, who may possibly be as wise as we are. Bo wanted to deal with this thing as a practical fact, and he would hall the advent of a Stave State into the Union, with a clause in its Constitution for gradual emancipatior, more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free State outright. And why? "Because there is joy among augols over one sion; that repenteth more than over ninety-andnine that need no repentance."

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, contended that when a new State was admitted it must be admitted on an equality with the other States, and we could not make conditions or terms as to what she should do. The Constitution gnaranticd every State, a republican form of grever ment, and Congress has generally had the proposed Constitution of a State, so as to judge for itself whether that Constitution is republican or not; but this bill says nothing about this State Constitution. It provides that some counties may get together and form a Constitution, and the ne admitted by proclamation, with-

The Senste to-day confirmed the appointment of Brigade Surgeon Thomas F. Perley, of Majos, to be Molical Infractor General in the army, with the rank of colorel, and the following named assistant surgeons to be surgeons in regular promotion: Joranian Letterman, of Pennylvania; Robert S. Aebort, of Pennylvania; Thomas M. Gett, of Virginia; David L. Maguder, of Virginia; W. J. H. White, of the District of Colombia; John G. Milham, of New Tork; Horade R. Wertz, of Pennylvania; Charles Race, of Virginia; (Clarkes Sutherland), of Pennylvania; Bastl. Norms, of Maryland.

Asafi S. David Grant State Constitution of not both this bill says nothing about this State Constitution. It proceeding would be entirely at variance with all the out Congress seeing the proposed Constitution at all Such as proceeding would be entirely at variance with all the former action of the Government, and Congress had proceeding would be entirely at variance with all the former action of the Government, and Congress had reve delegated this power of inspection of the Gonstitution is appropriate the proposed Constitution at all. Such as proceeding would be entirely at variance with all the former action of the Government, and Constitution, and the noe admitted by proclamation, without Congress seeing the proposed Constitution at all Such as proceeding would be entirely at variance with all the out Congress seeing would be entirely at variance with all the former action of the Government, and Congress seeing would be entirely at variance with all the out Congress seeing at the proposed Constitution, and the noe admitted by proclamation, without Congress seeing the proposed Constitution at all Such as proceeding would be entirely at variance with all the former action of the Government, and Congress seeing at the proposed Constitution, and the noe admitted by proclamation, without Congress seeing at the proposed Constitution is required to be entirely at variance with all the former action of the Government, and Congress admitted more the propose but a: e divided by a range of mountains as well as by feeling and interest.

Mir WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, was in favor of the admission of the new State with the amendment to the bill proposed by the Separtor from Virginia. These people of Northwestern Virginia were divided from the rest of the State, geographically and socially, and there was great emity between them: and although this new State was half slavery for a time, yet it looks all the while to ultimately, being a free State, and to the extermination of slavery. He would much rather have the good old lanslavery. He would much rather have the good old language that "there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude." But when a State knocked for admission with the provision for gradual emancipation, it presents a different case from a State contending for the perpetuation of slavery. He was utterly opposed to slavery, but did not think he violated his principles by admitting a State with this provision.

Mr. FESSER DEN (Rep.) of Liaine, was in favor of the admission of this Lew State, but there were some things in the bill he should like to examine. He thought that before the admission of this new State, we should tale an irroversible position in segard to gradual emancipation. He moved that the bill be pastponed for the present, and the army appropriation bill taken up.

Provisional State Governments. Mr. HARPIS (kep.), of New York, called up the bill to provide provisional governments for certain States, which he said it was necessary should be passed early if passed at all. The Army Appropriation Bill.

The army appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. FESSENDEN stated that the Committee of Finauce had struck down the appropriations to nearly one-third. The appropriations were sufficient to carry the Government to January, leaving the rest till Congress 

way; for if there was any man in whose integrity, patriotism, and ability he had entire confidence, it was the Secretary of War. Secretary of War.

In the smendment to limit the number of rank and file to 750,000, Mr. HALP offered an amountment to limit the number of Major Generals to forty, suc Brigadier Generals to two hundred.

Mr. FESSMMDEN said it was well-known that there were a great many men sick and wounded, and it had been suggested by the Military Committee that this amendment had better not be adopted, and he should not prose it.

press it.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, hoped this amesdment would not be at icken out. If more men were needed Congress should provide them, and be willing to stay here or be called back to provide them. He was corry to say that he had not such unlimited confidence in the Wor Department. He was perfectly willing to give all the support the Government needed in a constitutional way. support the Government needed in a constitutional way.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, said the Military
committee had thought it best, at present, to make this
imitation. But he was willing now to set any limitation
of the number of mean. ilminatum. The ne was writing now to set any simitation on the number of men.

Mr. TRUM BULL (Rep.) was sorry if this limitation was to be atticken out. It was the duty of Congress to raise and support armies, and Congress ought not to give unlimited power to raise any number of men. He thought 500,000 were enough in the field.

Mr. KING said we had not 500,000 men in the field.

From the best information he could get, he said he thought there had been over 600,000 men recruited.

Mr TRUMBULL thought it better to fix a limit somewhere. After further discussion, Mr Halo's amendment was

adoted, and the limitation of 750,000 men stricken out.

After the consideration of 750,000 men stricken out.

After the consideration of the various amendments of the Cemmittee of Finance.

Mr. KING, from the Military Committee offered an amendment, making an appropriation of two millions of dollars to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers. who may arrive in the principal cities wounded, and fo orwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. Adopted Thanks to Commodore Foote. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Foote for his gallant victories in the West. Completion of the Capitol.

Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, offered an ment that the provise in the act transferring the jutenoing of the Capitol extension shall not ex sion shall not exa ating on the stair way on the south wing of the This authorizes the completion of Leutze's which has been informated by that act Aids de Camp. Mr. KING offered a proviso requiring all aids de-camp appointed under the act of August, 1861, to be referred to the Senate for confirmation. Adopted.

Drilling of Volunteers. An emendment was adopted appropriating five millions or the collection, drilling, and organization of volun-eers, and after further consideration, the bill was passed Land Grants. On motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, th

House resolution relative to a certain grant of lands the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes, was take Grades in the Navy. On motion of Mr. GBIMES, the bill to equalize and stablish the grade of officers of the navy was taken up. Arrest of a Baltimore Editor. Mr. WILKINSON (Bop.), of Minuesota, offered a recolution that the President inform the Scuate, if no incompatible with the rublic interests, whether Chas. Of Fulton, one of the sciture of the Baltimore America. newspaper, has been arrested and confined in prison, and f so, uron what charges and for what reason, and whether any charges have been preferred against bim.

whether any changes have been proved or against bind and if so, what are these charges and by whom preferred, and on what evidence they are based?

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, moved to add also the names of Judge Barton and Judge Car After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tariff Bill. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tate of the Union, on the tariff bill. Among other amendments, paper cigars and cigarettes were made subject to the same duty as is imposed on cigars.
Castor seeds and beaus, 50 cents per bushel. On all sugar above number 12, and not above number 15 (Duich standard in color), 8 cents per pound; on all above number 16 put the 15 not stevedored, and not above number 20 (Dutch standard in color), 4 cents per pound. All importers, at home and abread, are required to have their involces anthenticated. The bill to take offect on the 1st of Auauthenticated. The bill to take effect on the 1st of August.

The committee rose, when all the amendments were concurred in, without a division, excepting one offered by Mr. Elijah Waid, that goods, wares, and merchandise, actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all those in bonded warehouses or public stores on the first of August next, shell not be subject to the duries imposed by this act. The amendment was lost—yeas 50 mays 78.

The bill was then passed.

During the month of June the business of the IT S essay Office, at New York, was as follows: Deposits-The Lake Ship-Canal. Gold, #82 000; Silver, \$23,000; total, \$105,000, Gold The bill for the enlargement of the Michigan and Illi-nois Canal, for the passage of armed and naval vessels and for other purposes, pleuging the faith of the Govern-ment for ten multions, etc., was taken up. Several amendments were ponding, including one for bars stamped, \$82,295; sent to U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, for coinage, \$54,986. The following is a statement of the receipts and dis Several amendments were ponding, including on he chlergement of the Lake Erie and Oswego Cana bursements of the Assistant Treasurer of the United The previous question was demanded yesterday, and to day, on metion of Mr. HO\_MAN, the bill was tabled by two majority. States for New York, for June, 1862: June 1, 1862, by balance........ ipts during the month we maj rity.
Mr. SBEFFIELD entered a motion to reconsider the .Claims of Loyal Citizens.

The bill for the appointment of a commission to ascer-tain the claims of loyal citizen for property destroyed or taken by the United States troops, was persponet till the second Widnesday in December, by four majority. Payments during the mouth: The Senate's amendments to the navy appropriation all were acted upon. The House then adjourned. Balance, June 30, 1862..... Parson Brownlow at Pottsville We give below a statement of the business of the POTTSVILLE, July 1,-Person Brownlow will deliver in cracion here in the 4th of July. Immense prepara-Philadelphia Custom House, for the month of June.

1862, as compared with the two previous years: tions are being mace for a grand compostration, and exursion tickets will be issued by the Reading Railroad for In wavelouse June 1st... \$832,208 \$1,572,350 \$664,974 Wareh'd from foreign pts. 125,806 18,562 320,532 6 other districts. 16,215 29 033 33 218 Withdr'n for consumpt'n 167.080 122,216 530.841 the occasion. The Auglo Saxon. 
 Withdr'n ter consumption
 107.090
 122,216
 530.341

 "transportation
 5,575
 2,496
 24,416

 "exportation
 8,925
 1,520

 In warehouse June 30
 90.79
 1,690,718
 468.817

 Entered for consumption
 899,919
 154.412
 355,977

 Free mdso. entered
 172,188
 181.378
 3,090

 Domestic p.oduce exp\*t
 431,526
 919,699
 723,008
 QUEBEC, July 1 .- The steamer Angle Saxon passed Father Point this evening. Her advices have been an-

ticipated. Markets. CINCINNATI, July 1.—Flour is steady, with a moderatemend. Wheat unchanged. Corn has advanced to stents. Whisky firm at 25 cents. Nothing has been done u provisions. Money market unchanged.

A LOST MAN, -A Scotchman, named Peter Ferguson, who had been discharged trom the Union army on account of injuries received, came to this city and took lodgings at a tavern. He had with him a knapsach, and other articles, testdess \$42 in money. Yesterday he come to the central Police Station, and attated that he had left his boarding house to take a walk, and was unable to find it again. Any information relative to his property can be left at Fifth and Chestnut streets. 1862.—Amount of grain measured for the port of Phile delphia for the quarter ending June 30:

BETURNED FROM THE SEAT-OF WAR —Yesterday, a number of the nembers of the United States Sanitary Commission, and several of the missionarits, returned to this city, baving left White House. Va., on secount of the recept troubles at that place. They came by way of Fortress Monroe.

POLICE CASE. Yesterday afternoon man named Thomas Bobinson was charged, before Alderman Beitler, with the larceny of a watch the property of Patrick Brady. The watch was found in the possession of the accused, who was fully committed to answer.

GENERAL NEWS.

ABOUT DOGS.—The following document was picked ip upon the railroad track by a soldier of the 51st Illi-oia Regiment, under General Pope, while in close pur-uit of the rebels, after the execution of Corioth. It is seen, thet in the Southern mind the preservation of the institution" is paramount to all other duties, even t e defence of the "lost rights" of the South. A ma valuable as this man of "dorgs" ought not to b orced to serve his country: To His Excellency, Governor J. J. Pettus:
The Petition of the Undersigned Citizens of Copial
Jefferson and Challenger County

The Petition of the Undersigned Citizens of Copiah Jefierson and Claibon re-counting Represent to you that Joseph L Robertson Besiding in Copiah county is the Owner of a fine pack of Negro Dogs Managed and Controlled by him and said Joseph L Robertson is under the age of 35 years Being Liable to the Conscription Law and as we are fully Satisfied that he will be of Much more Benefit to the Community and Country for him to Remain Here we your Petitioners Respectfully Petition Remain Bero we your Petitioners Re
you to Grant blin a Discharge From
your Petitioners will ever Pray &c
April 30th 1862
Lesley Gillum Will H B
Siles Taylor William
Robert S Callender Lossa De
Avpleton Peurce H Baker
J M Pierce And 59 others.

Will H Bowen J P
William Allen
Losea Davis
H Baker
H P Harris And 50 others. A SENSIBLE COW. The Jersey City Standar describes an Ayrahire cow which makes the trips with the steamahip China, giving from sixteen to twents quarts of milk daily, and is so thoroughly trained that in

he evenings, when not at sea, she follows the head ictualler of the ship on a promenade through the town and even into the reception room of a hotel, where she are a biscuit that was offered her. She had the good sense to refu e a glass of liquor that was offered her; but as she passed down the street, and being called by naus, she refreshed herself with some water that was handed her. This story is all very well, except the statement est a Scotch cow, or anything else from Scott reinsed a glass of liquor.

GOOD.—An impromptu toast recently given, in a saloon
in New York, by a loyal Canadian—present, several Americans and Nova Scotians—

"May the roces of England never blow,
The this les of Scotland never grow;
May the harp of Ireland never play,
Till the stars and stripes have won the day,"
was received with much applause and satisfaction.

ACCIDENT.—A careless wood-chopper, at Danbury, on the 20th ult., let his axe strike a little boy named Beckley, who was playing close at hand. The child's skull was fractured, and a piece the size of a dollar cut out, and his arm was cut nearly half off. The sufferer A MAD OOW.—A cow, evidently laboring under hydrophobia, made her appearance in Fifth street, near Broadway, Louisville, last week, and her conduct created general constenation. Efforts were made to kill the animal, and various persons fired upon her with their guns and pist-ils. One shot bore wide of ite mark, and penetrated the leg of a negro girl.

coursement from Washington would give the market a sharp neward turn.

The gold market was quite weak early in the day, as low as 105 ½ being accented, but at the close 109 ½ w109 ½ ure the quotations—nearly, as high as last evening. The large disbursements of specie were expected to have a ore marked and permanent effect on rates. Exchange on London is steady at 120% @121, francs 571 a 586. Is a very busy one among the banks and banking houses. The disbursements for dividends and interest are larger than July last year. At the United States Treasury, the disbursements for interest are all in gold, chiefly on the 6 per cent, bonds of 1881 and the fives of 1865, 1871, and 1874. Oregon war coupone (half-yearly) are paid to-day, as well as the sixes of 1867 and 1868. The gold market already feels the effect of these payments. THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA .- The New Orlean Delta was under mortgage to the traitor Stidel, for eighteen thousand dollars losned. It was most decidedly rebel property, and the mortgage is probably poor paper. DISCONTENTED REBELS.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Reveille says that the rumor that the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments in the Confederate army have to be constantly guarded to prevent them from deserting in a body is daily corroborated by prisoners and deserters. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, July 1, HUMMING BIRDS .- A Mr. Gould, of England, ba [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER Phila, Exchange.]. FIRST BOARD. just completed a work about these minute birds, fillingive large folio volumes, and describing more than fou distinct species; and what is a little singular, the bird is only found in America. SHIP ISLAND.—General Dow, now in command at Ship Island, has appointed First Lieut. Frederick Speed post adjutant; First Lieut. David S. Sinson, post commissary; and Kirst Lieut. Aron Bing, ordanace officer of the post—all of the 13th Maine Regiment. TRANSFERRED .- James W. Campbell, deputy een temporatily transferred to the revenue department ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS. -The At-lanta (Oa.) Confederacy learns that some of the Federal prisoners at Macon have escaped. They have since been seen going down the Ocmulgee Tiver in batteaux WHITE WASH.—Some white-washers recently employed to white-wash one of the Grammar School-house in Lowell, so far exceeded the expectations of their employers as to whiten the black boards. A MELANCHOLY PLEASURE .- An lenglish mis sionary, now in Sumairs, lately wrote home that he had the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was cooked." A NOVELTY.—A frusterer in the Rue St Antoine, Paris, has in operation a machine for stelling green peas. It is about the size of a sewing-machine, and not only shells the peas, but sorts them in three sizes. A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—Senator Wade, of Obio, has one son in the army before Richmond, and a second, sixten years of age, has just enlisted under the new call.

A QUESTION FOR THE TIMES.—Is it the duty of the Government to modify its policy for the purpose of corollisting the traitors? Did the American Congress in 1776 medity its policy to conclliste Tories? GOOD NEWS Telegraph operators, printers, and amiable fathers who read the newspapers aload, will be glad to learn that the name of the teamer Coatzacoalcos is to be changed to the America. LARGE SALE OF DUCK .- The Portland Duck third. The appropriations were sufficient to carry the Government to January, leaving the rest till Congress should meet again in December, on the principle of keeping these large appropriations in the power of Congress, the Large appropriations in the power of Congress, and not from any distrust of the Administration in any Sen Francisco, at from 8% to 10% cents per pound. 

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PWITABELPHIA, JOHN I. 1832. The inflox of money into the fluencial courses will be cry considerable for the next few days, owing to the disbursements of the city treasurer, the payment of the different company dividends, and the cashing of company McClelian is victorious at Richmond, a rise in stock ay be anticipated, as the amount of money thus throws n the market must be absorbed, and stocks are the mos available investment just now. A disposition was apparent at the board, to operate cantiously, and although ices were rather steads, but a small business was done old was rather inactive on the street, the rate advancing o 9 per cent. premium, being freely offered at 8%, with few takers at the former figure. 916 was about the regular celling price. Operations in old demend notes were perceptibly smaller at about Saturday s rates. The nuiety to hear from Richmond causes a lack of interes

n money transactions.
At the board. United States 730 blank brought 105; ity 6's, new, 102; old ranged from 96 to 95%; \$3,000 old brought 109: Lehigh Navigation advanced & Il was bid for scrip; Schuylkis Navigation preferred advanced %; sixes, 82, declined %. Reading was held etiffly at 29%; sixes, '86, brought 86%, with 94 bid for '70. Minehill Railroad advanced %. Long Island' ac ive at 17. Camden and Amboy at 130. Pennsylvani Rail oad shares declined % on closing price of Saturday; first mertgage bonds, interest off, brought 102%. Catawissa Bailcoad preferred declined %. North Pennsylvania. Bailroad steady at 10. Philadelphia and Erie sixes firm at 93. Beaver Meadow Bailroad sold at 58%. North American Insurance at 18. Morris Canal preferred at 120%; no change. Lebigh Zinc at 16. Bank ebares were dull. Girard Bank advanced 16. Farmers' and Mechanics' brought 53%; Consolidation 26; Corn Exchange 28. Arch-street Passenger Bailway advanced K on Saturday's closing bid. Spruce and Pine advance

Money still floating about at easy rates. Good com mercial paper almost invisible. Drez el & Company quote: low York exchange..... par 21-10 p auntry funds... Messrs. M. Schultz & Co. quote foreign exchange fo he steamer China, from New York, as follows: The Hon. James Pollock, Director of the Mint, sends us the following statement of the Deposits an Coinage at the United States Mint, for the month of June DEPOSITS. Gold deposits from all sources...

1860.

DUTIES RECEIVED. 1861. 1862.
1859. 1860. 1861. 1862.
June......\$:64,415. 8222,227. 853,858. \$479,848
Prov. 5 m'ths. 1,031,837. 1,250,149. 806,516. 1,417,665

GRAIN MEASURER'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, July 1,

The following is a report of the amount of coal trans-

Week.

5.540 19 20,985 15

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over

the different Railroads in Schuylkill county, for wee

The coupons due July 1, 1862, on the registered mort

on presentation at the office of the Pennsylvania Com-

The coupons due on the mortgage bonds of the All

glieny Valley Railroad Company held in this city, will be paid on presentation at the office of E. S. Whelen & Co.

The Harrisburg Bailroad Company announces that a

be paid to shareholders of that company on and after

The interest on the bonds of the Delaware Division

Canal Cempany will be paid on and after July 1, at the

The stock market is decidedly better to day. Although the further advices have been received from the Virginiann, a hoseful, feeling prevails, and the slightest or coursement from Washington would give the market

office of the company, No. 303 Walnut street.

The New York Post of this evening says :

Railroad for the week ending Saturday, June 28:

Total..... 23 139 18

Total ...... 26,526 14

For corresponding time last year:

Pottaville..... Schuj kili Haven.....

ending on Thursday evening last:

Mine Hill & Schu, 1 Haven R . . . 35,600 14

Mt. Carbon R. 1.91.12 Schoylkul Veller R. 2.22.13 Mill Creek R. 13,940.11

\$1,216,272 \$1,470,376 \$870,374 \$1,857,413

122,216 530,841 2,496 24,416 1,520

.1.094.443 "

Year

Year.

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639 518 13

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97,135 12

company was organized in 1848, and has been well managed and very successful. It ranks high in Massa. churetts, where its principal office is located, and is en-Total deposits. titled to confidence everywhere. We are sure that Messra. Copper cents (o. s.) received in excha-S. & D. will press its claims vigorously in this city, and 4.020 00 GOLD COINAGE. No. of Pieces. we wish them and the company good success. "DARN IT." 532,522 SILVER COINAGE.

450,302

1,500,000

Breathes there a man with soul so dead. If he should tumble out of bed, Who never to himself bath said, \$558,757 When bowing to some lady gay, Where is the man who would not say, 42,828 Or perhaps it would be better than to inquise in such 15,000

quast profacity to purchase garments with secure but-tons, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Bockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR SOLDIERS .- In the report of the battle of "Fair Oaks Farm," the following incident is mentioned by the New York Tribune's corres \$546,556 pendent: "An efficer of the Nineteenth Massachusetts was iron-clad' with the patent bullet-proof vest; a ball druck his breast, whirled him around, indented th plating, and rolled down his panialoons." This yest will resist a bayonet thrust, a nistol shot, or a rifle ball, at thirty yards. They are manufactured of three sizes, and Mr. Charles Stokes, who is the sole agent or this city, desires us to say that soldiers can have sent to them a vost that will fit, by a friend giving the average eize of the p rson. No. 2 will fit a great majority of per-\$2,439,934 sons. Please call and examine this valuable invention. at Charles Sakes', under the Continental Hotel, CONQUERING THE REBELS .- The work of subduing the rebels goes on with a vitor and a success that premise to justify even the predictions of those sanguine persons who have asserted that the next anniver-

Philadelphia Warkets.

The Flour market is inactive, and prices about the

sme as last quoted. 6 m 700 bbls only have been discord

to the trade are limited at the same figures for extra and

extra family, \$1.50 04.75 for super, and \$5 06.50 for

fancy brands, as to quality. Rec Flour is quiet but firm, at \$3 25@3.50. Corn Meal is scarce, and Pennsyl-

wania is wanted at \$2.75 \$\psi\$ bbl.

WHEAT —The market is quiet, and prices without any grotable change; shout 2,900 bushels sold at 122\psi 124c for red, and 120\psi 135c for white. By a rather better; sales of Pennsylvania are reported at \$7\psi 85c. Occa comes in flowly, and prime yellow is warfed at \$6\psi 65c. Occa and 35c in store. Some inferior sold at 50\psi 52c. Octa are sacady, and Pennsylvania are held at 40c without sales to any extent.

Barra.—Ist No. I Quercitron is quiet at \$2\tilde{5}0 \$\psi\$ ton. Corvey —There is little or nothing doing for the want of stock, and prices are very firm.

GROCEMES AND PREVISIONS.—There is a stoady demand for both, without change is quotations.

Wursky is inactive; bbla sell sibwly at 29\psi 30c, hhds 20t, and dradge 28c \$\psi\$ gallon.

CITY ITEMS

Mr. F. GSTEKUNST, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch

street, bus just brought out fine cartes de visité of Gen

Geo. B. McClellan, (an admirable vignette picture), Honex-Governor Pollock, Dr. R. Shelton Machenzie, literary

editor of The Press, (a fine pisture, and one which hi

friends will appreciate as a striking likeness), the late General C. F. Smita, of this city, Rev. Frank L Rob-

late Mrs. Edward Shippen Burd, Miss Mira Townsend,

the authoress, and other distinguished persons, all in

Mr. Gutckunst's excellent style of art: His cases now

present a rare collection, including a variety of charming pictures; copied from old and valuable paintings and en-

FINE HAVANA CIGARS, of the choicest

brands and the finest flavor, and at reasonable prices,

can always he had at Mr. C. H. Mattann's dealer in fine

Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets. He is now selling

number of leading hotel proprietors having arranged

Mr. Mattson, in order to insure their being of the best

THERE IS NO ARTICLE OF DRESS which adds

to, or detracts from, the personal appearance of a man so much as his *Hat.* Warburton, No. 430 Chestaut street, appreciating this fact, has fairly met the wants of

every style of wearer. His stock of Hals is inimitable in

MR. A. L. VANSANT, the leading confec-

tioner and fruiterer of this city, is now displaying, among

other delicious edibles in his line, the finest black Ham

burg, Muscat, Frontignac, and other varieties of hot-

house grapes, that we have ever examined. His new

MESSES. SARINE & DUY have reopened the

gency of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,

" Darn it "

whose statement appears in our columns to-day. This

and healthful, are also popular with the public.

large quantities of goods to the various summer resort

o obtain their groceries through the entire sea

vania is wanted at \$2.75 % bbl.

of at 85@5% for extra, and 35% @5% for family. Sa

July 1.- Rymine

most superior summer garments in the country are produced at the renowned Temple of Fashion of Granville SPECIAL NOTICES.

sary of the nation's birth would be celebrated under

meant, that the enemy would be so far reduced as to al-

low of our being convinced that the rebellion had failed

Eaid fact to be impressed as firmly upon our minds as that

acknowledged by all-viz: that the finest, chargest, and

THE SECESSION LADIES .-BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

With all thy gentle graces. Our courteous soldiers to salute
By spitting in their faces! That trick by foline tribes is used Their fury to express.

But ladies cannot be excused

If cat-like they transgress. Their loval grandmothers we know Abhorred the invading Briton, But never was that cruel foe By these brave ladies spit on. King George's soldiers were too fierce Must Yankee beroes fare the worse.

Oh ! fie upon the Southern girls. Our lip with indignation curls Can'it be true that any maid

To spit on gallant lade, arrayed

In clothes from BENNETT'S Tower? Tower Hall Clothing was formerly fully appreciated by the Southern ladies, as by all others, and its superiority 489,531 19 present feelings, the dress of our soldiers could hardly be expected to make any impression upon them. We must wait for a better day, which we hope may soon dawn 118,592 10 401,378, 05 throughout their benighted region, and meanwhile supply cur loyal friends with the best and cheapest ready-519,970 15 made clothing in Philadelphia, which, buving and selling for cash only, enables us to do at the lowest possible The following is a statement of the quantity of coal TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street, Philadelsent from the Schuylkill coal region, for the week, ending

> BATHING DRESSES for Ladies. Gennen, and Children at SLOAN'S, 806 MARKET St. jy2-2t\* NATIONAL FLAGS of Bunting and Silk. with Gilt Spear heads and poles, 719 CHESTNUT Street

BENNETT & CO.

W H. JARRYL & BROTHER. BUNTING AND FILE FLAGS-All sizes, from 15 cents to \$45. MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT Street, W. H. CABRYL & BROTHER.

SELF-ADJUSTING PATENT CLOTHES-RINGER.—Sole Agency for the State of Pennsylvania. JOHN A. MURPHEY. 922 OH ESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB'S celebrated Hair Dye roduces a color not to be distinguished from naturegranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, BED, or BUSTY BAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists. &c. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOB, on the four sides of each box.
FACTORY, No. 81 BAROLAY Street, (Late 283 Broadway and 16 Bond street), S.—T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS-Exausted Nature's Great Restorer. They invigorate, strengthen, and purify the system, Cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhosa, &c. A perfect apnetizer and tonic. They invigorate the body, without atimulating the brain. They are compounded of pure St. Croix Rum, Boots, and Herbs, and are recomt. Croix Rum, Boots, and Herbs, and are recom-ended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and my3-mwf3m 202 Broadway, New York. DYSENTERY, DYARRHEA, CHOLERA, TIMMER COMPLAINT, and BOWEL AFFECTIONS.

&c., are promptly cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. The remedial properties of this article have now been ested by the public for over thirty years with a result which enables the Proprietors to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not amences of climate, being equally effective in all lacitudes: Household Remedy," which every family should be sup-

plied with. DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY. It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these companies, no matter from what cause they origi-nate. As changes of climate, water, &c., often produce nate. As changes of climate, water, &c., often produce these serious diseases travellers and miners should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them. ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always

remove the Diarrhesa and Cramps which accompany the attacks of Cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the Cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief CHOLERA INFANTUM OR SUMMER COMPLAINT Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative It removes all screness of the Abdomen, allays the irritaalways be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little

ones when used according to directions.
CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SIGK-NESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, ORAMPS, SEA SICK-NESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NEE-VODS DISPASES are removed by Jayne's Carminatius Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public.

Prepared only at 242 CHESTNUT Street, and for eale by Druggists generally.