THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

Che Fress. THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

. We can take no notice of anony mous communica tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. 87 Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different militar? and naval copariments. When used, it will be paid for.

YORNEY'S WAR PRESS - FULL DE-TAILS OF THE LATE BATTLES BEFORE RICH. MOND.

THE "WAR PRESS" FOR SATURDAY, JULY 5. is now out. It contains complete and accurate details of the recent battles in front of Richmond, with a list of all the names of the killed and wounded that could be obthe banks of the infe of going to press. These who deal she to send their friends in the country, or in the army, an acceptable newspaper, contai. ing A WEEK'S HIS-TOBY OF THE WAR, (furnished by reliable correst pondents with every department of the army,) will find THE "WAB PRESS" all that could be desired. It can be had of all news dealers, or at the counter of THE PRESS office, put up in wrappers, ready for mulling. Price FOUR cents.

Among the contents of the present number will be ound : TWO GOOD ENGRAVING?, (illustrating recent

events occurring before Richmond. AN OBIGINAL TALE-" Contraband of War."

EDITOBIALS ... The Army of the Potomac-Colone Samuel W. Black-Peath of a Correspondent-The Pro minent B 's-The Straw Hat Investment-Oregon Trae to the Union-English Intermeddling-Major Gamera

LETTERS OF "OCOASIONAL." LETTERS FROM SPROIAL CORRESPONDENTS -The Army of the Polomac-General Halleck's Army-The Army of Virginia-General Hunter's Division-The Army of the West.

THE BATTLE AT CHARLESTON-Details of the Battle on James Island BEBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF OAK

GROVE. LATESTAKEWS BY TELEGRAPH from the Army LATESTAKEWS BY TELEGRAPH from the Army LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

TATE SOUTHERN ITEMS. WAR WIT AND HUMOR Lucal News-Financial and Commercial, Ac., &c.

TERMS. One copr. one rest..... Three copies..... Rive conies Ten copics...... 12

THE EXAMINATION of candidates for admission into the Central High School is now progressing. We take more than general interest in this educational proceeding, because there are very few of us but have a direct or indirect anxiety as to the prosperity of the school, and the progress of our children in their general studies. The High School is peculiarly a Philadelphia institution. We cannot say that we have that feeling of idolatry for it that many of our cotemporaries have shown and that most of our people are foud of expressing. At the same time, we take no part in the rivalries which the managers of this school and of other academies, public and private, so frequently force into the newspapers, and the meetings of our local school boards. It is of little matter whether we have twenty studies upon the curriculum or four; for one branch thoroughly learned is of vastly n ore importance than a hundred branches superficially or crudely committed to memory. There night be improvements about our High School, and, indeed, there might be improvements in every one of our schools. As far as it is possible for an institution based upon a universal principle, and in some mea sure connected with our elective franchise, to be perfect, the High School is eminently so. We are apxious about the result of the present examination, and of the graduation about | not to be believed that the French Princes to take place, because it will be as it were to test the merits of the many quarrels that have of the Union, if Queen VICTORIA had the

less war with Russia, which added five hundred million dollars to her National debtdred million dollars to her National debt-a war in which there was loss all round, ex-cept that France won unfiltary gloay and poli-tical prestige. In 1861 thanks to the short sightedness of Lord Jork Russian who has shown himself particularly at the nun-agement of foreign aff the England test was involved by NAPOREN in a contest with

cent_one of two things Aneimmansesexpen a parative complacency and pride a Shorthyafter diture of blood and treasure, or that inglorious retreat, which was significantly expressed

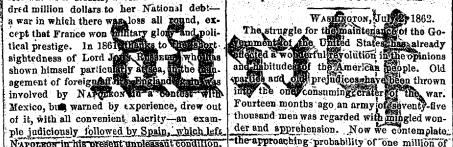
deutly thinks that 'NAPOLEON has some hidden, motives in his recommendation that Eogland shall take initiative in any interference with this country, and, on that account chiefly, has turned a deaf ear, for the present, to his wily and powerful frierd of the Tuileries. We say for the present, because, after certain moves on the political choss-board, circum

their arms at his bidding?

other places. A kindly feeling to this country may be un derstood as a bequest to Queen VICTORIA from her late husband-one' of whose latest acts of public daty, it is believed, was to weed harsh expressions and epithets out of Lord RUSSELL's despatch to Lord Lyons; on the affair of the Treut, whereby an offensive and insulting demand was reduced into a courteous request. VICTORIA is known, also, to have some decided opinions of her own on

Another circumstance which now occurs to

us, and has escaped the notice of former



the approaching probability of one million of NAPOREON in his present unpleasant condition, out of which nothing can extricate him extroops on the side of the Republic with com-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

navy yards are in course of construction;

id for the blessings we have enjoyed and

by the Scotchman when, he declared that has was going "bock again." PALMERSTON evi.

stances may occur which would enable PAL-MERSION to carry out, in his own way, his desire to-meddle in our affairs. Perhaps the gay old gentlemen flatters himself that his in. fluence, and talent, and position really are sufficient to make true men and traitors drop

Since the commencement of the unhappy contest in which we are engaged, nothing has transpired to indicate that Queen VICTORIA. personally, has entertained any, we will not say hostile, but the slightest unfriendly feeling toward this country? "Only a few months before,Rebellion reared its crested head, Vic-TORIA's eldest son, heir-to-her throne, visited us and had a reception, the warmest and the kindliest, such as it was impossible he or any of his kindred ever could forget : the only exception was at Richmond, the rowdies of which, self boasted F. F. Vs., treated him with rough incivility, which he subsequently con-

trasted, with the courtesy he received in all is now delineating upon one of the panels near the principle of slavery, which would scarcely the hall of the House of Representatives, at an irduce her to see or to suspect much justice in the rebellion of the South.

the national telegraph has been finished, so writers on this subject, is the presence of the that the President in his mansion may daily Count DE PARIS and the Duc DE CHARTRES, (grand-thildren of Louis PHILIPPE, formerly talk to his agents on the Pacific coast, thousands of miles away. These are the symp-King of the French,) in our National army, toms und signs of a great and original future, bravely combatting for the Union, with a chiand whatever may be said by those who regard valry worthy of their lineage-for, the Bour them with doubt and fear, and scatter predicbons have always shown themselves men of tiens of a bankrupt and ruined country, they courage. Connected with the House of Orare the evidences of the power and courage ·leans, by relationship and by friendship, Vic and determination of a free people who, in their TORIA has exercised a sort of guardianship over the cadets of that family, to whom she has given an asylum in England, and it is notorious that they have taken no step of importance, since the death of their grandfather in 1850, and of their mother in 1858, without her knowledge, advice, and approval. It is would have volunteered to serve in the army taken place during the last few months. The sl ghtest objection to their doing so. While changes in the professorships, the alterations | Prince Albert lived, he represented his cle, the King of the Belgians, and as the of VICTORIA and ALBERT, it may be assumed that they even came with their approval. Such an inference is natural and not strained. No doubt we may be told that, in England, where the Ministry are alone responsible, the Monarch's own opicions have little weight. Yet, from 1761 to 1829, such an obvious act of justice as Catholic Emancipation was denied, solely and wholly because the two last GEORGES were prejudiced against it. In the case of the Monarch being of the gentler sex, her Ministers would naturally be more than usually yielding. If, as we believe, Quesn VICTORIA has herself a friendly feeling towards this country, it will require unusual strength of argument and of circumstance to make her consent to its being interfered with in her



Wishingrow, July 2, 1862. Collection of United States Taxes in Reboil States. The President has immed the following proclamation, By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, In and by the second section of an act of Congress, passed on the 7th day of June. A. D. 1862 entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other, purposes," it is made the duty of the President to viellars, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what State and parts of

the election of Mr. Lincoln, that incarnate teras insurrection exists ; Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAILLE LINtraitor, Howell Cobb, while attempting to sell COLN, President of the United States of America, do the bonds of the Government, virtually propereby declare and proclaim that the States of South claimed that it was destroyed, and that these Darolina, Elorida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkanaas, Tennessee, North Carolins, and securities were worthless. Then we had to the State of Virginia, except the following counties: borrow money at twelve per cent. per annum Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, M. to pay our ordinary expenses. When Mr. nongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Bitchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Cal-Lincoln came into the Presidency our twentymun, Gilmer, Barbour. Tucker, Lewis, Brazion, year bonds were worth but eighty-four cents Upshur, Bandolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoon the dollar. In this crisis the Administration appealed to the banks and the people ming, Webster, Fayette, and Baleigh, are now in in ard another revolution was the consequence surrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the Money was offered without stint and without rovisions of the " act to provide increased revenue from limit, and now with a prospective debt of imports to pay the interest on the public debt, and for nearly one thousand millions of dollars, and other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hun-dred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed, and with a possible expenditure at the rate of two that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under millions daily, there is neither despair in the the act last sforesaid, lying within the States and parts popular heart nor lack of confidence in our pubof States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts ic servants. The army bill alone, which passed the Scnate yesterday, contained an appropria-

or lots of the some, severally till paid. In withese whereof, I have hereonto set my hand and scal, and caused the seal of the United States to be aftion of five hundred and thirty millions of dollars. Our forces in the field, and our ships fixed. uron the waters, startling as they seem even Pone at the city of Washington, this first day

to those who are familiar with the mighty arof July, in the year of our Lord one thou-[L. S.] sand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the maments and squadrons of military nations, Independence of the United States of America are in course of rapid increase, and have in the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINUOLN: fact revolutionized the whole system of offensive and defensive war. Nor do these ex-

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State. traordinary manifestations arrest the progress The Negro Regiment of South Carolinaof private and public enterprise. In this re-Explanation of General Hunter.spect, a yet more marvellous revolution has The following correspondence was laid before the taken place. The mechanic arts flourish anace. House to day, the reading of some parts of which occa.

Our great cities, notwithstanding their enorsioned much merriment : WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 2, 1862. mous contributions of men and money to the

public service, resound with the hum of busi-Sin : On reference to the answer of this Departme ness in all its various avocations, and exhibit of the 14th ultimo, to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of last month, calling for ina degree of prosperity unparalleled in history. formation respecting the organization, by General HUN A railroad, traversing a domain greater than TER, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regimen of volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed o one of the mightiest empires in the old world, has been projected under the authority of black men, fugitive slaves, etc., it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instruc-Congress, at an estimated cost of sixty miltions to make an immediate report thereon. I have now lions of dollars. The work upon the Federalthe honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a communi-cation just received from General HUNTER, furnishing Capitol is being pushed on with renewed energy, and the rapid completion of that sp'endid compation as to his action touching: the various mat pile may be readily foreseen. A great artist ters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. SFANTON, Secretary of War. expense of \$25,000, the westward march Hon. G. A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Represent of free men and free institutions. Euormous

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE FOUTE, PORT ROYAL, S. U, June 23. } Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: SIE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a

munication from the Adjutant General of the Army ated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives on June 9 1862, on motion of Hon Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentuck;

their substance being to inquire-1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a reginent of fugitive slaves in this department ? 2: Whether any authority had been given to me from

the War Department for such organization? and 3. Whéther I had been furnished, by order of the War struggle for self-preservation, and in their conflict with the enemies of civil and reli-Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments gious liberty, place all their hopes and inte-&c., for such a force.

rests at the disposition of the constitutionally Oply having received the letter containing these inquielected Federal authorities. They are admories at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time, for the steamer, sailing to-day, (Mo nitions to other nations that if we are not perday). This haste prevents me from entering as minutely mitted by them to punish the aggression of. as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the domestic traitors in our own way and with our paramount importance of the subject calls for; but, in own means, we are resolved to be strong enough view of the near termination of the present session of to resist those who may attempt to intervene Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, 1 prefer to our disadvantage. The price that must be sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Expedition up the Yezoo River. DESTRUCTION OF THREE REBEL GUNBOATS.

GFFICIAL DESPATCH. WASHINGTON July 2 .- The following was received a he War Department to day :

STEAM RAN BWITZERLAND, Above Vicksbung, Jone 28th, via Mersheng, July 20. To Hoz. Edwin M-Slanton, Secretary of War Since my deepatch informing, you that I had command nicated with Fiag Officer Farragut, I have been able to aintain constant intercourse with his fleet, through the

active energy of Gen. Williams. On the 28th inst. I vent up the Yazoo liver with two rams, the Monarch and Lancaster, the latter under command of Medical Cadet Charles R. Ellet. I proceeded about sixty-five miles to a point where the river is obstructed by a ralt built by the enemy, and protected by four gaus, in a battery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats, which, I was informed, were lying below the raft-the Van Born, Polk, and Livingston. I ran up close under the battery and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats and start them adrift down upon us. I was bliged to leave the river to escape the conflagration The three boats were totally destroyed. The enemy di not fite upon us. It is with great pleasure that I appounce the arrive

Flag-Officer Parragut with nine vessels of his flee atove Vicksburg. They passed up this morning about ve o'clock, through a severe fire from some thirty o forty of the enemy's guns. Their loss was, as far as eported, four men killed and thirteen wounded. Respectfully,

Lieutenant Colonel ALFRED M. ELLET. Despatch from Col. Fitch. -

MEMPHIS, June 30 .- Despatches from Colonel Fitch dated at St. Charles, Ark., which works he still held a the time, set forth that General Ourtis' division is at Batesville, on short rations, and without provender fo the horses and mules. Besides suffering from sickness, General Bindman is menacing him with a large force and unless commissary and other stores can reach him

sions and provender. Col. Fitch proposes to give the troops a share of active service, having in view a very important movement upo

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Last Resort of the Rebels

THEIR PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE. MEMPHIS, June 30 .- The Avalanche of this mornin

has an editorial based upon information received throug well, informed sources in the South, stating that a new programmo has been determined upon by the Souther leaders, who, nothing abashed by 'heir past discomfiure, are moving themselves for a tremendous effort

They consider that the territory recently given up ha weakened the North and correspondingly strengthened the South. They expect to hold Bichmond and Virginia, but, even if they are forced to yield them, they have no iden of giving up, but will fight to the last, and when they can fight no longer, instead of surrendering-instead of having their property confiscated and themselves disfranchised—they will make a direct proposition to France and Eugland to become a colony or appendage. If this

iternative is forced upon them, they will aim to broach redeem their notes in gold, when, by our law, we reture to let them have gold. Mr. SHERMAN replied, contending at some length for the superiority of United States paper money, and the propriety of paseing the propased amendmenta. Mr. FESSENDEN thought this was a very important. be subject to Napoleon rather than England. The Avalanche gives the above as the almost certai policy of the Confederate leaders, and as Dr. Faulkner i known to be one of the best informed persons in the Sout corsiderable credit may be attached to this plan. matter, which he was not at present prepared to con sider as it deserved, and he suggested that the amend

Additional from Fortress Monroe.

THE BUILDINGS AT CITY POINT BURNED BY OUR GUNROA IS.

Supplies Going to McClellan under Convoy THE LATE MOVEMENT A PREARRANGED MATTER.

ABRY OF THE POTOMAC ALL RIGHT!

An amendment was adopted limiting the number of smell noises to wenty five millions. Mr OABLILE (U.), of Virginia offered an amend-ment that no noise of a denomination less than five dol-lare shall be issued. Rejected. Mr. WILKINSON (R-p.), of Minnesota, offered an amendment that the small noise issued shall be of the same denomination as current gold coin. Rejected. The bill was then peaced: YEAS. NEW YORK Inly 9 -The Evening Post of this city has the following intelligence from Fortrees Monroe : "That the evacuation of White House was a pre-

arranged movement is sufficiently proved by the fact that

Carlile (U.) Collemer (Rep.) Cowan (Rep.)

The Senate then adjourned.

ThegLaw of Blockade. MA THE PORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE BETTS, OF THE

WASHINGTON, July 2.

2015-7

Profits on Contracts.

Relief Bill.

Final Adjournment.

Duty on Russian Iron.

nder the most diverse systems, and the loss by counter-it and bad notes of earlous kinds, amounts to nearly

office, or place. Resolution of Expulsion.

pate. Laid over.

The operation of the second se WASHINGTON, July 2. BENATE. Another Navy Yard. Mr. FOSTER. (Rep.), of Connecticut, presented ar resolution from the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at New London, Conn. Fe speke brieffyin favor of the advantages of New-London as compared with the proposed site at League Island. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), from the Judiciary. Committee, reported back a bill to punish persons giving; or offer-ing to give, a consideration to members of Congress, or officers of the Government, for procuring cantracts,

Naw Yoak, July ' The sailing figsto Sabine, 50, which has been the Brooklyn navy yard for some time, has been to Nawport. E. I., fo recruit. A sword was on T presented to her commander, Capt. Hinggold, on of the marines, for her gallast conduct in rescu-crew of the transport Governor Al the paral offic the station were present, and there was a grand disp. The presentation was meane by Major Garland, of r marines, in a neat speech, to which Capt. Binggold suit-ably resonded. Madame Susini (Isabells Hinckley) is lying at the point of death; at her residence in East Nineteenut street. The steambhir China sailes' for Europe to day, and took out 3151,000 in specie. Among the passengers week Mrs. Frances Ann Kemblagett Ber. T. L Ourier. An order having been issied by Major Oakley, Enited Sitter Faymather, repuscing the memberroi the 5626, 15th, and 66th New York, 52d and 10th Pransylvania, 17th Maine, ist United State Stargehooters (Berdaw's), Sth New York batter?, Oneida cavshy (commany), Nu-Clellan Dragoons (company), and Spurges Bargetton Resolution of Expulsion. [7 Mr. WBIGHT (U.). of Indiana, offered a resolution setting forth that ev the report of the Secretary of War, of June 21, 1862, it appeared that Senator J.E. Simmony had wed his official influence to procure a contract for one C. B. Schuberth, for which he spreed to breacher the sum of \$60,000. Therefore, Resolved, That the said James F. Simmons be expelled from his seat in the Se-nate. Laid over. Lark minne, are united Sintes Snarsshooters (Berdas's), Sin New York battery, Oneida cavaky (Comeany), Mic-Ciellan Dragoons (company), and Souraces Billes (com-pany), to report at the Park Barracks at ten-o'clock this morning, to receive their pay for the mouths of March and April last, o larger number of soldiers (cristels) appeared; each of whom received \$28. Major Oukley has been in Gen. McCial-lan's department for along time past, avdilearning, that many of the sick and woulded soldiers who, owing to sickness and other disabilities, were absord from camp, were in need of honey, he came to this city and issued the order abors mentioned. Since he has been here he las vielted all of the heepitals in and alocart to the city, and will pay of all the ment to whom the Government is-interbied that he can minter. The following were the sales of stocks at the ascondi An verter entrol from how book a verse by which he was in-formed, and also by public papers of a bidd from her, that all the Southern ports were blockaded. The same in-formation was obtained from another vesset which he The bill appropriating two bundred dellars for the re-lief of Brigadier General Totten - was taken up and arcke off Cape Antonio, Cuba, some nine or ien days be fore he was captured. His vessel ran a direct course Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered a resolution adjourning Congress on the 14th of July. Beforred to the Committee on Finance. from hip to New Orleans, without deviation, and

vember 26, 1861, she struck on a bar in the mouth of the Mississippi, inside of the tlockading squadron; in the Duty on Russian Iron. Mr. SUMNEB (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition remonstrating against the proposed change of tariff on Russian iron. After a discussion, Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), ef Ohlo, moved to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee, with instructions to report an amendment regulating the pay of the navy. Adopted. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Bep), of Maine, the bill avthorizing an additional issue of trasagry notes board 'to day : 2090 U S 68 '81 Osup. 101 % 100 Mich Cent Ri., b10 61 sight time, and was there captured next morning by boat

Microsoft in the sense of the flockading squadron, in the night time, and was there captured next moring-by boats from the Vincernes The claimants arged that the vessel and cargo should not be condemned, because they were neutral property, and there was no actual intention on the part of the master or owners to violate the blockade, and especially, because of the clause of the President's proclamation of A orli 19, 1561, declaring that + if, with a view to violate such blockade, a, resegl, shall, approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she shall be doily warned; off by the commander of one of the blockading vessel, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again a tempt to enter or leave the blockaded port she will be captured." by reason of which they were, as they claimed, suitlied to rater the blockaded port, she so the Janced, warning of Commodore Pendergast, was that the blockade was haid in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in explicit and-indubitable that a mentral vessel, knowing a port to be

the law of nations. The law of nations is explicit and indubitable that n mentral vessel, knowing a port to be m a state of blockade, and sailing toward; it with intent to evade such blockade, commits a fraud apon the beligerent rights of the blockading Power, and is subject to for feiture therefor. -- 3 Phillinore Int, Law, 397; Wheat Int, Law, 541, 550; I Kent, 148, 149; I Duer on Ins, 663, 669; Finad, Mar, Law, 168, 6225, note 3; 2 Arnould Ins, 747. The earlier decisions of the prize courts indicated that the act of sailing for a blockaded portwith know-ledge of the blockade was itself evidence of an attempt to evade the blockade just itself evidence of an attempt attempt, mut be shown in addition to an intention to THE MAREITS: Asnes.-The market is a shade firmer for pots; sales

ASHES.-The market is a shade timer for poly; sales, at \$7.51, \$5.57 %; pearls are nominal at \$5. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is a shade better; but not very solve, and closes tawne. The inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers. The trade is not buying to any extent, but the light-gredesare steady. The rales are 16,400 bble, at \$2:40m4.20 for superfice States of Workers 60.0056 point row is, that some overt act, denoting the forbidden attempt, must be shown in addition to an intention to conmit such infraction, however strongly the latter may have been indicated and persisted in. (1 Phillips on Lus., 450, art. 832, and cases cited (1. Calues Cas. p. -; 4 Cranch, 410; 1 Kent, 148)). The rule is also so far miti-State and Western, 54.9005 for crute State, 55.0565.15 for innor 50, 54.9005.10 for the low grades of Western extra, 85.1005.25 for the shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.3006 10 for trade brands do. The same as the interest, which is nine-millions, Euch a system of banking is not wise, but only leads to confusion. The paper money issued by the United States is hourded by the banks, and made a basis for the Cranch, 410; 1 Kent, 148.) The rule is also so far mit-gated in its application that going purposely to a block-adid port with the intention properly notified on the abip's papere, or otherwise fairly disclosed, may be ex-cused in a usurel ship if the chiect is honesity to iu-quire whether the blockade is still in continuance, and it so to avoid the blockade is still in continuance, and is to tavoid the blockade is still in continuance, and and the necesity of otherwise the throws tagennounness and the necesity of otherwise the throws tagennounness and innecency in its indugence, is emphatically noted in the authorities, and accordingly the courts take heed in administering it, that the meutral be not permitted, under cover of that relaxation of prize law, to smother-the principle by placing himself out of reach of its re-Canadian Flour is better, and less freely effered; sales of 1,200 bbls at \$1,90@5.10 for the low grades of extra, of 1,200 bbls at \$1,90 ab.10 for the low grades of extra, and \$5,15 ab.10 for that brands. Southern Flouris firm, but quist; sales of \$50 bbls. at \$6,15 ab.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5 85 ab 65 0 for the better grade. By Flouris steady, and in fair request; sales of 400 bbls. at \$2 75 at. Overn Meal is in limited request; sales of 180 bbls at \$2.35 for Jersey, and \$2.35 ab for Brandy wine. Waisky. The market is better but not very active; sales of 750 bbls at \$25 ac. itane of a large amount of local paper money, so that the United States is obliged to take this local paper, or else issue more of its own paper, only to have the operation

repeated. Mr. COLLAMER (Bep), of Vermont, thought the Senator was mistaken in his financish policy. He did not believe our conditien was ro desperate as to upturn the whole financial system of the country, which had been whole funnetial, system of the country, which had been statified by long usage. He knew that the present convulsion of the country had desiroyed many of the banks, but the reason the banks do not redeem is because they have taken as much United States stocks as they could carry, and when the United States stocks as they could carry, and when the United States refures to redeem them the banks stopped also; and now, by this amendment, it was proposed to utterly desvoy the banks. Does any man suppose that this Government will never return to a specieredemption ? Is the Senate ready to adopt this proposition to drive all the local paper money out of existence, and have the Government issue all the paper money, which they never propose to redeem? We have passed a law compelling and now propose to break them up because they do not redeem their notes in gold, when, by our law, we refuse to let them have gold. such r cover of likit relaxation of prize law, to smother the principle by placing himself out of reach of its re-straints. An atherence to the old rule would, therefore, seem to be still exacted in its full simplicity in one of its can dinal restures, which is, that the nearthal vessel shall make her inquiries so plainly clear of the blockhoide port that she they not acquire the ability, as thancellor K ent phrases the act, to six herself into it. Thillimore nates the general result of the authorities to be "that that the inquiry should be made at the very mouth of the river or estuary" of the blockaded port. (3 Phil. 397, 6304.) Dr. Luchungton says, in the case of the Union, (1 Ppink, 164,) "The claimants alloge the vessel was ther rend for Kiega, and, being uncertain whether the place Obio-closing dull at 28% c. GRAIN.-The Wheat market is again rather better, par

GRAIN.-The Wheat market is spale rather better, par-ticularly prime qualities which are scarce and wanted. The sales are 67.000 bush at \$1.01 at 101 for Ohicaro Spring; \$1 0901.12 for Milwaukee Ohb; \$1.1301 15 for Amber Iowa and Wisconsin; \$1 1801.23% for red Indiana and Michigan; \$1.240526 for amber Ladiana and Michigan, to arrive; \$1240526 for amber Ladiana and Michigan, to arrive; \$1240526 for amber Ladiana \$1.3006.140 for good to choice white Michigan; \$1.38 for choice white Kentucky; \$1 27 for white Uana-dian; and \$1.100.133 for Canadian Chob. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet, and prices nominally the same. the same. (Oats are firm and in rood demand at 43@44%c for Western and Canadian, and 45c for State. Bye is more active and is firm; sales of 16,500 bush at 69@70c for ordinary Western, and 76 for good State. red for Riga, and, being uncertain whether the plac

We lockaded or not, they sent her to Riga, to native was blockaded or not, they sent her to Riga, to inquire of the blockading force whether Riga was blockaded.² The court inquires, "Is this justifiable?" and remarks in reply, " Under particular circumstances, perhap, I may be justifiable, where information cannot be other State. Corn is firm but not active; sound is scarce Sales of 1,000 bush at 45246 for hated; 49055% for infe-rior and good new mixed Western white; 54055c for good and prime old do; and 57c for Southern yellow is

in reply, "Under particular circumstances, perhaps, it may be justifiable, where information cannot be other-wise precured, to inquire of the blockading squadron," and denies that the excuse can prevail if a neutral part was accessible, though an inquiry there might be attended with great loss and expense to the neutral ship.' It is clear, therefore, to the court, that the cleimants cannot lawfuily, under claim of making inquiry; if a port known to have been under blockade when the voyage was set on foot, and after the vessel had been prosecuting it toward the port, go forward to the entrance of the port, and within the actual line of the blockading force, to in-quire as to the existence of the blockading force, to in-quire as to the existence of the blockade; and that such act, according to the law of nations, subjects the vessel to condemnation as prize of war. That the only question remaining is as to the effect of the proclamation of April 19 1883, "under the laws of the United States have never insisted that a nou-tral vessel approaching a blockade port was entilled to receive their noice of the blockade and to be wareed off, unlers she approached in *squarance* of the blockade. (See treaties with England, 8 Stats, at Large, 125. Art 18; and with France, i26. 184 Art. 12), and the Supreme Court regards those treats present to blockade. ments he wilddrawn. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentúcky, was oprosed to the meriment and the bill as establishing a rutous policy which would only tend to make the Governmeat a grea money depot. He should vote against it. Messrs. HOWE and GRIMES also spoke against th PROVISIONS - THE FOIR MELINE OPENCE MEET, Such sets of the set of amendment. On motion of Mr. HALE, a committee of conference was appointed on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman's amendment was then rejected—yeas 10,

Beef Hams are quiet at 130 side at for SKIRA. Beef Hams are quiet at 130 side Ont Ments are steady; sales of 160 tos. and bbls at 4 x m5 x o for Hams, and 3 x m4c for Shoulders. Lard is firm and in good gemand; sales of 700 bbls at 7 x m5 x c, and kegs at 8 x m9c.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c .--The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, embracing Court regards those treat, compacts as the true exposi-tion of the law of nations in regard to blockades. (4 Cranch, 199.) about five hundred lots of fancy and staple articles Paris kid and silk gloves, dress goods, linens, hoop skirts, sun umbrellas, Canton, fans, nalm-leaf hat

r Prime

Mr. SILEBMAN (MFP.), of Ondo, offered an amend-ment that there shall be paid annually, by every person or exportation is ning notes or bills for circulation as meney, a duty of 2 per cent, on the largest anount out-standing during the greater part of the year preceding. He said that the right to issue paper money was as fit a subject for taxation as any other iproperty. Mr. OLAER (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said that in his State the banks did pay a tax for the privilege of circulation. circulation. Mr. SHERMAN said if the circulation of the banks was taxed by a State, it was certainly a fit subject of texation by the General Government. This franchise was worth nine millifiens to the banking interests of the country, but the principal object of the smendment was to drive out of circulation the local issue of paper money. which was everywhere regarded as a Government right There are now thirteen hundred and pinets-six banks

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Bep), of Maine, the bill suthorizing an additional issue of treasury notes was taken up. The amendment of the Commit ee of Finance, reserving seventy-five million for the prompt payn ent of deposite, was adopted. Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment from the committee authorizing the notes issued under the act to be paid in coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted. Mr. SHEBMAN (Bep), of Ohio, offered an amend-ment that there shall be naid annually. by every person

soon, his troops will be rendered incapable of duty by A regiment was called for and transports with provi-

the enemy.

in the systems of study, the forms of schooldiscipline, and the substitution of new text- French Princes came hither, to battle for books, have all been so many experiments | the Right, without any objection on the part instituted with acrimony, and as yet very insufficiently tested. Some of these changes we do not like, others have our approbation, and perhaps in a general view of what has been done and what may be done, we feel very well satisfied.

The art of education is a difficult and ingenicus profession. To be a good teacher, one must possess qualities which no other profession demands. We do not think any country shows such a large number of educated gentlemen employed in this work as the United States. Our education is more general; it is not compelled by law; our laws make it so desirable that every person, poor and rich, consider it a duty of the most sacred nature. If we have any aristocracy in Amename,-no, not if a score of PALMERSTONS rica, it is the aristocracy of intellect. The boy who can master a difficult problem in geometry or algebra, who can write a pleasing composition or a page of jingling rhymes, stands higher among his companions than the possessor of wealth, of social position, or a celebrated name. No matter what poverty or misfortune may bring, the road for advancement is open to energy, industry, and ability. In this country it is not so much what men were, or what their fathers were, as what they sre. We live altogether in the present, and our citizens are only great and respected as they act in the present.

When a father sends his son to the High Schools, it is virtually opening up to him the path to the highest honors that they can bestow upon man. He is not taught those general traits of character which make men great and respected, for these are not of hu. man teaching, but he has those which money cannot buy, and opportunity can scarcely show to him. And as we value the future prosperity of the generation nov coming to perfectly simple is the whole operation that years of manhood, we should labor to make one of the chief objections to its adoption in this school, and every other school of the same nature, of the highest standard. . It cannot be done by denouncing or deriding the their ammunition before coming into action. men in control, by throwing impediments in their way, or by testing their qualification by any arbitrary rule of politics. We are very much afraid that this has been too much the case in the past, and we take the occasion of the present examination to express the hope that it will no longer be permitted in the future. We have confidence in the men nov educating our children, because, taking the breech-loading rifle is the great military dehistory of the High School from its beginning, we do not think any alumni presents such an array of distinguished names. We look overthe list of graduates for the last quarter of a nitely better than any muzzle-loader. Last century, and we find there the names of citizens moving in every station of life. We find them as anxious and ardent in the effort to obtain high averages, and stand high in their class, as they are found subsequently in the stern and real lists of personal and political ambition. These young men, now laboring and toil ng over arithmetical problems, gram. matical sentences, and ingenious definitions, are merely disciplining the intellect, which, in the years to come, will make or mar the fortunes of this nation. For the young men now leaving, a future is opening such as has awaited no generation since the commencement of the world. They come into life amidst convulsions and revolutions that find no parallel in history. Old systems are changing, and old traditions crumbling before the rush and roar of strife and social revolution. It will be for them to say what we shall do to reorganize the America which is now passing through the ordeal of fire and blood. The impressions and teachings they now receive will be of lasting and momentous value to them in the years to come. Feeling a sentiment like this controls the mind of every man who has a love for his country, and a desire to see it succeed, we look upon this anxious and earnest effort for school boy success with an interest we never felt before.

the native session. Mr. SEDGWIOK also reported a resolution, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire as to the pro-per sud permanent location for the Naval Academy. On motion of Mr. 'OAGVERT (U). of Maryland; it was annended by substituting for the Committee on 'avail Affairs, five naval officers, to be appointed by the Presi-dent; and the matter was then tabled. Adjourned: the Tribune? number all her regiments now in the field, and for ten to purse and sword, to the defence and support of No nousr there is a strong desire on the scarcely make a fair return. It seems to us, then, fifteen new regiments in response to the call of the War 8, P. OHASE, Secretary of the Treasury With great respect, part of the British Government to interfere, Aid for our Sick and Wounded Soldiers. that the advantage of forwarding supplies to Gen. Department. The Governor closes his call as follows: "Massachusetts, which has nover slumbered nor slept SANITARY COMMISSION, ADAMS HOUSE, 244 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1862. pickels, now that the withdrawal of snall silver and gold in some way, in the great American contest Curtis would be on the side of the Government The Situation near Richmond. agents, inasmuch as we have superior means of ust now arise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all from circulation necessitates the use of them. -nominally on humanitarian principles, but The National Republican, of to-day, says : "Out the daties of patriotism with renewed devotion, the indi-The official averages of the banks in the city of New transportation compared to that known to be posreally in the hope of getting rid of that cotion army is as secure as it was before the battle of Thursday Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., President : vidual efforts, the united hearts, heads, and hands of all sessed by the rebels. We have no fears of the scarcity which has made the manufacturing DEAR SIR: The pecuniary wants of the Sanitary and Friday. The fighting on those days weakened the f the post-General Pike to entran or injura Murder of a Gampler at Cincinnati er people Murder of a Gambler at Cincinnisti. Cincinnati July 2.-W. Walters, who was tempora-rily in charge of a gambling house on Balter street, was nurdered in his bed room last, night. The books of the establishment show that Walters had over \$4,400 in his procession, and it is surposed that the murderer got this smount; as no money could be found this morning. There are evidences of a ferrible struggla baving taken place in the room; subnogh the victim was found in had. The murderer is nuknown districts of Lancashire one vast but nearly exenemy as much as it did our forces. We have a neare previous weekly statement of Fune 21 : General Curtis' army ; his Indian expeditions have | Commission, during the next three months, are formed their mogin the primare - read shiet, at AN AFFECTING SIGHT.-One day last week, as we passed the commandia office, on Jefferson aronne, we observed a wounded soldier lying upon the parement. The poor fellow had placed his crurches under his head for a pillow, and evidouity slept as soundly as he would have done in his father's bounse, notwithstanding the midday san cast its bot and suftry breath upon him. She is war; such the reward of conrage and pattiotism. There was no good Sama item near to other him shelter from the sen and cool his parched lips with a glass of watr. Our noble fighting boys deserve batter trearment at the hands of our citizens.-Detroit. (Aich) Adves-tiser. Retirement of the United States Forces base of supplier, and there is nothing to indicate that our likely to be very heavy. This is the crisis and culmination of its labors-the proper transportahausted embodiment of Pauperism. There twice failed already. We have nothing to fear oldiers are not in good heart. Reinforcements must have from James Island. are reasons, however, why this desire cannot. from any one but Hindman, a daring rebel chiefalready reached them since Friday." NEW YORK, July 2 -The steamer Honduras, from tion and cars of the victims of the terrible battles, be carried into effect. The principal reasons The Tax Bill and the Pacific Railroad Bill Signed by the President. tain of ne ordinary military accomplishments. ort Royal on the 30th, reports that the steamer Vanand the more terrible camp pestilence of the next lie on the surface and are distrust of France, derbilt, with two schooners in tow, left that place on the 28th, for James leland, to convey our troops back to General Ourtis 18 a well-subcated and experithree months! We ought to be able to depend on The President has approved of and signed the Pacific Railroad and Internal Revenue (or Tax) bills, which has urgently recommended that Engenced cavalry officer, who is "as familiar with the hazardous warfare of the West as probably any a given sum from Philadelphia-much larger than land, probably aided by Russia, shall offer Hilton Head. man in our army. He is supported by Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana, who will ever labor, to the best of his shifts The National Intelligencer Book Job. also with the movement of this time last year : The Call for Troops-Requisition of the her "mediation," and QUEEN VICTORIA's per-Another Editor Arrested. The Sneaker, to day, announced the following select Cixcixitari, July 1 - John W. Kees, editor of the Circleville Watchman, was arrested on Monday night, by order of the Secretary of War, and the office closed. sonal dislike to any interference whatever. \$5,000 per month for the next three months? committee on Mr. WALTON'S resolution, for an investi-Governor of New York. to the best of his ability, to prove the falsehood of ALBANT, N. Y., July 2. Governor Morgan, to-day, issued a proclamation, calling on the citizens to furnish In June, Count de PERSIGNY, one of NAthe assertion made by his notorious namesake du. New York will doubtless more than double that Hier. **NFLEARED INSOM TORY MICHENRY.**—On Tues-day sitemoon Hon James S Hawioi, judga of the Court of Appeals, was released from Fort Medienry, by order. of the S-cretary of War. Ho had been confined theres ince last Saturday night. The terms of her releases were not made public: At the terms time Matthew, Hale was released from Fort Mediency by order of Majar General Wool. He was confined there soveral days are output he charge of waving a backschief at a number of Confederate pri-soners who were passing by hishbuse, on Liberty street, lear Lexington. gatian of the National Intelligencer book job : Messrs. CLARK (N. Y.), BAILEY (Pa.), WENDON (Min.), RICH ring the Mexican war, and reiterated even since, amount. Boston will more than equal it. We POLEON'S most trusted and most able ministers. Secretary Seward at Boston. the quota for supplying the new requisition by troops, are not disposed to doubt the liberality of your (Me), and GRIDER (Ky.) went from Paris to London, with the almost that "the Indiana boys are cowards." It is city. It is rich and generous. If you allow the Bosron, July 2.- Secretary Seward arrived in this city from New York, this morning. Resignation of Mr. Lathrop. of the President. scarcely necessary to say that General Curtis is openly avowed purpose of harrying up Lord middle aged business men to take up the work of collecting for the United States Sanitary Commis-sion, I am confident their success will equal our O. C. LATEROF has resigned the appointment as col-lector of New Orleans, to which he was some weeks ago The Eina off Cape Race. PALMERSTON into some early and active deaware of the absolute necessity of keeping his com-Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 2 .-- The steamer Etna passed 1 Capo nunication open and well guarded, while advanc-BALTIMORE, July 2.-Flour's unchanged. Wheat ac-tive; red advanced 2c. Corn from Provisions vory dull. Whicky dull at 30@30% c. Coffee firm. monstration against our Union, under pretext sion, I am confident their success will equal our best expectations and our largest necessities. Believe me, dear sir, fully impressed with the past activity and generous support of your auxilia-ry, which has answered every call, we have made ! If I seem exacting now, do me the justice, to fe-member that I am pleading in behalf of humanity, and of your own soldiers. Yours; with great respect, HESEN W. BELLOWS, President. Race this morning. Monday and Tuesday's New York ing within the lines of the enemy; and when the of baving the war brought to a close. The Operations of the Rebel Guerillas in advices were placed on beard. day of trial comes, the field is chosen, and the bat le last received foreign journals intimate that Kentucky. rages in all its fury, he will add to his talent and Lear Lexington, TENNESSEE SENATOESHIP.— Parson Brownlow a) d Emerson Etheridis e bre taiked of as the most premi-ret cancidates for the vacant Senatorship, as soon as Tencesces gets a loyal Legislature agaid. this mission was unsuccessful. Not that PAL-CUT HIS THROAT .-- A man named DANVILLE, July 1 .- A turppike bridge between Harexperience the wholesome lessons in the manon-vring of infantry and artillery, taught him only a Sale of Cotton at Boston. BOSTON, July 2 - There was an anction sale of cotton to day from the price schonners Southern Independence, Charlotte, and Yirginia. The prices ranged from 31 % @ {7% c. The sale amounted to \$128,000. burg and Perrysville, and another between Nicholas-MERSTON hates us less, but that he distrinsts Hugh Ocden, thirty-four years old, and living at Twenty-sixth and Pine street, cut his thront, last evening, with a ville and Pekin, were burned last night, it is supposed by little while since on the bloody field of Pea Ridge, NAPOLEON more. In 1854, relying on the rebel guerillas. The Hickman oridge is also consider d rezord He was taken to the hospital, where his injuries rezora Ho was concernor were altended to. and a state of the amicable professions of NAPOLEON, England by the strategical genius of Major General Franz in danger. allowed herself to be entangled in that fruit- Sigel. Sigel. Martin A., C. & B., S. Martin A., S. Martin A n an shine an Tarihi an san tarihi a

and a half hundred of Russells urged her to affix her sign-manual to the document.

The London Times of June 16, noticing the weapons of war in the International Exhibition, thus renders justice to Mr. STORM's breech-loading pieces : " Every kind of breechloading small arms is, of course, to be found here. The result of the comparative examination that is daily made has become almost conclusive as to the superiori'y of the American invention of Mr. Storm over others. In this piece there is nothing special in either the

lock, or stock, or barrel, the only invention, in fact, being the breech-loading apparatus, which is applicable to any and every barrel, at a cost, it is stated, as low as some 16s. each. The breech, about an inch or an inch and a half in length, is fitted to the barrel by an ordisary hinge, which is thrown up or open by a movement of the finger or thumb, the charge inserted, and the breech closed. In fact, so our service is, that the men could load and fire so quickly that they would shoot away all There is much force in this objection as applied to the training of the men, though we can hardly see how it can affect the character of a weapon so easily used. The Federal Government have ordered a large number of or six days' rations for the entire army. these rifles for the use of their troops, and the effect with which they have been used against the Confederates is already spoken of. A sideratum now ; so much so, that the Prussian army is entirely armed with weapons of this rifle pits, and filled them with sharpshoo class-very inferior ones, it is true, but infishore. year some wonderful shooting was made at the Wimbledon meeting with breech-loaders of Mr. STORM's patent adapted to the Enfield and Whitworth rifles. Since then it has been tried by some of the highest professional authorities on musketry, and has been pronounced perfect. Its great advantages may be summed up in the few words that it requires no special ammunition, is adaptable at the low cost we have mentioned to any r fle, which can then effective by disaster, and demoralization, want of be loaded at either breech or muzzle, it is so food, or hope of retreat. simple in its mechanism that it can be fired easily from twelve to fifteen times a minute. and as rapidly in the dark as in the daylight."

By LATE ACCOUNTS from Arkansas we have the distressing intelligence that the command of the indefatigable General Curtis is subsisting upon half rations, and is in such a position that supplies and reinforcements cannot be forwarded in time to save them from disaster. We are also informed that the rebel forces, under Generals Hindman and Pike, are advancing in front and upon the rear of General Curtis' command. It would seem, if this intelligence be well founded, that General Curtis is in a most critical situation. Looking at the news as it is published we can find but little hope of success for the Federal troops, but an examination of the surrounding circumstances may reveal some gratifying facts. It is natural to suppose that in the State of Arkansas, so sparsely populated, and exhibiting so few signs of cultivation, supplies must

agricultural imposite of \$100. This building is owned: by the Mrs.rs. Hyait, and is insured. The store occu-picd by Freeisuch, Hall, & Co., No. 144, was slightly drast of probably to the extent of \$400, which is co-vered by insurance. This building is owned by Mrs. 6, C. C. Collins and Isaac. M. Demeon, and is insured, in the Firmen's office. Thermas Norris, denier in Agriculture ral implements, No. 141, corrier of Calhoun alley and Prat street, was slightly damaged. It was also owned by Mrs. Collins and Mr. Buck. A two-story-and-a-half dwelling, house in Calhoun alley, owned by P. G. Sausr-wein, was also damaged. No. 75, 75, 80, 82, and 54; Lich is treet, occupied reasentirely by Humphrey, & Oo., J Brandt, Jr., Townsend, French, & Co., Ewan, Staum, a Co., and Jaces Z Oolmen were all slightly uamaged, the losses ranging from \$50 to \$100. There was a large, errowd of spectariors present to witness the science, and it is but instice to the firemen to say that they nobly per-formed their division the premises. *News Matter*, 22. with the recommendation of the President. Alco, a resolution to transfer into the propriety of codifying the laws regulating the nary and marine corps, and that the Naval Committee report on the subject at as a set off to the anticipated charge preferred by be scarce, and that foraging by an army would

the risks that must be encountered that we hensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regimay continue to enjoy these blessings, are ent of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in undoubledly great; but we must choose this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of between the alternative of this new sacriersons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels." men fice. and that of yielding before a bloodwho everywhere fly before the appearance of the national thirsty and inhuman conspiracy, intent upon flag, leaving their servants behind them, to shift, as best they can, for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the degradation and destruction of the Republic. The President has issued his proclathe presence of their late owners, that they are now, one mation, in conformity with the late act of and all, working with remarkable industry to place them-Congress, directing the collection of direct selves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous propristors.

taxes in the insurrectionary districts within To the second question I have the honor to answer the United States, which will undoubtedly that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, operate with deserved severity upon the proby the Hon, Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, do perty of the rebels. Wherever these tixes distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal pers are not paid there shall be a lien upon the ing their services in defence of the Union, and for the tracts or lots of land severally charged until suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see paid, and a penalty of fifty per centum of the fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to taxes themselves will be laid and secured in be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether the same way. He has also accepted the civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I offers of the Governors of eighteen of the conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist loyal States, to furnish a new army, that the ugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in rebellion may be speedily crushed, and our this department. No such characters, however, have Jet appeared within the view of our most advanced pick-ets, the loy al slaves everywhere remaining on their plangreat and good Government speedily restored, and has called for three hundred thousand voations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, lunteers. Even as I write, arrangements are labor, and information. It is the masters who have, in being made for raising new regiments, which every instance, been the fugitives, running away from will, of course, be promptly received by the the loyal slaves as will as from the loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly General Government, or by the States themtheir heads over ramparts, or, rifle in hand, dodging beselves in the pame of that Government. Phibind trees in the extreme distance. In the abse adelphia is the earliest in the field with her any fugitive (master) law, the ideserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason proposition, thus proving that the new dangiven them the right to pursue, capture, and bring back. gers that are besetting our country have only those persons, of whose protection they have been thus served to awaken new interest and enthuunddenly hereft. To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to siasm among the people of that patriotic city.

reply that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clething, uniforms, arms, equipments, and OCCASIONAL. THE NEWS from the army of the Potomac this so forth, to the troops in question. My general instrucmorning is brief, vague, and unsatisfactory. The tions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigen despatch from Memphis announcing the evacuation department being my only, but in my judgment sufficient. of Richmond comes by such a circuitous route as to ustification. Neither have I had any specific authority afford no real satisfaction, and but little faith is placed in the report. The news from Fortress Monroe has been especially meagre, from some for supplying these persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, upon employing them as laboreraand cars, when using them as lighter men; but these disarrangement of the telegraph wire that must are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. have been occasioned by the present storm. Suf-To me it seemed that the liberty to employ men in any ficient is known, however, to render it unnecessary particular capacity implied with it liberty, also, to supply them with the necessary tools, and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped, and armed the only loyal to entertain any fears or misgivings as to even a temporary suspension of the proper conveyance of regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in supplies, from the grand depot at Fortress Monroe indication of my own conduct, that, had it not been for to the wharf above Westover, on the peninsula. A the many other diversified and imperative claims on my large fleet of transports, under an armed convoy, time and attention, a much more satisfactory result have no doubt reached the new depot before this, might have been hoped for, and that, in place e and it is well known that General McClellan only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled brave, and thoroughly-acclimated regiments should commenced his recent movement with at least five by this time, have been added to the loyal forces of the The burning of the buildings at City Point is of Union. The experiment of arming blacks, so far as 1 little consequence, as they consisted only of a mise-rable depot house, and about a dozen frame outhave made it, has been a complete and even marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring buildings. The cause of this action, on the part of the aufies of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all our gunboats, was, no doubt, the fact the enemy things, to take the field, and he led into action, and it is under cover of the buildings could have prepared the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of this climate ers, for the purpose of harassing our troops on the opposite and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the simi ar regiments so long and succ

used by the British authorities, in the West India The movements of our own army and that of the rebels are alike clouded, as yet, in mystery, but in Islands. In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there apa day or two we may hope to have glorious news pearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to from the Army of the Potomac. . The intention of the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have the Government has evidently been to occupy zed by the end of next fall, and to be able to pre-Richmond as a great depot for supplies and stratesent the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy gical point, on or before the 4th of July; but it and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer would be of no advantage to hold the city of Richo Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be. mond, unless the rebel army, as a military organization, were previously destroyed, or rendered in-

Major General Commanding. Dr. Haves not Restored to Duty. The statement is not true that Dr. HAYES, who wa

THE NEW YORK Tribune says The Press of sed from the service of the Surgeon General fo neglect of duty, has been restored. Tuesday last contained the account furnished by The United States Direct Tax-Maryland its special, correspondent of the battles fought on the Chickahominy on Thursday and Friday last

credited erroneously to the Herald. We are con-

fident that we copied from the columns of the

Herald, but the question of the right of credit is.

an open one, certainly. The Herald has a pecu-

liar way of copying the important special cor-

respondence of all other enterprising newspapers,

and always fails to give credit to any journal.

Yesterday it transferred to its columns our ad-

mirable account of the late grand strategical

movement without the slightest acknowledgment,

. P. Samer in Het.

the First State to Make Full Payment. The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to R. Fowler, Esq., Treasurer of Maryland :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1962. Hon R. Foioler, Treasurer of the State of Maryland: cire: Your letter of the 18th inst., authorizing my draft, as Secretary of the Treasury, on you, as Treasurer of the Slate of Maryland, for the full amount of direct tax apportioned to that State by the set of Congress of August 5, 1863, less the fifteen per centum allowed for assumption and payment of the State, was doly received. I have made the proper draft, which will be prepared for payment as proposed by you" Permit me to express my sincere gratification that Maryland has been the first State to make full cash pay-ment of her quota of the direct tax. The payment of Peonsylvenia, which preceded that of Muyland by a fw days, was by credit for advances earlier made, as well as partly by cash. The other States are, promptly fol-lowing; and all, I am sore, partake of the satisfaction I cannot but express on seeing Maryland now, like Mary-lard in the days of the Old Line, coning forward, with purse and sword, to the detence and support of the TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

and in an editorial of the same issue charges the Tribune with the crime of improperly publishing some of the Herald's news. Might it not be that the Herald relied upon the Tribune for the news from the army of the Potomac in the previous instance, and then published the editorial mentioned

Mondoy last the first steamers from White House arrived here, with six schooners in tow, on their way James river. "To-day, three hundred or four hundred vessels of all

kinds have arrived here, and despatched up James river 'Turkey Bend,' or Harrison's Bar, where they are to await further orders. The precise point where the new depot is to be established is not now known, but it is presumed to be near City Point, or opposite that

day.'

place. " "A gunboat or two will convoy the stores to their " and the gunboat or two will convoy the stores to their Davis (U.) Foster (Rep.) destination, and protect them against the guerillas along the shore. Last night Colonel Campbell was oppos City Point with one thousand cavalry, and said that General McClellan would have ten thousand troops there

to-day. City Point was burned by our gunboats yeste The Express has the following in its last edition: " City Point, on James river, the railroad landing er

route from the river to Petersburg, has been burned by our gunboats. Gunboats now accompany all the transports as they leave Hampton Roads to go up James it The headquarters of our army are not at Fort Darling, but five or six miles below. Our advanced pickets

are said to be within sight of Fort Darling. General Mc-Clellan's bendquarters are now seven or eight miles from his reported base, Turkey Bend. "Sections of our cavalry are as high up the river as the plantations opposite City Point, and are clearing out

the guerillas on the river. "The samy is safe, therefore, in its new position, but the loss of life has been great, very great, in earning it. Gen. McClellan is now being reinforced by the way of James river, but the reinforcements do not give him any thing like the number of the enemy."

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

Commodore Farraget Passes the Rebel Batteries.

OBICAGO, July 2 .- A special despatch from Cairo tonight has just been received, announcing the arrival o dora Farragui's vessels above Vicksburg. having run the rebel batteries.

Government Canais. Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhode Island, called up his motion to reconsider the voto by which the House yesterday tabled the bill for the enlargement of the Mi-chigen and Illinois canal for military purposes. Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to lay Mr. Shefheld's motion, on the table. Negatived—yeas 56, parts 71 IMPORTANT REPORT, IF TRUE. The Rebel Troops Driven from Richmond.

The hour having atrived for the special order, namely, concerning naval affairs, it a consideration was, on mo-tion of Mr. Sheifield, postponed for a half hour, in order to afford time for disposing of the pending question. This period was, however, exhausted by dilatory pro-ceedings, originating with enemies of the bill. The last vote was 64 agoinst 29, on Mr. Sheffield's motion. Mr. HOLMAN demanded the determination of this question by the yeas and nays, pending which the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order. The Varuna. Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, from the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate joint resolu-Sr. Louis, July 2 .- The Democrat has received the following despatch : MEMPHIS, June 30 .- Advices from Richmond this orning state that the Confederate troops have been driven from that city. No particulars.

From Salt Lake. THE TELEGRAPH LINE CUT BY THE INDIANS-

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS. SALT LARE, June 30, via PACIFIC Springs, July 1 .-On Saturday afternoon, the Indians attacked Lieutenant The Senate bill appropriating over \$7,000 for the l by officers and battalion of marines sustained by foundering of the steamer Governor, in November, on her way to Port Royal, was passed. Glenn's party of 18 men near Book y Ridge. Two whites and one Indian were killed. It is supposed the Indians cut the telegraph line the same afternoon, as they were seen along the road from Pacific Springs to Sweet Water. Colonel Collins says they are Sioux and Ohesennes and number about 400. He could not cross the Sweet Water to follow. The stoge is stopped for the present. The Indian's are seen lurking in the hills about the Pacific Springe.

SWEET WATER BRIDGE, July 1 .- The Indians are again troublesome, cutting the telegraph line between nere and Pacific Springs faster than it can be mended. Troops start to-night in pursuit. It is supposed that the war party consists of about 480 Sioux. CLEVELAND, July 2 -A message to J. K. Wade, pre-

The Senate joint resolution of thanks to Lieutepaut Worden and officers and men on board the Monitor in the fight with the Merrimac, and the Senate joint resolu-iton of thanks to Commodore. Goldsborough and officers and men, for the capture of Roanoke, were passed. sident of the Pacific Telegraph Company, dated Salt Liake City, July 2d, gives the same information as the above despatch from Sweet Water. The telegraph line is rompliy repaired as fast as broken by the war party and no pains will be spared to keep the line working. Mr. SEDGWICK (Bep.), of New York, reported a re-solution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of pro-curing a site for the manufacture of iron to be used for

Stringent Order in Norfolk. NORFOLK, June 30.-Gen. Viele has issued the follow ing order: "Ascemblages in the streets for purposes of politica

discussion, being provocative of civil disturbance, are positively forbidden, and the exhibition of badges and flags indicative of disloyal sentiments will not be tole "Parents will be held responsible for the conduct o

their children in this 'particular." Parson Brownlow at Wilmington, Del

WILMINGTON, Del., July 2.- Parson Brownlow deliver-ed a lecture this evening to one of the largest audiences er assembled in the city. He attributed the attendanc to the notoriety which had been given him by the Saces sionists in tearing down the posters announcing his lec ture, and expressing a desire to participate in hanging him. This had stirred up the spirit within him, and, to show that they could not intimidate him, he intended to canvass the whole State of Delaware, and give them hance to carry out their neferious purpose of hanging men who stood up for the Unien and the Constitution.

Proclamation of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 2 .-- Governor Andrew has issued a call o the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum

YEAS. Anthony (Rep.) |Harris (Rep.) Simmons (Rep.) Browning (Rep.) |Howard (Rep.) Summer (Rep.) Chank (Rep.) |Howe(Rep.) |Vade (Rep.) Dixon_Rep.) |Lane (Rep.), Ind. |Wilkinson (Rep.) Perscenden (Rep.) |Lane (Rep.), Ind. |Wilkinson (Rep.) Foot, (Rep.) |Lane (Rep.) |Wilkinson (Rep.) Hale (Rep.) |Varial (Rep.) |Lane (Rep.) |Varial That the proclamation of April 19 must, therefore, b understood to refer to embrace only those vessels approaching the port in ignorance of its being under blockede. NAYS.

YEAS.

Fraudulent Land Patents.

A Pennsylvania Railroad.

Courts in Tennessee.

Evacuation of the White House.

Evacuation of the vance from explanate Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missionri, introduced a res-lution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary War to communicate any communication or explanate received by the Government from Courted McGlellan, the Bublect of the evacuation of -White-House by t

Government Canals.

nays 71. The hour having arrived for the special order, namely,

The Steamer Governor.

The Cumberland and Congress.

Thanks to Farragut.

To Lieutenant Worden.

Iron Ships.

Indian Appropriation.

Thanks to Dupont.

shipbuilding. Grades in the Navy.

called ensigne.

Tennessee. Army Appropriation.

or be killed in the service.

troops nider his command.

Harlan (Rep.) King (Rep.) Powell (Dem.) Saulsbury (Dem.) Starke (Dem.) Crumbull (Rep.) Wright (U.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Vote of Thanks to Captain Foote. The SPEAKER Isid before the House a message from he President, recommer ding a vote of thanks to Captain loots, and others, for gallant services. Beferred to the ittee on Naval Affairs, with power to report at an

to so into New Orleans as her real port of destination, and that she continued till her arrest to be navigated. I with that purpose, unless the should be provented by a *narring given* to her by the blockading squadron. Every step taken by her on the ovorage was an attempt to taihil that purpose. She avoided ceiling at Cuba, at a neutral port nearly on the line of her course from Bio to New Orleans, to seek the information she pretended to want. She avoided ceiling at Cuba, at a neutral port nearly on the line of her course from Bio to New Orleans, to seek the information she pretended to want. She avoided the to of the port to wait oppor-tunity to speak a 'blockading vessil, she fan directly in for the post in the darkness of the night, willout making signels, or manifesting any corpectation of sat-instruce. Had the been honest in seech of inform-tion of the state of the markets, 'or that of the ide there, it would be unreasonable to suppose she would have run blindly into the shore, without taking active messures to be assure dof, the fasts, or of any like par-ticulars 1 acdful to be known by her, unless she was governed by ä desire to keep her movement concessed That the court can put no other interpretation upon her proceedings than that she meant the course she was pursuing stould take her into 'he port of Naw Grieans. This may havo been under a mistake of law in the idea that alse night do so excensably if the United States failed to intercept the attempt and turn her away. A missp-prehension of the law in that respect can be of na avail to her whils acting under a clear understanding of the facts. Mr. WASHBUIRNE (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Com-mittee on Government Contracts, reported a resolution that the committee be directed to make a full investiga-tion into the alle ged issue of patents for lands included in the military reserve at Fort Leavenworth. Objection was made. Mr. MALLOBY (U.); from the Committee on Roads and Canal-, reported a bill to aid the construction of the Pittsburg and Connelsville Railroad. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Unico. Mr. MAYNABD (U.), of Tengessee, introduced will relative to holding the District Courts of Wester The House concurred in the Sonate's smeadments to the army appropriation bill. Among the items is twenty millious of collars for the payment of boanty to volun-teers, and the widows and legal heirs of such as may dis

Tacts. Decree of condemnation and forfei ure, therefore, against the vessel and cargo -N. Y. Times.

Compliment to Pennsylvania Representatives. [From the Sacramento (Oat.) Daily Union, June 2.].

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, May 7, 1862. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, May 7, 1862. I deem it just and appropriate that Qalloria should be advised of the same of stores sinces friends from other States who have aided in the consummation of months of toil and anxiety at this session, in passing the

months of toil and anxiety at this session, in passing the Pacific raijnosd bill, by a handsome vote, through the House of Representatives. First, let me name Campbell, of Pennsylvania, the chaiman of the relect committee. Curtis, of Iowa, at the extra session, introduced a bill, and had it referred to a special committee of which he was made chairman, and Campbell was next on the list. Ourtis was absent during the pre-ent session, and Campbell succeeded to his place as chairmain. Conversational experience Cambbell adda a ready and of-

The position could not nave failed better, in: to how Congressional experience Campbell adds a ready and ef-fective oratory, quick perception, indomitable will aad energy, and an enthusiasm, when aroused, that breaks down all obstacles. He engaged heart and soul in the measure, and under his gallant leadership we have tri-morbud umphed. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, aided us by his glowing ora-tions, his hearty sympathy, and ready good word in pub-

tions, his hearly grmpsthy, and ready good word to pur-tions, his hearly grmpsthy, and ready good word to pur-lie and private. His speech the first day in committee was beautiful and presussive, and did much good in getting the House in g of humor, and he took occasion at a later day to drop a few magical sentences, as he saw interest flagging. Etorens, of Pernsylvana, has been represented as an enemy of our State, and most unjustly. He is a gentle-men of warm attachmente, it domitable energy, enlarged acquirements : his mind, being enriched by with experi-cice in public life, as well as by the gleaning of books. But he possesses the richest vein of satife and sarcesan I ever saw developed mittee on Naval Affairs, reported the Scuate joint resolu-tion compensating the officers and crew for losses in clothing and other property, by the sinking of the steamer Varune, which was passed. I ever saw developed All these qualities he Brought to bear with full force i

The Commerciant and congress. The Senate bill for the relief of the widows and or-phans, &c., of the officers seamen, and marines, of those who lost their lives on the ships Cumberland and On-gress, was parsed. The relatives are to receive a sum equal to twelve menths' pay, in addition to the amount due the deceased at the time of the loss of those vessels. All these qualifies he Brought to best with tuil 1006 in favor of the bill, and labored side by side with the com-mittee throughout the discussion and labor in Committee of the Whole. As the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Meane, his bare favor of the project was an answer to financisl objections, and was absolutely neces-sary to us to overcome the persitent opposition of Mor-rill, of Vermont, surbor of the Morrill tariff, his col-heare on that committee. The Senate joint resolutions tendering thanks to commodore Farragut and the officers and men under his lin, ou that committee. Esgue on that committee. Surely, we ove Pennsylvania a debt of gratitude, for such effective and hearty assistance. mmand, for their gallant conduct and successful ope

Large Fire in Baltimore. One of the most destructive conflagrations which have befallen this community for a long time occurred Tues-day about two o'clock. It broke out in a one-story-and day shout two o'clock. It broke out in a one-story-and-a-half brick warchouse, on the west side of Oalhoun siley, between Traits and Camden streets. This built jug was occupied by Denson & Buck, wholesale junk dealers, as a storehouse. It was entirely destroyed, with about \$6,600 worth of goods. There was about \$7,000 worth of goods in the building. The building was owned by Mrs. George 10, Collins and Issac M. Denson, and was insured for \$1,500 in the Associated Firemen's office. The goods were insured to the extent of \$2,500 in the Firemen's office. The fames rapidly spread in all di-rections, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who were promptly on the spot. The warehouse of Meestre Meixel & Grafton, general-commission merichaits, No. 149 Pratt streat, was one of

The bill to establish the grade of the officers in the pavy was taken up. The bill provides for admirals and commodores additional to the present grades -not to be nore than hine admirals and elahteen commodores; set who were promptly on the spot. The warehouse of Messrs. Meizzel & Grafton, general-commission merchanist, No. 149 Fratt streat, was one of the most seriously damaged. This building was one story high in the rear, and was some years ago the Pratt-street depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad. Init was a quantity of ftour, whick, mess pork. etc., the greater portion of which was destroyed, involving a loss of \$2,000 or \$3,000, including the damage to the building, which is insured in the Baltimore. Associated Firemen's, Mary-land, and Heward Companies, for \$40,000; the loss on the stock is also fully covered by insurance in the Firemen's office. The building belongs to Mr. Henry Gratton. The store of Messrs 0. O. & B. H. Hyatt, No. 147 Pratt street, containing consignments of flour; fish, etc., belonging to various parties, was damaged to the extent of \$700, which is covered by a policy of insurance in the Equitable office. The consigned goods, to the, extent_\$4,\$500,000, even destroyed. The loss to their own goods was slight, and is covered by a policy of dents at the naval academies are to be called midstipme till their final examination—if they pass, they are to b Indian Appropriation. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) made a report from the confe-ronce committee on the Indian appropriation bill, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. HALE (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, the navy, grade bill was amended so as to have the sta-dents of the naval accdemy called passed midshipmen-instead of ensigns, after final examination. The bill providing that hereafter second lieutenants of Marine Corps shall be selected by the President from graduates of the Naval Academy was rejected. Thubles to Dupont. I DARKS to L'Aupont. Mr. SEDGWICK reported a resolution of thanks to Com Dupont, for his services and gallant conduct, the effect of which is to continue that officer in the active list, in accordance with the law. He also reported are upultion, which was barred within the thanks of Comto the return code was along which descripted in the non- of their own goods was slight, and is covered by a policy of hearnance in the Thremen's office. "Measure. Bosley & Co, agricultural implement agents, No. 145 - Prati street, were sufficient to the extent of \$100. This building is owned solution, which was passed, voting the thanks of Con-gress to the captains and commanders in the squadron commanded by Com/ Farragut. This was in accordance

York, for the week ending Saturday last, June 28, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the the Clearing House, and including, also, the Sub-Trea-snry statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the eneral comparison with the previous weekly report, and We annex a comparative statement of the exporta (*xchasive of specie) from the port of New York to forsign ports for the week ending July 1, and space Since Jan. 1 \$43,643,420 \$66,792,105 \$62,193,46

clothing, jewelry, &c. Also, on account of whom i That the presumption is, that a blockade known to crist still continues until notice to the contrary is given. (1 Ch. R, 144.) That no evidence is furnished in the testimony of the witnesses, or pspers found on board. that this blockade had been discontinued. On the contrary, sll the evidence before the mester tended to confirm the notice ander wolch his vo age was leguo, that the port remained invested. That the evidence leaves no doubt that the weesel was to so into New Orleans as her real port of desunation, avd that sho continued till her arrest to be nevigated. may concern (for cash), satinets, partially damaged

PROVISIONS -The Pork market opened heavy, bu

or Frime. Beef is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 70 bbis st S11@12 for plain Mess, and S13@14 for extra.

LETTER FROM NEW YOR

The following were the sales of stocks at the second:

ties, and army shoes, to be sold by Philip Ford & Co.; auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market street, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely. This being the closing sale of the season. buyers will find it to their interest to attend. _____

BRAVE JERSEY MEN. — A correspondent writing from Newberns N. "G., "mader a recent date, says: "A feg. versings since about fifty of the enemy wadertook to aur-round and capture a picket post of our men, contaiting of four of the 9th New Jersey, who were stationed on the railroed to Beaufort, at a point about twenty miles below Newhern. The outpust was about three miles from the railroed. The rebels approached by two routes, and some twent: -five of them succeeded in surrounding these four men, before the latter were saware of their presence in the vicinity. Positivé of their prisoners, they ad-venced breadit heir double-barrelled fowlung pieces, but the New Jersey boys took to a cover in mediately, and acting on a signal they discharged their pieces at well sighted marks, and advanced at full speed at the same ucment. So bastify did ther some upon the foe BRAVE JERSEYMEN .- A COTT that they gained the cover of the woods, and were away ere the rebels recovered from the first surprise. All fou returned safely to came, and a sound pro diately, secured the railroad. The rebels, in the mean-time, beat a hasty retreat."

LO, THE POOR SOLDIER !- We met in the streets, on Sundar, a poor soldier from the wars, with one hand shot away, and, se he said, with six bullets in his person. One, which went into his mouth, was under his ear. Said he belonged to a Massachuretts regiment, and received his wounds at the Winchester battle; culleted in doston; urlogs in Eastport, in this State, and is on his way he me. The poor fellow had no shirt, and the old bine coat and frowsers, the former of which was riddled with halls, appeared to be his only forthing. He was a pittaballs, appeared to be his only clothing. He was a pitta blc-looking object, truly. Is this the way wounded sol diers are sent home ?-Hallowell (Me.) Courier.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILAPELPHIA, July 7, 1852. The depression in the stock market still continues. owing to the unsatisfactory state of war intelligence. United States securities are falling, but it is only owing to a full supply and short demand. If the ramor now being shouted upon the street, that "Bichmond is cap-tured"" via Memphis, should be real zod, we shall have o note a very different state of affairs to-morrow. The bears are looking terribly blue, but to very little purpose. Stocks are not going down half as fast se they went the. The current of public opinion is against the success of bear movements, and only the most timid support their operations. Government 6s of 1881 opened at 102, and declined to 101% at the First Board. There were no sales at the Second Board, but after the close of it, they declined another χ , making a decline in all of I' since yesterday's closing bid. In 7.355 there was no change in sales, only a smail amount being taken at 105; bids fill off 34, and no further sales were made; Pennsylvania 5s declined % at the First Board, and % at the

Second, making 1 in all; sales were numerous at 86 285 % 851 was bid at the close; City 6s, new, firm at 102; old at 95; Philadelphia and Erie 59 were steady at 93; Camden and Amboy 6s of 1875 firm at 95; North Pennsylvania Bailroad first mortgage scrip at 70 tens at 99; 10 change. Elmira Railroad sevens declined ¥. Morris Canal, second mortgage, brought 92¥. The business in bonds amounted to about \$100,690. The leading item on the share list was Reading Railroad; sales opening at 29, advancing %, and falling at the second hoard to 28%. Lehigh Mavigation shares were firm at 50. Catawisea Bailroad common sold at 4 : the preferred declined % ; Long Island % ; Pennsylvania Railroad X; Schuylkill Navigation preferred X; common advanced & on yesterday's bid. Camden a hoy hrought 136; no charge. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Bailroad 324. Americase gold brought 109: Passenger railway scourides generativ declined. Green and Contes brought 30; Tenth. and Eleventh 35; 23 was bid for Girard College; decline of 1. 5 for Seven teenth and Ninetcenth ; decline of 1. Thirt Fifteenth 18%; decline of %. 13% for Spruce and Pine; a decline of %. 55 for West Philadelphia; decline of 1.

10 shares Kentucky Bank brought 95; a very great advance on last sale. Philadelphia Bank brought 110. which was the only local bank stock sold. Gold had another advance to day-opening at 8% and closing at 9g9% bid. The supply was large, but seem no dimination of the rate. Holders demand 109%. Bates for money unchanged. Drexel & Co. quote :

... Par to 1-10 pre 41% to new cents he obtained ?" We can only say to parties desiring them that, by presenting the legal-tender notes of the United States at the mint, they can be accommodated, and from the well-known capacity of that institu-tion there is no doubt but that all can be supplied. The mint fowards cents to any part of the country free of charge, and our friends at a distance will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity to supply themselves with