iparticulars apply to N. W. WOODS,
Proprietor of
iy4-12t Oarlisle White Sutchur Springs. TPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, This delightful watering obser having been purchase by the undersigned, he would inform his friends and the public generally, that it will be open for the reception

isitors on the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT. For particulars, please refer to Circulars, w r particulars, please refer to Circulars, which can ad at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and the Union Hotel, Arch street.

Board, one week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week, or the season, \$7 per week. Children and servants half he Union Hotel, Arch stree These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any other watering place.

**Accommodations for four hundred guests.

The Germania Band is engaged. je23-1m. U. S. NEWCOMER. DEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. ALDLEN respectfully informs the public that this celeErrated and fashionable WATERING PLACE is new
open and fully propared for the reception of visitors,
and will be kept open until the lat of October.

Persons wishing Bedford Mineral Water will be suppied at the following prices at the Springs—vis:

For a barrel (oak).

\$3.00

"half-barrel".

200

Parties wishing rooms or any information in regard to
the place will address the "Bedford Mineral Springs
Gompany."

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of veranda, fronts on the ocean, extending back; with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses the most advantageous location on the island, with perfectly safe bathing in front, and is, in fact, the only first-class hotel within a short distance of the beach.

A good Band of Music has been engaged for the season. The Billiard-room and Bowling Alleys will be under the charge of Mr. BALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the acial improvements have been made, and the ac-ions will be found equal, if not superior, to any on the coast.

The house will be opened for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19.

jele-30t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. TRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA OOUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place summer resort, located directly on the line of the ennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Alleghony Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds thave been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Cresson one of the most remainful and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of placesure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the opurest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, \$7.00; from Pitzburg, \$3.03.

For further information, address

n Pitteburg, \$3.03.
ser information, address
G. W. MUULLIN,
Oresson Springs, Oambris co., Pa. ieb-2m SEA BATHING. OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je26.6w* ISBAEL LAMING, Proprietor. STAR HOTEL,

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. Also, Carriages to Hire.

No Boarders accommodated on the most reasonable je20-3m SEA BATBING,

BEIGANTINE HOUSE.

BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the seasen. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.

Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.

H. D. SMITH,

Proprietor. jy4-Imw2m

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIG CITY,
SITUATED ON KHNTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Surf House.
Forms to suit the times.
je20-2m EDWAED DOYLE, Proprietor. CEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifulwituated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTÍO OITY, E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly removated and aniarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.

The Maniston House is convenient to depot; churches, and set office. The bathing grounds are im urpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. SRIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and choice brands of cigars. RAGLE HOTEL; ATLANTIC

OITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADD(TION OF BOOMS.
Board 87 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m I IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIO OITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the paronage of his friends and the public is solicited. No ba ic21-1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Rooms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his Proprietor furnismes his save to the cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel

Mail LEES.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest comer of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, commercial and a total and a description and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unaurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Uream and Receamment Salcon attached to the house. Terms moderate. C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG.

3e20-2m BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC OITT, N.J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot This House is now open for Boarders and Translent Visitors, and offers accommoda-tions equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges mo-derate. Children and servants half price. AT Parties should keep their seats until the cars ar-sive indicont of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YOBK and PAOIFIC Avenue, Adantic City, convenient to the deach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open or the season. The accommodations are of the season. Prices moderate.

J. K.El.M., Proprietor. ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC OTTY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenient new house, located on KENTUCKY Arenue, opposite the Surficose, one sequere from the best bathing on the beach, has been fitted up for visitors this season.

F. QUI'TLEY, Proprietor.

W. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. je20-1m.

M. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. OEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House,) VIBGINIA AVENUE, AYLANTIO OITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is structed immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CIEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES

HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. s., to accept the state of the sta CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC

Ontry, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the United States three years ago.

The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly Improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and bath houses are most excellently arranged and aply appropriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth portion of the level heach. ber avails himself of the present oppor The Subscriber avais missen of the strength of the truity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the "States," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that he will be happy to meet thim at Congress Hall, ON AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he ill be ready to accommodate the public, jel8-lm*
G. W. HINKLE, Lesses. TNITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. BOBISON,

This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of misitors on Saturday, June 21, 1862, and will continue open until September 15.

Since the last season many handsome improvements have been made, both to the house and the grounds, adding still further to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the guests.

Persons desdring to spend the sum per at the Sea Shore will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES expurely to these of any other house on the Allantia uperior to these of any other house on the Atlantic cuperior to those of any other house values and cuperior to those of any other house values. HABSLEB'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Messre, Haseler.

Mr. THOMAS H. BABBATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Boom, Ten-pin Alleys, and Shooting Gellery.

The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the ewners of this selendid establishment, are an ample guarantee of what the patrons of the house may expect under its present management.

HENRY A. B. BROWN,

establishment, are an amprosed its present management of the house may expect under its present management HENBY A. B. BROWN, CUMMER BOARDING. — BROAD-TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops. GUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Gentral, and the Broad Top Mountain Ealtread from Huntingdon. The House is one of the finest in the interior of the State, handsomely farnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicious spring water, remantic scenery, and everything to restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia:

The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion tickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House the same evening.

phia in the morning can take ten at the Mountain House the same evening. The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,

Bamil. Castner, Esq.,

Hon. Henry D. Moore,

John McCanles, Esq.,

John McCanles, Esq.,

John Hartman, Esq.,

John Hartman, Esq.,

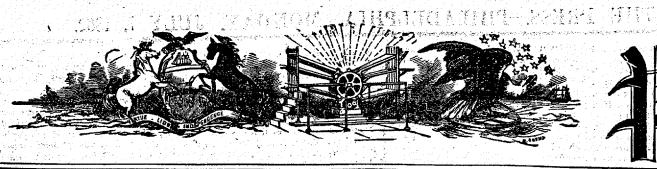
JOHEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.

je12-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS E.M.P.O.R.I.U.M., No. 1036 WALNUT STEERT;

Company of the standard of the



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 287.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY AND MEDICINE. Special Correspondence of The Press. NASHVILLE, TENE., July 2, 1862.

No class or profession of men in the South has been more active, more tireless, or more influential, in desseminating the seeds of dissension and disunion than the Ministers of the Gospel and the Doctors of Medicine. They are the confidential friends and advisers of the people. They are received freely into the family circle, and have industriously improved the opportunities thus presented, in embittering the Southern citizens against the Government and against the North. The one having the care of souls, and the other the care of bodies, they are brought immediately in company not only with men, but especially with women and children; and one great secret of the implacable hatred entertained by Southern ladies against Federal soldiers has been owing to the influence exerted upon them by these professions. Nor were the efforts of the former confined to the family circle. The burden of their sermons was denunciation of the North. It mingled in their prayers; it intensified and inflated their doxologies and henedictions; it was a part of their morning and evening salutations, and was the chief staple of street confabulations. It was hoped that when the utter hopelessness of rebel dominion in Tennessee became patent, it would suggest caution to them, and restrain their deportment to reasonable bounds. But it seemed they courted and coveted "a martyr's crown." They wanted the overflow of Southern sympathy for the great sufferings and terrible privations which they would be called to endure "for roligion's sake;" so that, instead of becoming more rudent and discreet when the State was reclaimed o the Union, they made the fact itself the theme for more boisterous comment and dissertation Governor Johnson yielded to this as long as respect for the Government and regard for the interest of the people would permit, and then requested that they should make their election between the oath of allegiance and "a happy reunion" with their much-loved "Southern institutions." The interviews consequent upon this overture were frequent and protracted. The clerical gentlemen took the question under advisement, and long and difficult vas the solution. It was next to impossible to determine which would be the greater evil: to take the oath or to join their brethren in "Dixie." At last, fortified with the counsels of, and consoled with the promises of additional fleeces from their "flocks," they reluctantly consented "to take up their beds and walk." The recollection of the Rev. Wm. H. Wharton, M. D, was refreshed by

Governor Johnson with this delicate morceau, taken from his report to the Legislature: I have also witnessed, with much satisfaction, the cheerful alsority and unremitting diligence with which the prisoners have labored for the State in the last few months, in preparing the materials of war, much of it being extra work performed voluntarily on their part, to which they were stimulated by a most commendable and patriotic ardor; they have labored faithfully for the country, and many of them, young men placed in confinement for minor offences, might be judiciously selected as objects of executive elemency, who would gladly engage in the defence of ear homes and our liberty, and who would endeavor to atone for the misdeeds of the past by acts of bravery and heroism upon the battle-field. Commending with earnestness the above suggestion to the proper authorities, I remain most respectfully. I have also witnessed, with much satisfaction, the

thorities, I remain most respectfully,
WM. H. WHARTON, Chaplain. The attention of the Rev. C. D. Elliott, D. D. e invited to this delectable souvenir which the reverend gentleman had embodied in a philanthropic prayer addressed to a large congregation: "O Lord, grant that the soil of our valleys may be enriched by the blood, and the hills whitened with the bones of these invaders of our country."

In fine, he permitted the public sermons and prayers of each minister to be admitted as compeient and credible evidence in his cause. On the eve of their Journeyings, they were escorted to rison. Then began the rush of their flocks to obain permission to see the holy men, and ladies begged, entreated, and implored, with tears in heir eyes, this great boon; while upon the families of the "dear martyrs" they showered presents of money, &c. Poor fellows! "The harvest was great, but the laborers were few."

While Governor Johnson deemed it his duty t

inflict condign punishment upon these "lepers in saintly garb," he exhorted consistent, pious ministers, who preach " peace and good will toward all nen," to continue in good works, unmolested and undisturbed.. This is an important step. It lays the axe to the root of the tree. It separates the tares from the wheat. The fruits are beginning thus early to be seen. CHARACTER OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

Governor Johnson, in his everyday life, presents an example which those rebel ministers might well emulate. The humble poor can always approach him without hesitation, and to their wants and complaints he ever lends a ready hand and a willing ear: and no matter how distinguished the guests. or great the men who may surround him, he exsee himself to the latter for the purpose of attending to the former.

HOW SOUTHERN FOLKS TREAT THE POOR. It appears, however, that the only use which the generous, charitable "Confederates" have for the poor is to subject them to the operations of the onscript law. This law requires all men, between certain ages, to serve in the army, allowing every one thus "drafted" to present a substitute within the excepted ages. The poor man is, in every instance, compelled to serve, because his poverty prevents him from hiring a substitute: while none but the poor, whose means are insufficient to supply their daily wants, can be hired as substitutes. Thus they get into the army all the poor within the ages required, and, by the influence of their wealth, then get all such poor as are excused by reason of the exception. This is the beautiful system of the slave aristocracy of the South, and this conscript law is the wonder and admiration of Secessionists, who are, at this time, living beyond its reach under

the fostering care of the Government of the United States. I have recently seen whole columns of Southern newspapers filled with rewards offered for substitutes. J. H. offers "\$100, horse, saddle and bridle." A. C. "will give \$200 and the use of a horse and equipments for a substitute from now until 16th

T. B. B. wishes a substitute "for an infantry

company, for which a liberal price will be paid."

Hill & Norfleet want "four substitutes." EVILS OF CONSCRIPTION. So, you perceive these proud aristocrats are driven to the miserable extremity of publishing their own shame and cowardice in order to secure impunity to their precious carcasses, which the sweat and labor of thousands of negroes support in indolent corpulency. They are unwilling that their nowy skins, bleached by the luxurious shade of costly dwellings, shall be browned by the rays of a summer sun, when even the protecting shadow of silk umbrellas cannot be had. They are unwilling to hazzard their personal safety before the patriotic anger of Union soldiers, and, therefore, by bribes of gold, held out to the pressing necessities of poverty, they strip the humble cottage of its stay and support, and orphan the children and widow the wives of all who are not rich like themselves. and have the brazen effrontery and the callous immodesty to herald the fact to the world. This is the boasted chivalry of the South. These are the men who vaunted that one of them could whip ten Federal soldiers on the field. Why, sir, it is notorious fact that when Isham G. Harris required the citizens of Tennessee to be drafted into the rebel ranks, some of the wards of the city of Nashville refused to draft, and fights and rows coursed among the Secessionists. In other parts f the State it was a great deal worse. This hapened with those men who wanted " to die in the ast ditch" and "shed their heart's blood in the defence of the South." Others relied not so much upon their prowess as their purse, and such revards as we have quoted were freely offered un-

der the very nose of your correspondent. H. The Reverend Traitors in Tennessee

Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1, 1862. It is nearly three months since I left Nashville. that time, the people of this city were, with few exceptions, contributing aid to, or sympathizing with, the rebellion. Those few who embraced the old flag at the approach of the Union army, in Februsry last, entertained grave apprehensions of the ultimatum. Gov. Johnson, the uncompromising patriot, arrived early in March, but was the recipient of no demonstration. Every body was coldtreason triumphantly reigned! I ask the question, has there been any change? There has been a change, but it is not sufficiently developed to superinduce the realization of sanguine expectations. Nearly the entire State west of the mountains is free from rebel soldiery and marauding bands; the same section enjoys uninterrupted communication with the loyal portion of the country; the necessaries of life are abundant; able men occupy critical positions; the ship of State is evidently again moving; but large numbers of the people of this ity, at least, are still blind.

The rural districts of Tennessee, however, present more cheering evidences of loyalty than Nashville, and some other towns. This arises particularly from two causes. The inhabitants of the en-

nerchants, in the main, opposed to it; but, subsequently, the people, en masse, although disagreeng with any principle likely to be settled by the revolution, took a necuniary interest therein in he shape of army contracts. Every city and many owns had their cap factories, tent makers, wagon builders, foundrymen casting cannon, shot and shell, blacksmiths, engaged in army work, with an army of operatives, and who, upon the advent of the Federals, were wholly and entirely dependent upon the Confederate notes which they had received in repay for their labor : and others with unsettled claims against the Confederate Government. The one is now awaiting the return of their debtor;

the other, with their fortunes invested in these notes, are ruined if they return ne more, and fail in the rebellion. The second cause of irritation in towns and cities is the continual effort of these men, thus interested, to keep the public mind continually excited upon rumors of Confederate successes; and thus you see that one Confederate victory, however small and unimportant, is enlarged upon and made to appear as wonderful. And such effect have these rumors produced upon the public mind, that, wonderful to tell, numbers of persons of this city now believe that the Confederates will be here in two weeks; and many, who are tied here by in-

terest and family, or who are timid and afraid to express their hopes for the Federal cause, or to co-operate therewith, lest the returning army may commit some great outrage upon them or their property. Yet Nashville is no longer the hot-bed of rampant treason. The millionaires, merchants, bankers, politicians, professional men, mechanics, all the people, have been ardent worshippers of the demon Secession. The exhaustion of every spacies of kindness has been realized by those at the helm, and a new order of things has been inaugurated.

There is but little efficacy in grass—the throwing

of stones has now commenced.

Thus you will perceive, as I have illustrated bove, that the interests of Tennesses were absolutely with the rebellious States, when Gen. Buell's army, entered its limits. While I am writing, there are four firms upon the square, every member of which is a poor man, although they have in their ossession hundreds of thousands of dollars in Confederate trash. This is the argument which binds nany citizens of Nashville in chains: "If the eforts of the Southern Confederacy are crowned with success, I am a millionaire; if the rebellion is failure, I am ruined—I'm not worth a cent." This is the state of feeling in many circles, and accounts for the depressed seatiment of all kinds. Yet, I understand that in this locality things are progressing as they should. And all is due to Governor Johnson. Do not fear; he will accomplish successfully his stupendous undertaking. He as made no false step—he will make none. The people here have a world of confidence reposed in im but look upon his acts as inscrutable. His nachinery is indeed critical, but works to a charm. In a few days, Governor Johnson and Col. Brown ing, military secretary, propose going to Memphis.

with unfeigned delight. Notoriously villainous have been a particular clars of the citizens of Nashville. I mean those detestable hypocrites who "promulgate the Gospel!" All over the South, but especially in Nashville, have these oily-tongued men denounced the Union from the pulpit. No other class of men have toiled so assiduously and successfully as have these "ministers of the Gospel." But Governor Johnson has suddenly edipsed the progress of a group of these prating rascals, and will deal with

I believe the Governor will be hailed in that city

You have, no doubt, been informed that several of these "white-neckcloth gentlemen" have been consigned to apartments in the State Penitentiary, me give you a picture of the crowd : The first rescal on the list is the Rev. Samuel D. Baldwin, a celebrated Methodist doctor of divinity. He is noted as being the author of "Armageddon, a prophetic work upon the end of the world, and a work entitled the "Old Dominion." Besides, he has been one of the most healthy theological villains in the employ of the "undiscovered Confederacy;" has seduced hundreds of young Tennesseans from their loyalty, and been particularly active in the nefarious business or resuming young ladies hew to insuit Federal soldiers. The unmegoddon! now occupies a small place in this terres rial sphere, and will probably have ample time for reflection. The next leper is a proprietor of an academy for females, and bails from Ohio. His name is C. D. Elliott, was formerly a Methodist minister, but of late a pillar of the Presbyterian Church. He is the suthor of some of the most scurrilous and malicious circulars that have disgraced the South

luring the rebellion. Being a Northern man in convection, he is held in the most supreme contempt by the Union men of his locality. He is notoriously adical in his traitorous designs, and out-Heroded the devil in his seditious course. He also instructed brainless ladies in the art of jerking aside their dresses when passing Union soldiers. He now occupies a high position in one of the State institutions. He remarked, while being escorted to prison, that he was a "candle of the Lord," and his guard actually had the impudence to mutter, "A dipped

one, though." The Rev. Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, is the villain No. 3 of this batch of conspirators. He also hails from Ohio, where he is well known. He is, to give the devil his due, decidedly the most conservative of the motley crowd, and would no doubt take the oath of allegiance did he possess the moral courage

to face the public opinion of the renegade Metho-R. B. C. Howell, generally known as "Alphabet Howell," is a degraded traitor indeed. From the first he has been active in promoting treason. He was one of the political leaders of the rebellion upon a week day, and promulgated treason from the pulpit upon the Sabbath. Compared with the three above-named hypocrites, he is of minor importance, socially, and would not be missed if hung. His studio is also at the penitentiary. Sinner No. 5 is the meek and lowly Rev. D. Wherton. He was formerly chaplain to the Peni-

tentiary, and generally had the swing of that establishment. He called upon Governor Johnson before going out of town, and, in conversation with the Governor, remarked that he was a "citizen of Heaven." He is guilty of many flagrant acts of treason, and made his influence felt among the voung men of this city. He is one of those sly divines that occasionally turn up in every community, and spent considerable time in exhortation among the young ladies of his acquaintance. If he is a citizen of Heaven, he is a great distance from

ome. It is believed that prison fare will change his ideas as regards his citizenship. The Rev. Mr. Ford, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Laurie, Methodist, have also been treated to accommodations at the expense of the State. They are both bold, bad men, but small fish, and deserve o especial notice. Dr. Cheatham, superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, was also arrested yesterday on the charge of treason, and sent to jail. All the above-named scoundrels will be invited o take the oath of allegiance. If they refuse, they will be transported to Dixie. If they return, they will be treated as spies. I understand that there are several ladies who are not exactly on the square. Let them suspend their offensive evidences of disloyalty, or down to Dixie they will have to go. A short time ago I made the remark in one of my letters from Mississippi, that the army in that

locality were becoming alarmingly Abolitionized, but at that time I deemed it imprudent to give you details. Now I will tell some truths. A great lissatisfaction exists among the officers and soldiers. in regard to the manner in which many of the generals conduct themselves and their respective commands in the Southern States. Throughout the march from Corinth to Florence, a lack of wa er was a great complaint, and before the different diisions arrived at Iuka, the men got out of rations. This being the case for some time, as regards the water, the men naturally rushed in great crowds o every well upon the road, and would also purhase poultry and vegetables, paying specie for all rticles. An order was soon issued forbidding soldiers from purchasing edibles or drawing water from any of the houses upon the road. Guards were placed temporarily around every house upon the route of a march, and the jaded troops were compelled to drink surface water or go thirsty. The soldiers, when they can obtain spring water, never complain, but to be compelled to drink surace water, when well water was plenty, caused much indignation. There are a few Union men along the line of march between Corinth and Tuscumbia, and many Secessionists; but do not doubt me when I inform you that the Secessionists are treated far better than the Union men. Ask a man why he planted so much corn, and he will compously tell you because Davis ordered it, and oldiers, who have almost worn themselves out with long march, are detailed to guard the premises of such iscoundrels at night. Another fact connected with these circumstances is, that the Kentuckians are loudest in their denunciations of such acts. I an call the names of Col. Love, Col. Burbridge, Col. Hawkins, and Col. Maxwell, of Kentucky regiments, all of whom I have heard remark that the generals seemed more anxious to protect Secession han to fight it. You will probably see private etters, in a few days, bearing upon this matter. I saw a private letter two or three days ago in the Louisville Journal, in which the writer stated that

he cotton of Mr. Goodlow, Mr. Parsons, and the

Widow Jones, owning plantations near Tuscumbia,

was burned by some rebel cavalry since I left that

portion of the country. Now, I am acquainted

with Mr. Goodlow. He is a good Union man, and

is the person who, I informed you some time ago,

purchased several loads of poultry, and gave them.

with the exception of a few political leaders and ing to this worthy man have been protected? It LATE FROM GEN. McCLELLAN. is too bad. I do not believe in such doings. Let those who deserve protection obtain it.

In a short time you will probably hear of events of interest in East Tennessee. The entrance of a portion of our army into Cumberland Gap is of no greatimportance, as I will inform you. The rebels have retreated to a large hill called Clinch moun-

tain. Between Clinch mountain and Cumberland Gap are three rivers-Powell's, Clinch, and Holston rivers. The fortifications which the rebels are creeting upon the mountain will command the three rivers; thus nothing important has been gained. General Morgan dare not attempt flank movement, as the rebels would cross to Cumberland Gap and cut off his supplies. If he could succeed in driving the rebels from Clinch mountain, and get possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, access to Knoxville would be

In coming to this city, on Sunday last, I could not help noticing the change upon either side in the past four mouths. The railroad is in complete running order; the bridges staunch and strong, and tolerably well guarded. There are several new depots along the road. At Cave City, a large hotel is in process of erection. The fortifications at Bowling Green will always he a rehallion mork They are located upon high hills, and cannot fail to catch the eye of an observer. The large drawbridge, which crosses the Cumberland river at Nashville, is completed to such an extent that trains are running over it daily. Large amounts of cotton are being shipped North from this city, and hundreds of bales are arriving daily from the South. Fourth of July will be celebrated in this city in a national style. I will give you a full acount of it in due time.

LATER FROM FORTRESS' MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The steamer State f Maine, with three hundred and nine wounded. oldiers on board, and the Kennebec, with two hundred and fifty, leave Fortress Monroe this morning, for New York. They arrived here last night from Harrison's Landing.

Many of them are very slightly wounded-a finger, a hand, or an arm. While endeavoring to obtain their names, the boats were ordered to leave. Colonels C. E. Pratt and A. W. Lewis, Captains J. G. Wilson, John Knoblock, A. H. Hamilton, and Daniel Parker, are on the State of Maine. The 11th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves were in the first battle of the extreme right wing, and suffered severely. Col. Gallagher was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. Jackson was

killed, Major Johns is missing, Adjutant McCoy is missing, and Capt. Brady was killed.' All the other officers are missing, except Capt. Porter and his two lieutenants, who were detailed upon other business at the time of the engagement. Parties on board the steamer Commodore, from Harrison's Landing, report that they heard cannonading until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; others say it continued until 6 o'clock, the time of the departure of the steamer from Harrison's Landing. She brings down 476 soldiers, mostly wounded. Among them is Wm. Raymond Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts, who is quite debilitated, but not

materially injured. General McClellan sent down five hundred and thirty-three rebel prisoners to-day, who were marched into Fortress Monroe in single file, and a more unique spectacle never could be dreamed of. They were all sorts of dresses, many of which had undoubtedly been taken from our soldiers. No two were alike, and they were dirty, dingy, and worn out.

The rear was brought up by about twenty contrabands, who, as they stepped ashore, grinned chastly grins, and followed their "massas" into the fort. The prisoners were sent here in charge of Lieutenant C. D. Mehaffey, of the staff of General Andrew Porter, provost marshal of the army of the Potomac.

Among them are fifty officers—two colonels, three lieutenant colonels and three majors. The following are included in the number : Major, John Link, 7th Louisiana; Capt. Cornelius Page, 7th Louisiana; Surgeon Norton, 8th South Carolina; Capt. J. W. Rogers, 1st South Carolina Riffes Capt. Kirby, 17th Virginia; Capt. Granberry, 1st Nirginia Capt. John B. Towers: 1st Virginia. Augustus Shaw, Augustus Join Georgia Vol. R. A. Applewhite, 12th Mississippi ; Capt. S. D. McChes ney, 12th Mississippi; Col. Edward Pendleton, 30th Louisiana; Chaplain Martin, 30th Louisiana; Capt. Jonathan Rivers, 3d Louisiana: Capt. R. V. Jones. 17th Virginia; Col. Martin Mars, 17th Virginia; Capt. Robert Simpson, 17th Virginia.

It is stated that the rebels were driven back and retreated ten miles yesterday, Thursday, July 3d, with great loss of men and cannon. The Fourth was celebrated by the firing of a salute from the fort and navy, at twelve o'clock, and an English frigate lying in the Roads, abreast the fort, chimed in the salute. [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—The intelligence by the Nelly Baker, from the James river, this morn-ing, relieved the painful anxiety felt by everybody concerning the situation of General McClellan and his army. I need not stop to state the circumstances that justly gave rise to the sense of extreme peril to which all who possessed the best means of information were compelled for a time to yield. If it is generalship to rescue an army from such a situation, then General McCiellan has a high claim to the title. to the title.

The substance of the news by the Baker is that

the superance of the news by the Daker is thing-the fight of Tuesday was very severe, the most so-of any, against fearful odds. Still our brave troops drove the enemy before them until the sign of fresh men. We captured a large number of prisoners and took several guns, and in every respect win and took several guns, and in every respect win the day.

Gen. McClellan, in conference with Commandar. Rogers, of the Galena, Flag Officer of the Jarlet river flotilla, having selected Harrison's Bar as he location of the new base, yesterday the army commenced the very difficult undertaking of windrawing to that position.

The day was rainy and the weather was day agreeable. By night the entire army was in he position of security and advantage selected. As as General McClellan said, it will be able to hed against almost any force for any length of the

against almost any force for any length of the squared and the situation is one that admits of the fullest operation of the gunboats. The position campaigned fanked by no matter now superior the force, will in front no attaking force can approach without encountering the combined attack of the army admits the control of the combined attack of the army admits the control of the combined attack of the army admits the combined attack of the army admits the combined attack of the army admits the combined attack of the combined attack of the army admits the combined attack of the combined attack vy. Supplies of all kinds and in abundance hadr-

rived, and the entire army was in the lest poli-ble spirits, even eager for a renewal of the dr-The position where the army is now encamp between eight and ten miles below City Point on its opposite side), and about twenty-seven mea-from Richmond. This increased distance between the army and Richmond on what it was beforis the measure of loss resulting from the week's vere fighting.

From prisoners it is gathered that the loss of ac-

rebels cannot be much short of 30,000; while, from all causes—killed, wounded, prisoners, and mising—ours, it is believed, will not exceed 10,000. The vast superiority of the rebel force is established. lished, and it could not have been much if any liss than 200,000. While the army exhibits nothing approaching to demoralization, it has unquestionably become collisiderably weekened, not in numbers alone, all lage, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 222 cannot be expected to assume the offensive without reinforcements. It is a shameful fact that hundred the mountains, and is surrounded by a succession and thousands of men and officers are loafig of magnificent mountain slopes. Unlike most of throughout the country, on one pretext or another; our interior villages, which depend upon a rolling needed at their posts.

city in honor of a victory was the explanation mor generally accepted.

Sunday night two gunboats went up the Appomattox river toward Petersburg, and both go aground. The Island Belle, sticking fast, wa abandoned and burned, to save her from falling into the hands of the enemy. She was previously dismanted.

dismantled.

Monday; a force from the gunboats landed at physiology, Butler's Analogy, the Latin and English the wharf and adjacent warehouse, which had been used as shelter by the rebel sharpshooters to annoy boats on their passage up the river.

The James river is filled with vessels and steamers, most of them upward bound with stores and supplies. Upward of twenty gunboats are in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing, whose water armament is seventy-five guns of the heaviest description.

Students of the graduating class were examined in physiology, Butler's Analogy, the Latin and English (is) and showed a proficiency that seemed her visit passage up the river.

The James river is filled with vessels and steamers, and the orations of Cicero, were analyzed, soited, and explained in a manner that exhibited to highest degree of scholarship. These proceedings were varied with vocal and instrumental music. den. McClellan's first business will be to entrench binself, and for this work supplies of tools have been forwarded. The mails will be forwarded re-gularly, and Harrison's Landing henceforth takes

its place among noted localities.

To day the steamer John Brooks came down with To day the steamer would allow a dother hospital steamers will follow. The Nelly Baker brought down some rebel prisoners, hard-looking cases, who are sent to the Rip Raps.

The campaign of the Peninsula closes in what cannot be considered less than a defeat of its object. In all its principal features it has been one of the most remarkable in warfare. It would be folly not to heed the lessons it teaches. If heeded, there may be security for the future; though for the past, the loss of life to an extent that never will be told, there can be no compensation.

Conflagration at Winona, Minn. Winona, Minn., July 5.—A fire, this morning, destroyed four blocks of buildings. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. The insurance evers about \$100,000 of that amount. Among the heaviest losers are R. D. Cone, hardware merchant; V. Simpson and Charles Benson, druggists; Jackson Brother, Drew & Brother, W. G. McCutcheon. Levi Brothers, Fox & Trovort; B. L. Fahnestock; Yale & Co., S. C. White, G. Curtis, S. Friand Evaluation Heat and The Action of the Courties, Property of the Courties, Property of the Courties, Property and Property Heat and The Courties, Property of the Friend, Exchange Hotel, and Danby Republican office.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a

Detention of the Steamers. New York, July 5.—The two European stean ers which were to sail to day, did not sail until o'clock. The cause of the detention is not known BELOW BLEVENTS. larly from two causes. The inhabitants of the enpurchased several leads of poultry, and gave them though some supposed it was to carry out important
per purchased several leads of poultry, and gave them though some supposed it was to carry out important
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ARRIVAL OF 533 REBEL PRISONERS.

TWENTY-FIVE GUNS LOST. SEVENTEEN GUNBOATS IN JAMES RIVER. Washington July 5 - Despatches have been received from General McClellan, dated as late as

o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the Fourth of July. The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present nublication: There has been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaugh-The army moved to the position since occupied,

because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river, protecting the flanks of Statements of the casualities of the eight days' fighting cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor

could they be driven from the field by the efforts of the enemy. The conduct of the troops, in every command and under all circumstances, was admirable.
No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27th, when General McCall's diyision was, at the onset, overwhelmed by superior numbers, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. The sick and wounded are being sent forward to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday, (the Fourth,) the army was drawn up in its positions for review, bands were playing, national salutes were fired, and things ooking bright. Washington, July 5 .- The latest advices at the War Department, from General McClellan's army, are dated at 9 e'clock, yesterday morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday.

Gen. Dix reports the arrival of five hundred and thirty three rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several colonels and majors. Gen. Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be permitted to pass to that point or to the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2, 9 o'clock P. M .-Colonel C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the Reserve Cavalry, informs me that the force, numbaring over one thousand, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the flying artillery and about 1,500 infantry, were placed under command of General Stoneman, to attend to the removal of the Government property at White

They saw it all safely removed, and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left White House, after shipping all the goods, and their infantry, 1,500, and retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery.

Their men are all in good health and spirits, and

have lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty. They represent the expedition as admirably managed by General Stoneman. The force consists of the 6th United States, two squadrons of the old Dragoons or 1st Cavalry, and two squadrons of the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in all number about three thousand men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was

FROM MEMPHIS.

MENPHIS, July 4.—At Helena, Arkansas, there is a band of guerillas, two thousand strong, threatening the people with cotton-burning and a general destruction of property. In consideration of this fact, General Grant has issued orders that, whenever any loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made by the seizure of a sufficient amount of personal propathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Go-

vernment for all losses. All persons taken as guerillas will not be treated as prisoners of war.

The Mississippi river north of Vicksburg is sported to be lined with men trying to escape the peration of the conscription law. Federal boats were continually hailed by persons waiting to be taken aboard with their cotton. The people everywhere are represented to be suffering he greatest privations.
On an island below White river, 2,500 men, who

have fled from censcription, are united against heir oppressors for mutual protection. CAIRO, July 5.—The ram Monarch brings news rom Vicksburg to the 28th ult. On Thursday, Porter's fleet commenced to shell ne upper battery below the town. This was connued all day with no result, and renewed on Frilay, and in the afternoon was directed on the town, ver which the shells are plainly seen to burst. This continued until 4 o'clock, when it ceased. During the bombardment the rebel batteries re led feebly, firing inaccurately.

Half an hour after the cessation of the bombardpent the rebel water battery opened on the mortar leet, which replied until the battery ceased firing. t eight o'clock fire was opened from the entire fleet on the town and continued an hour. On the next morning, at 4 c'clock, the bombard. ment was renewed, during which eight of Farragut's vessels passed between the batteries without

sustaining any serious damage. The city of Vicksburg must have been damaged as great confisgrations were seen in numerous We are informed, on indisputable authority, that 5,000 negroes have been ordered by Gen. Butler to work on a canal at Cross Bend, which will render Vicksburg an inland town hereafter. Seven hundred more shell have been ordered from New Orleans.

The ram Monarch met Capt. Davis' fleet one hundred miles this side of Vicksburg. The Avalanche appeared this morning as the Bulletin, the proprietors and editors having been changed. This is in accordance with the late order of the provost marshal, that no paper shall be issued the editors of which do not take the oath of allegiance.

THE MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY .- On Wednesday last the annual exhibition of the Mountain Female Seminary, in Sirmingham, Huntingdon county, took place. The Seminary is under the management of Rev. L. G. Grier. It is devoted to the instruction of young ladies, and is one of the The vast superiority of the recel force is estaished, and it could not have been much if any ilso
han 200,000.

While the army exhibits nothing approaching to
lemoralization, it has unquestionably become colsiderably weakened, not in numbers alone, and
lage, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 222 or no pretext at all, while their presence is so much needed at their posts.

The "lay of the land" where the army is not encamped is highly favorable, it being a gradual slope for nearly a mile down to the water's edge. On the extreme elevation is what is known as the Conthe extreme elevation is what is known as the Harrison Mansion, said to be the birth place of expression of the property of the prosession of abundant Prom 10 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday night; the sky in the direction of Richmond was illuminated for several miles in extent. An illumination of the extreme limit of the village, on an eminence overlooking the Juniata, and is neat and commenced the control of the control of the property of the restriction of the village, on an eminence overlooking the Juniata, and is neat and commenced. overlooking the Juniata, and is neat and commo dious. In addition to the main building, there is another in the immediate vicinity also devoted to

educational purposes. We were present at the ceremonies incident to the closing of the summer session. In the morning the students of the graduating class were examined in the afternoon the annual address was delivered diplomas conferred, at the village church, a few s beyond the seminary. Rev. W. A Hooper Rev. Mr. Taylor participated in the ceremonies. George Chenowith, of Carlisle, the presiding er of the district, delivered the address, the subbeing the proper education of woman. The reand gentleman treated his subject with judgment a liberality, inculcating the importance of giving her proper sphere in society, by making her cation solid, useful, and not merely ornamental glittering. It was a very fine effort, and was ned to with marked attention.

says were read by the members of the gradu-g class. "He builds too low who builds beh the skies," by Miss H. E. Christy. Dancans-, Pa. "They that turn many to righte I shine as the stars forever and ever," by Miss Ina Dysart, Hollidaysburg. "Music," by Miss on E. Graham, Newton Hamilton. "Books," by s Sarahbell King, Hollidaysburg. "Woman's sion," by Miss Anna L. Taylor, Hollidaysburg. might have been," by Miss R. J. Wilson, leville. The essays of Commencement Day are always pleasant productions, and in many cases abound with crude thoughts and superficial toric, errors of taste and style and sentiment. e essays of these young ladies were marked exptions to this rule, nearly all of them exhibiting naturity of thought and purity of style which rarely find in the college or the academy. It uld be invidious to make any distinction, and therefore record this as our general impression.

the conclusion of the essays, Mr. Grier con-

ferred the diplomas, at the same time making a brief and affecting address. "The Parting Song" was sung, and the ceremonies were over.

During the summer session just concluded, sixtythree pupils were in attendance. The instructors are as follows: Principal, Rev. L. G. Grier; teachers of solid branches, Miss N. J. Davis and Miss Sarah Beebe; teacher of French, painting, and drawing, Miss C. F. Sinclair; teacher of music, Mr. G. A. Howard. The seminary will re-open August 28th.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

One Day Later from Richmond—Rebel Account of the Battle of Friday—Prisoners Taken—Judge Daniel, of the "Examiners" Wounded—How the People of Richmond Be Wounded—How the People of Richmond Behaved During the Battle.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 28]

We are without the information we expected to possess and to impart to our readers this morning, of the operations yesterday in front of this city. The authorities exclude all resorters from the lines of the army, and afford to intelligence to the press, though the whole country is almost breathless with anxiety to know what is transpiring—though a battle has been raging nearly all day within hearing.

slimest breathless with anxiety to know what is transpiring—though a battle, has been raging nearly all day within hearing.

We only know that the fire was resumed before day on the other side of the Chickshominy, near Mechanicsville, and that by night the enemy had been driven southward, down the Obickshominy, a distance of three or four miles. The firing, whenever they stood their ground, was heavy; but this generally was not for long pariods. Their felling back was, for the most part erderly, and they succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. Some six or eight pieces of artillery were wrested from there, and the usual amount of small-arms, knapsacks, overcoate, &c., were found strewn along the line of retreat. They evidently seek to avoid a general engagement, whether with the hope of reinforcements, or with the view of drawing us on to their strengest positions, or from sheer cowardice, it is impossible to say.

Our forces engaged yesterday were divisions under command of Stonewall Jackson, Longstreef, and the two Hills. Our scanty information does not enable us to say whether the forces on this side of the Chickshominy were engaged yesterday. The casualities are not believed to be heavy, though quite a number of wounded have been brought to this city. To-day (Saturday) will probably witness a general and decisive battle. We have no fear of the result.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The prisoners captured yesterday (Friday), and brought to this city, were only thirty in number, and represent the following regiments: 7th Maine; 9th and 18th Massachneetts; 10th, 25th, and 43d New York Sib, 9th, and 98th Pennsylvania; 1tt Pennsylvania Rifte; 1st and 4th Michigan. The only officer in the lot was a bare-faced, bare-footed Dutch Yankee, Lieut. E. Bichelberger, of the 8th Pennsylvania, who was captured by some means in the vicinity of Seven Pines yesterday morning.

We resert to learn that John M. Daniel, Esq., editor of the Richmond Examiner, who was acting as aid to Gen A. P. Bill, had his right arm shattered by a ball in the battle yesterday. of the Richmond Examiner, who was acting as aid to Gen A. P. Bill, had his right arm shattered by a ball in the battle yesterday.

Major Marmaduke Johnson's battery, and the Purcell battery, both of this city, distinguished themselves in the fight yesterday. The former was complimented on the field by Gen. Hill.

We doubt if any community in the world ever exhibited more composure under similar ofroumstances then was exhibited by the people of Richmond yesterday while the battle was progressing near the city, the result of which was to determine whether they were to be slaves or freemen. No excitement was visible suywhers. Men, women, and children, except those who were ministering to the wounded soldiers, were engaged in their daily pursuits or promenaded the streets as usual. No levity was observed, but each countenance betokened a caim reliance on the favor of God, the justice of our cause, and the valor of our troops. This stoical equanimity is a characteristic of the Bichmond people, which has often been regarded by strangers as a sort of tooletary phenomenon. It should be cutivated as a preventive of panics, to which all communities are subject who have suffered themselves to be afflicted by sensational excitements.

have suffered themselves to be afflicted by sensational excitements.

In the afternoon, groups were collected at some of the corners of main streets, anxious to hear the latest reports from the battle-field, and about the hospitals, when the wounded were broughtin, there were similar gatherings. A part from these incidents, there was nothing to indicate that the "great baitle" for the right of self-government was pending within a half hour's ride of the city. There was one other variation from the general aspect of the etreets which deserves a passing notice; it was the absence from the sidewalks of the tinselled "officers" and absentees from camp. The latter had returned to the post of duty, with the exception, perhaps, of a few who. together with the gold-braid gents, had secluded the meslves from Observation by remaining within doors until dark. The people of Schmond acted well yestersay, and should, as we doubt not they will, maintain their philosophical emposure.

BEBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

We learn with no little degree of satisfaction from the Misstsrypian that Gen. Van Dorn has superseded Gen. Lovell in command of the forces at Vicksburg. The department, as we understand it, assigned to his immediate command, embraces at South Mississipi and East Louisians, while the def-nce of North Mississipi and Alabema is assigned to Gen. Buggles, now stationed at this place. Under these two chieftains we doubt not the defence of the State will be made thorough and complete.

The Ruggles, consolined with a profound sagacity, fit him peculiarly for active duty in the field. Having been smong the first to secode from the old army, and join that of the Confederacy, he has not, we believe, lost an hour from duty since the war commenced. He is deservedly popular with his command, whose confidence he has to an unlimited extent.

Under this new disposition of our forces, then, we feel somewhat reassured that our people may rely upon their seconds. somewhat reassured that our people may rely upon their security from any formidable movement of the enemy upon this portion of the State.

FROM HOLLY SPRINGS:

Through a gentleman who carrived from Holly Springs yesterday evening, we have learned some facts relative to the conduct and doings of the Unionists during their occupation of that portion of the State. Their retreat from Holly Springs was hasty and precipitate, they having been summoned to do so by a courter from Lagrange. Many depredations were committed by them during their stay. Col. Lumpkin, we learn, lost five negroes, and Dr. Malone four, two of whom, however, returned. The growing crop of Judge Glayton was destroyed, and his son, Arthur Clayton, taken prisoner. The crops of some other persons were also destroyed. Each of the sequence of the sequence of the condition of the wounded were taken prisoner. One of Col. Jackson's counters was captured by the Federals, but was paroled at Lagrange. All his messages, however, had either been delivered or destroyed before his captured. Some four or five citizens of Holly. Springs had proved themselves trailorous and disloyal during the occupation of the place by the Federals.

It is the purpose of the Uniodists, as announced by one of their number at Holly Springs, to operate against Grangda and Columbus with a force of 40,000 men, thus fanking Beauregard. If the war is not ended by fall, it is their intention to wage, a war of extermination against all the male inhabitations of the South. We trust and believe that our generals will have an eye to this flanking movement. FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

Seven of the parties engaged in stealing the engine and train in Northern Georgia, a few weeks since, were hung at Allasta on the 18th ult.

train in Northern Georgia; a few weeks since, were hung at Allanta on the 18th ult.

Twenty-eight Union men, citizens of Marion, county, Alabama, have been arrested and taken to Columbus, Mississiput.

The Richmond papers state that two Confederate partisan rangers were recently hanged by the Federals in Northwestern Virginia. They counsel retailation.

The Federal flag-ship Hartford, tog-ther with a number of morter and gunboats, passed Bayon Sara on the morning of the 20th, coming up.

It is stated that the castain of the boat that brought Gen. Prentiss and other Yankee prisoners up the Alabama river, a few days ago, actually refused to let the prisoners eat at the first table, to the exclusion of the passengers—there not being room for both—whereupon Prentiss became indignant, and threatened to "stave himself to death! When he succeeds, one ration of corn and bacon will be swed to the Confederacy. REFUGEES AND PRISONERS,

Monday latt, says the Abingdon Virginian, of the 18th ult., a cavalcade of twenty or thirty. Kentuckians, with ten or twelve prisoners, arrived at that place, through the mountain counties of Kentucky, they were statesked by a company of Lincoln guards. They, however, turned the tables upon them, killed the leader of the guards, and took seventeen prisoners, and sent the balance scampering through the woods.

The following is the Anneal's version of the White The following is the Appeal's version of the White river affair:

We have intelligence of a perfectly trustworthy nature that some days since, while Ool. Fitch was on his way up White river with two regiments for the relief of Ourtie, preceded by two gunboats he was brought to a halt by a Confederate battery at St. Oharles One shot nattry a consequence partery as is. Udarles. One shot from the battery displaced the steam pipe of the first gunboat, and snother entered the magazine, causing an explasion, which shivered the boat to abounk killing and wounding all but twelve out of one hundred and seventyfive men on board.

"A signal flag from one of the boats was mistaken by "A signal hag from one of the boats was mistaken by the troops manning the battery, for a flag of truce. A force was in consequence successfully landed from the transports, who took the battery in the rear, capturing it together with some forty-prisoners. The battery con-sisted of some eight gues, manned by seventy men. We hope soon to be able to announce that Generals Hindman and Roane have given Colonel Fitch such a drubbling as they recently administered to Ourtis."

On the Chickahominy. Ye misses who listlessly lounge at noon. On sofa or cushioned seat, in the hall, Free from the scorching suns of June. Ye lads who pass the midday hour Under the shade of the home yard tree, Fighting the files which tremblingly cower When revengeful hand they see; Ye matrons who stay at the open door, Courting each laggard breeze that blows, and sires who sleep on the porch before, Spectacles straying down your nose,

And I'll let you see Wearing swords and bearing guns. Shade them from the Southern suns On the Chickshominy! Just look where the green grape vine Is over the arbor-trellis creening. Yielding you luscious fruit and wine When in the fall time purple peeping So they have stakes, which fork on high, Booted by sturdy axeman's stroke, And these with sapling stringers tie.

Cover with limbs and leaves of oak

When not engaged at distant labor,

And there they sit at noon and night,

As peaceful as though not here to fight,

And each seems loving of his neighbor! So you'll agree, How your fathers, brothers, sons, Wearing swords and bearing guns, Shade them from the Southern suns On the Chickshominy!

A UNION SOLDIER. Camp near Fair Oak Station, June 24th, 1862. Arrival of Wounded from Port Royal. New York, July 5.—The steamer Arago, from Port Royal on the 2d, arrived at this port this evening. She has eighty wounded from the battle at James' Island, including the following : t James' Island, including the following:
45th Pennsylvania, Patrick Kennedy, Co. K.
56th Pennsylvania, James McClain, Co. K.
76th Pennsylvania, Corp. H. B. De Haven, Co. K.
100th Pennsylvania, Serg. H. H. Robins, Co. I.
Privates R. E. Reed, Co. B; Charles Stansbury,

97th Pennsylvania, Lieut. J. E. Weber, Co. A. From Pensacola. NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Catawba has arrived from Pensacola, which place she left on the 25th ultimo. She brings no news. All was TWO CENTS.

Democratic State Convention. THE RESOLUTIONS OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

[Special report to The Press.] In accordance with a call previously is med, the great Democratic State Convention was held at Harrisburg on Friday last, the 4th day of July.

The Convention was called to order, at ten o'clock, by Wm. H. Welsh, chairman of the State Central Committee, who moved that General George W. Cass, of Allegheny county, be elected temporary Chairman.

The motion was agreed to amid loud applause.

General Cass, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor in a neat speerh.

On motion, Meesra. Jacob Ziegler (of Jefferson county), T. F. Purdy (of Clinton), A. J. Garretson (of Susquebanna), and John P. Sutton (of Philadelphia), were elected temporary Socretaries.

The roll was then called, and the delegates answered to their names. Several names not on the list were added. This operation occupied considerable time, and some confusion was occasioned.

The following is a somplete list of the members of the convention:

SENATORIAL. Philadelphia—Richard Vaux, W. H. Shoemaker, Jno. Apple, and Robert E. Wright.

Chester and Delaware—John D. Evans. Chester and Delaware—John D. Evans.
Minigomery—E. L. Acker.
Bucks—Samuel Darrah.
Lehigh and Northampion—Robort McDowell.
Eersk.—Pollis B. Miller.
Schuyliell—G. D. B. Keim.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike. and Wayne—John Smith.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Sulkivan, and Wyoming—
J. L. Ward.
Lucerne—David B Randall.
Toga, Polter, McKean, and Warren—A. M Benton.
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, and Union—S. T. Shuger

Clinion, Lycoming, Centre, and Union—S. T. Shugert
Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia—
John G Frerze.
Cumberland, Juniata, Perry, and Mifflin—Samuel
Topbam.
Dauphin and Lebanon—William K. Wilson.
Lancaster—W. W. Brown, J. H. Bronneman.
Iork—W. S. Ficking.
Adams, Franklin, and Fulton—John Orr.
Somerzel, Bedford, and Huntingdon—W. J. Bear.
Blair. Cambria, and Clearfield—James Potts.
Indiana and Armstrong—J. Alexander Fulton.
Westmoreland and Fayette—Samuel A. Gilmore.
Westmoreland and Fayette
Westmoreland and Fayette
Beaver and Buller-Robert Montgomery.
Lawrence, Mercer, and Fenango—Wm McKnight.
Eric and Crawford—Pearson Church.
Clarion, Forest, Sefferson, and Elk—K. L. Blood.
REPRESENTATIVE.

REPRESENTATIVE. Adams—Jacob Bushey.

Allegheny—James F. Bichards, James Irwin, Dr.
Penny, Esmuel Ross, Famuel Harper.

Beaver—Wi inm Leaf.

Bedford—Jacob Roed.

Berks—William Albright, A. G. Green, Daniel Ermentrauff.

renff.
Blair—William Forbes.
Bradford—Julius Busell, J. Bockwell.
Bucks—Jesse W. Knight, Edward T. Hess.
Butler—James M. Bredin, Jacob Ziegler. Centre—James D. Jones, John D. Laverty, Joseph P. Valton.

Clarion and Forest—S. Jefferson, C. L. Lamberton.

Clearfield, McKean, and Elk—G. T. McCoy, J. T.

consid.

Clinten—J. H. Orvis.
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming, and Sullivan—Peter
Int. George D. Jackson.

Crawford—

Cumberland—Thomas O'Bryan.

Dauphin—General A. L. Roumfort, J. C. McAlar-Daupan—General A. L. Roumfort, J. C. McAlarney.
Delaware—William Young.
Eric—Wun Patton, W. A. Galbraith.
Fryelle—T. B. Searight.
Franklin and Fulton—Hiram Keyser, H. G. Smith.
Greene—Joseph G. Gerrard.
Huntingdom—J. Simpson Africa.
Huntingdom—J. Simpson Africa.
Landana—Oyrus Clark.
Lancaster—Samuel E. Keller, George L. Eckert,
James P. Andrews, G. J. Brush.
Lohnom—S. T. McAdams.
Lohnom—S. T. McAdams.
Lehigh and Carbin—Herman Bupp, S. E. Sites.
Luserne—O. S. Dodson, Stanley Woodward, and Henry
Wilbor.

Lycoming—John Platt.
Mercer—J. M. Archur.
Mifflin—George Bates.
Monroe and Pike.—James mrne-veorge Bates.
mroz and Pike-James H. Walton.
mtgomery—George Lower, George W. Wimley, and Northampton-Dr. A. Stout, John A. Sletor. Northumberland-Truman H. Purdy. Northumberland—Truman H. Purdy.

Perry—J. A. Magee.

Philodelphia—J. Foster, Jesse Johnson, Andrew Miler, J. P. Delany, E. B. Helmbold, Samuel Thompson, B. Benuer, William H. Souder, John H. Platt, Anthony J. Lechler A. D. Bolleau, William O. Snyder, John P. Sutton, W. J. Sheible, Thomas J. Hoberts, George F. Borle, and Michael Arnold.

Schujktill—Jas. J. Gonner, Jonathan Johnson, and Jashua Borer.

Joshua Boyer.
Somerset—A. C. Coffroth.
Susquehanna—A. J. Gerrit: on.
Tiga and Potter—H. A. Guernssy.
Union. Juniata, and Snyder—Jas. H. (Young, J. H. Venango—Arnolo Finner:
Warren—J. Y. James.
Washington—G. W. Miller, A. H. Ecker.
Wayne—James B. Dickson. Westmoreland and Armstrong—Jacob Turney, John McFerland, J A. McCulloch.
York—Adam Ebacgh, 9. N. Bailey.
On motion, the rules of the House of Representatives as far as applicable, were adopted as the rules of the convention.

as far as applicable, were adopted as the rules of the convention.

Mr. S. R. Glimore, of Tayette county, presented a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each Senatorial district, to meminate one person for president of the convention, thirty-three persons for vice presidents, and as many per-ons for secretaries.

Also, that a committee be selected in the same manner, to report to the convention for its action resolutions expressive of the views and opinions of the Democratic party of the Commonwealth, and further, that all resolutions which may be introduced into this convention be referred, without debate, to said committee, and that said committee have power and are hereby authorized to appoint a chairman. count a chairman.

A resolution was offered to strike out all after the word ecoived, and add, that the convention proceed to the election of a permanent chairman.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. inations were now made for permanent president Mr. Lamberton nominated F. W. Hughes, of Schuyl-

ill.
A. J. Lechler nominated Bioh'd Yaux, of Philadelphia.
J. Y. James nominated Géo. W. Cass, of Alleghany.
A. J. Ochrane nominated Samnel Hepburn, and J. Y. James, of Warren.
Meastrs. Cass and James withdrew their names as can-

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Bichard Vaux, Klive Shoemaker, Albert D. Boileau,
Geo. F. Borie, John D. Lavorty, Geo. Lower, Samuel
Varrah. Df. A. Stout, A. G. Green, James Byon, S. E.
Sitee, C. L. Watd, D. B. Bandell, W. L. Moulor, J. H.
Orvie, F. Trumar, H. Purdy, Samuel Hephurn. N. K.
Wilson, N. N. Brown, B. H. Brenneman, Adam Ebsugh,
H. Z. Pmith, N. J. Besr, Jas. Potts, J. Alexander Fulton. T. B. Scaright, G. N. Miller, Gen. G. W. Cass,
Samuel Harper, Robert Montgomery, Arnold Plummer,
W. A. Galbraith. C. L. Lamberton.

COMMITTEE ON CHGANIZATION.

COMMITTEE ON CHGANIZATION.

E. R. Helmbold, N. H.: Snyder, J. F. Peatt, W. F. Scheible, Wm. Young, Dr. G. N. Whimley, Edward T. Hees, Herrman Rupp. D. Ermentrout, G. De B. Reim, John Smith. Julius Bussell, A. L. Dodson, N. H. Guernsey, J. H.: Young, Peter Ent, Thomas O'Bryan, A. L. Roumfort, S. E. Keller, Gco. L.: Eckert, W. S. Pisking, H. C. Keyser, J. Sippyon Africa, J. T. Ecsword, T. M. Clark, J. O. Clork, W.: Patterson, W. H. Kerr, J. W. Richards, Wm. Leaf, D. S. Morris, W. Patton, K. L. Bleod. A resolution was offered that when the convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at three o'clock, which was carried.

carried.
On motion, it was

Resolved, That all resolutions in the hands of members
of the convention be handed to the Committee on Resolutions, before adjournment.
The convention then adjourned until the afternoon. AFTERNOON SESSION. The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock P. M. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANI-

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through heir chairman, reported the following list of officers VICE PRESIDENTS. Jesse Johnsou, A. J. Lechler, Dr. Wm. O. Snyder, Michael Arnold, John B. Evans, Dr. E. L. Acker, Jesse W. Knight, Robert McDowell, Philip K. Miller, Francis P. Dewees, John Smith, George D. Jackson, George D. Sanderron, Thomas M. Biddle, J. H. Young, John G. Freeze, John Ross, J. C. McAlsrney, G. G. Bush, George L. Eckert, S. N. Bailey, John Orr, Jacob Reed, William Forbes, John M. Thompson, Jacob Tirney, Wm. Patterson, Dr. D. A. Penner, S. P. Ross, Wm. Leaf, J. J. McArthur, Pearson Church, Kennedy L. Blood. SECRETARIES. Jacob Ziesler, T. H. Purdy, J. H. Orvis, A. J. Gar-rettson, T. W. Sutton, T. T. Moddam, James Erwin, John P. Delaney, Jacob Bushey, William McKnight, Lewis H. Davis, James M. Breden, Samuel Darrah, Dr. Loss Bockwall Loss Rockwell.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Colonel Jacob Ziegler, one of the secretaries of the convention; in a good style, and at its close the Colonel was received with applause, and a vote of thanks was tendered being the convention. ered him. Mr. Ziegler returned his appreciation of the honor is On motion, each member of the convention was as-essed twenty-five cents to pay the expenses of the con-

sessed twenty-five cents to pay the expenses of the convention.

The convention then took a recess for an bour.
At five o'clock the convention was called to order.
The committee on tontested seats reported that nothing had been presented for their consideration, all contests having been smicably arranged, and asking to be discharged from the consideration of the subject.
A revolution of thanks to the secretary of the convention was passed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Arnold Plummer, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series, which were read by Jacob Ziegler:

Whereas, The American Constitution was ordaned and established by our fathers in order to form a more and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tran-quility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to

1. Resolved, That the only object of the Democratic

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ines constitute a square.

" 5.06 " 8.08 4 12.08 Five " " Ten " " Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as

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party is the rectoration of the Union as it was, the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

2. That to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution and laws enferced throughout its whole extent, we plodge our hearty, and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

3. That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and to enforce the laws. Such a purpose slone is worthy of the avful sacrifice which it costs use of life and of treasure, and with such a purpose alone is worthy of the avful sacrifice which it costs use of life and of treasure, and with such a purpose alone can we hope for success; and those who, from sectional feeling or from party or private motive, would give any other direction to the efforts of our arms are unjust, and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all further exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled se they are, to prove futile in the end

4. That we instly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevails un some of the departments of the Federal Government, and that a rature to rigid economy and accountabli ity is indispensable to the arrest of the eystematic plundering of the public treasury by favorite partisans, and that, in view of the recent startling disclesures of fraud and corruption at the Federal movernity partisans, and that the context, that we hold an entire change in the Administration to be imperatively demanded.

5. That the party of fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Scuthern fitters of the Covernm the North and enter into party is the restoration of the Union as it was, the

b. That the party of tanancism or crime, whichever in may be called, that seeks to turn the always of the Scuthern States loose, to overein the North and enter into competition with the white laboring massas, thus degrading and insulting their manhood by placing them on an equality with necrose in their occupations, is insulting to our rare, and merits our most emphatic and unqualified ondemnation.

That the Democracy of Penneylvania is equally opposed to all sectional levielation and geographical parties which base their hones for continued navigean cases on the sgratianism of emancipation and hypocritical philenthropy, shelition, because neither is known to the Corgatinition, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution, and to prevent the restoration of unity and peace and concord among the States and the people. unity and peace and concord among the States and the people.

7. That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergence, and that the suppression of the free lond of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habase corner in riolation of the Constitution in States where the citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habase corner in riolation of the Constitution in States where the citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habase corner are returned by exercising a suppression of the suspension of the land.

8. That this is a Covernment of white men and was eath lished exclusively for the white race; that the nearous race are not entitled to and ought got to be admitted to political or social quality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat the with kindness and consideration as an inferior but dependent race; that the richt of the several States to determine the position and duty of the several States to determine the position and duty of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, notto interfere therewith.

9. That Congress has no power to derives any para-

the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfers therewith.

9. That Concress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has first been duly convicted of the offence by the yerolds of a jury, and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or configeate the extates of men for affences of which they have not been convicted by due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to convexional and trial to convexional and the first operation of the rabellion are of unexampled atractive, nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws. fication as State necessity known to our Government or laws.

10. That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved in all their proper and richful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against us must be suppressed and but down, and that it is our futy to use all constitutional measures necessary and proper to that end.

11. That the soldiers composing our army merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratifude; wounded, a nation's cave; and dving, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach nesterity to henor the patricts and herees who offered their lives at their contry's attar; their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched, over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's gnardianship. astion's gnavdianship.

The resolutions which had been read amid great applause, were unaphunanty adopts.

On motion, nominations were made for Auditor General neral.
The following gentlemen were placed in pomination:
Wm P. Schell, Isaac Sleoker, Franklin Vancant, Isceb Ziegler, Bichardson L. Wright, and John M. Wethe-

The following shows the hallot vote on each ballot : Mr. Zeleler withdrew his name on the third hallot.
On the sixth and final ballot. Isaac Sleuker having received a majority, was declared the candidate for Auditor syor General, Mesers, J. P. Be Pauly. Dr. Charles Hill, J. P. Bhoads, Joel E. Jaross, Col. L. Tate, W. O. Snyder, J. A. Backus, C. J. Har-

renft.
The following is the vote:
First Ballot. Second Ballot.
79 Mr. Barr was theraupon declared the candidate for Surveyor General.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a chair. Surveyor General.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a chairman for the State Central Committee, when the president of the convention was nominated and elected by accla-

of the convention was nominated and elected by acclamation.

A recess was then taken by the convention, that the representatives of the several districts might elect their delegates to the Central Committee. After about half as hour's consultation, the list of districts was called, and the committee was organized as follows:

Ist District—Thomas W. Gaskill, John Liepincott, S. W. Arnold, Issac. S. Cassel. 2 Dr. William Young.

3. Jesse B. Davis 4. J. P. Mendenhell. 5.

6. Wm. T. Albright. 7. Geo. D. B. Kelm. 8. Wm. W. Hsumond. 9.

10. Sandis Woodson. II. Jemes Y. James. 12. Ool Rebert Grane. 13.

13. Jenses P. James. 12. Ool Rebert Grane. 13.

14. John H. Gresswell. 15. B. A. Lamberton. 16. Jaz. Patterson, Hush M. North. 17. John Gibson. 18.

19. A. H. Gochrare. 20.

21. Thomas M. Clark. 22.

22. Geo. W. Cass, John C. Dunn. 25. Charles Carter. 26.

27. Benjemin Whitman. 28. W. W. Barr.

Mr. Vaux moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the convention tender passed.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be nub-

Dassed.
On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in pamphletform, and in all the Democratic papers Mr. Vaux again moved to adjourn.
The President, Mr. F. W. Hughes, rose, and, having succeeded in obtaining order after repeated blows of the gavel, said: gavel, said : GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Before preposing the motion for final adjournment, and the dissolution of

the efficial relations which I have had the honor to hold toward this highly respectable and intelligent representation of the Democracy of Pennsytunia, permit me to return to you my heartfelt thanks for the high honor that you have conferred upon me in solocitiam to to preside over so important a convention. Accest my access that you have conferred upon me in solocitiam to the personal properties of the high thanks of the high honor in which you have all let me contratulate you, and not only the personal properties of the high thanks of the high honor in which you have all let me contratulate you, and not only the Democracy, but ever loval man in Pennsylion, but, above, all let me contratulate you, and not only the Democracy, but ever loval man in Pennsylion, and more worthly have more service to your country and more worthly have more service to your expert you have dicharged this day. You have adopted a series of resolutions embodying principles that were enunciated by our fathers and sent forth in that decree that declared the colonies. A meria forth in that decree that declared the colonies. A meria forth in that decree that declared the colonies. A meria forth in that decree that declared the colonies. A meria forth in that decree that declared the colonies. A meria for the resolutions that you have adopted, esperially those been called upon to day to ressert these very swincioles. The resolutions that you have adopted, esperially those heads and calcaration made by a dieloyal party in this country some years see, though their calculation that a country some years see, though their leaders, and which has culminated in the direadful affliction that he country some years see, though their leaders, and which has culminated in the direadful affliction that he was a part of the machinery facing the summary of the provide of the provide the provide that political party. However wrong may have been industry to the provide that political party. However the provide that provide the provide that political party. Ho

civil strile interminable. There is not one of them that is not a mendacious usurpation or does not propose, in the project liss it a mendacious usurpation of the Constitution. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of this abolition of slavery in the cotton States it is a conviction thoroughly rooted in the minds of the people that were and cotton cannot be raised without neare service labor. If you'destroy this domestic institution, you destroy the whole value to them of their warehouses, of everything that gives them pecuniary wealth, and moral, recivil and political position.

The only way that this struggle can be successfully terminated is by the way that has been shown in these resolutions, and saying to the people of the slaveholding States that their rights shall be protected under the Constitution. We have selected our positions, and the loyal men of the country will raily round our standard bearers, and vill bear aloft the stars and stripes, with the cry of the Constitution, one Unior, one Contry, and the Constitution by putting down Abolitionism and Secretarism. (Cheere.)

The speaker then concluded, and the meeting adjustments. Loud cries were now made for Vaux, when that gen-Loud cries were now made for Yaux, when that gent teman said:

FELOW CITIZENS: The Democracy of Pennsylvania thinks it has accomplished a noble work. The ficts that this convention have to-day performed will lepak buder and longer than the views of any one member. We are to be judged by what we have done not by what we as it is mailting that the present generation and posterity shall judge us by our acts.

On motion, the convention was organized into a town meeting, and Hon. John Cesna was elected chairman. Mr. W. H. Witte then made a speech, in his characteristic style, and the meeting broke up at eleven o'clock.