timated Loss of the Enemy.

have good news to day from the army of the nc. By private letters and despatches red in this city last night we learn that Mcadvancing his lines. Reinforcements are now g forwarded to him as fast as possible. side is marching to his relief, and in a few s Pope will be moving Southward with an inible army of one hundred thousand men. The of the rebellion is upon us, and the people the Government are fully aware of the great rgency. That they will be equal to it no man doubts. Richmond depends upon the forcement of McCiellan. When he moves n it, he will lead forward an army of hundred thousand veterans, when it will certainly and the rebel hosts will be destroyed. strategy of McClellan is everywhere developand when it is consummated the rebellion will e passed away. That rebellion which was likena hydra-headed monster at first, is now found ave but one head, and that is at Richmond. It ld have had all its heads now, but for him who "I will make a flank movement and attack enemy in his strong but vital part, and I will ke with all my might!" We at first would strangled this Secestion serpent with the coils immense bos constrictor of Federal troops; McClellan saw the fallacy of this by the of the teachings of Napoleon, who said, he will break through your lines, aster." We shall soon hear of a great Union ocess. In a few hours three of our ablest comunders will be thundering at three gates of

shmond. The bugle has sounded for the adce of the Army of the Potomac, and the rebel oital is a doomed city. ICKSBURG has probably fallen, and the Missispi is free, and of course belongs to the American ple. Davis and Farragut have done it, and in omplishing this great work have cut the re-

lion in twain! The rebels in New Mexico, being sorely pressed General Canby, are very anxious to get back o Texas—so much so that they have asked for mission to pass through the territory of a nation iendly to the Union, and have been refused free

esage. The Union zephyr is blowing the "Stars and tripes" softly but strongly toward the South, and on its protecting folds will be recognized and elecmed there, and then it will float all over the es, and bid defiance to the combined world could it attempt to shackle liberty in any land here the people would be free.

THE NEWS. Our letter from Fortress Monroe to-day, written our valued war correspondent, "J. C.," settles e matter conclusively concerning the loss of siege uns in the recent affairs on the Chickshominy. We lost no guns except field pieces, which were all early won by the rebels from our brave Pennvania Reserve corps and regular troops. "J. adds his strong testimony to the estimation in hich General McClellan is held by his faithful nd valorous soldiers. THE letter of General Sherman to Lieutenant

overnor Stanton will be read with interest. Many acts are disclosed about the battle of Shiloh, and n these days of the absence of official reports, the cople who are curious to see a general's review an action will be fully gratified for once. Facts have come to light recently which explain he mefficiency of the robel artillery. At the bate of White Oak Swamp they fired gas-pipe from their field pieces charged with gunpowder. This

pipe was taken from the street mains of Richmond,

hey having no shell. WE LEARN from Fortress Monroe that the rebels do not look upon the recent battles on the peninsula as a substantial victory, for once during the war. The editor of the Richmond Examiner bewaits the heavy Confederate loss, which he sets down at to the husbandman elsewhere, saw the ripentwenty thousand men, killed, wounded, and miss-

ing. THE absence of General Hunter's troops from Hilton Head and Port Royal temporarily at James' Island, near Charleston, has caused the rebels. in the vicinity of Beaufort, to assume a threatening attitude, and an attack upon Beaufort, with another bombardment of Fort Pulaski, is talked of. General Hunter and Commodore Dapont are attending to the matter.

AS A MATTER of interest to the people at large, arry of the Potomac as they arrive from the peninsula.

WE present to-day some very interesting facts concerning the behavior of the three French princes who have been, until recently, serving upon the staff of Major General McClelian. Their bravery and talents entitle them to the noble rank of princes, indeed, and prove that France need not look abroad for sovereigns hereafter.

An entertaining letter from Nashville, which we publish on our first page, to-day, develops some new facts concerning the increase of Union sentiment in Tennessee indicated by the starting of a new Union paper, and the passing of patriotic resolutions by a meeting of the citizens of Dickson

county. FROM the statements of Dr. Oliver, a refugee from Richmond, (published in another column,) it as pears that the army of the Potomac measured swords with no less than two hundred and fifty thousand rebels in the recent sanguinary battles near Richmond. "Stone wall" Jackson, Dr. Oliver sajs, is well, and at present in the rebel capital. McClellan is being rapidly reinforced by large numbers of the best troops in the service. Shields' old division is already in the advance, and has just James river, capturing 1,000 prisoners and three light batteries.

"THE Senators are among the people!" Senator James Dixon passed through our city last night en route for his home in the State of Connecticut. whither he goes to raise a regiment of volunteers under the new requisition. Senator Dixon is one of the representative men of New England. In General Order, No. 28, dated Harrisburg,

July 7, Governor Cuntin gives full directions for initiating the new recruiting service. Pennsylva-State in the field, as usual. Our advices from Vicksburg are up to the 2d inst. and are important. The canal acress the and brigade, and division, seemed to be pre-

point of land upon which Vicksburg stands is paring for a festive occasion. There was no nearly finished. The bombardment continues at intervals, and the city must soon fall, if it is not already in our possession; and with it we make prisoners of at least 15,000 rebels. We venture to predict that this will be another "Island Ten" affair, on a grander scale. THE foreign news by the Europa is unimportant.

The Times acknowledges our ability te crush the rebellion, at last; while lesser journalistic lights, seeing the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause. urge more strongly the immediate mediation by France and England in our domestic troubles. THE people of the United States will be delighted to be detached from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and that hereafter they will comprise the James river fleet, under command of that gallant naval officer, Commodore Charles Wilkes. Captain Wilkes is a host in himself, and with such aids as Captains Rodgers, Gillis, Jeffers, Stevens, and Morris, we may look for bright deeds of valor. "BURNSIDE IS MOVING!" This expression, as one's mouth to day as they read the special despatch from our correspondent with the "Army of North Carolina," which we publish elsewhere. Burnside is the man for the times-the man for the hour-the man for the emergency! Burnside moves upon Richmond!

A MEETING of the citizens of Philadelphia. irrespective of party, for the purpose of taking measures to sustain the Administration, will be held, this evening, at Concert Hall. Delegates will also be elected to represent the This meeting is one of more than usual im- | contain more of the sons of our old Keystone portance, and, at this time, we shall look for a than of any other. demonstration in favor of the country of an imposing character.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER is published at the request of the Board of Trade for the infor parties deskring to send goods to points in Ten-parties deskring to send goods to points in Ten-parties, or other States heretofore declared in insur-may differ as to others, they unite in giving rection, and with which trade is restricted. The him their confidence? The main cause of recent detention of such shipments at Pittsburg this popular acclaim is his perfect integrity was not intended by the Scoretary of the Treasury, and undoubted patriotism. But another reason nor was it the fault of the collector here, who made every effort to cor cot the formal regulation under which the practice grew up:

which the practice grew up:

[COPY.]

TRANSURY DEPARTMENT,

July 1, 1802. }

Sir: Referring you to the modifications of the system
for issuing permits for trade with those sections of the
country beretobre declared under inan rectionary control, under the rules and regulations governing internal
commercial intercourse, adopted on the 29th of March
last, you are bereby directed, when applied to by parties
desiring to make shipments of goods to those sections, to
furnish, if satisfied with their loyalty, and of the good
faith of the proposed transaction, outificates to that effect, which will be regarded as sufficient evidence on
those points by the surveyors, of contens at the internal those paints by the surveyors of customs at the internal ports, to whom applications for permits may be made by the shirpers, unless such surveyors at all be satisfied of eleloyal intent on grounds not publicly known.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" [The following letter was omitted from a

portion of our edition resterday. Ep.] WASHINGTON, July 6, 1862. The late terrific battles on the Peninsula, details of which are coming in rapidly, but not too rapidly for our expectant and impatient people, all of whom are interested in the fate of the gallant men who saved our great cause in the hour of its greatest trial-these an is everywhere pushing the enemy back | battles are now the universal and ever-present topic of conversation. Every new arrival is only another proof of the extraordinary endurance and courage of our soldiers. If I did not know the witnesses to be men of truth and integrity, I should set down most of their statements as the purest of romances. From the private soldier to the general officer the story is the same. Against an adversary whose force was nearly twice that of our own, who knew the country around him as "the seaman knows the sea;" who was stimulated by every motive of hatred, revenge, and desperation; who fought not only to save his own neck from the halter, but to secure the support of the sympathizing despotisms of the old world, and who, therefore, placed all his hopes upon the one great hazard of battle, we have made good our stand, and though fearfully damaged, are prepared for new trials, and ready for a new battle on the same field. Your numerous cordimly shadowed forth to the general vision. or division, has done; they will bring forth the the numerous conflicts with genial and generous pens, and enlist the applause of the respective audiences to which they address themever attempt to surround an enemy, selves. And thank Heaven that this is so! In other countries the best and bravest deeds your most promising plans will bring forth have been forgotten, because unrecorded. But both, and have had thrown upon their the army of the Union, if an army of heroes, is hands thousands of wounded men, their dealso an army of historians. It can write and moralization will become rapid and irresistifight. No act of injustice to a brave man who belonged to this army can go unpunished. The hands that have wielded the musket or the sword generally wield the pen; and there are thousands of avenues open by which to communicate their thoughts to the people. He who shall write of this contest for freedom can have have no more fruitful source from which to draw his facts than from the practical testimony of the men who took part in it.

Leaving the matter of individual or local vindication and history to the reliable custodians of the army and the cause, I turn to the general reflections suggested by this marvellons campaign. First of all, how grandly old Pennsylvania has done her work! I do not detract from any other State of the loyal section. They have all done their best in this fearful baptism of fire and of blood-this baptism of the new creation of a strong Government and a free people. In the West and the Southwest, the soldiers of the valley of the Mississippi made their brethren of New England, and New York, and the Middle States, envious of their great deeds. New England also displayed her indomitable valor at Bull Run. The monster contribution of Pennsylvania was concentrated in the Army of the Potomac, and for long months had no opportunity to display its valor. Our sons and brothers had shown their blood in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisians, but it was left for the FIVE DAYS ON THE PENINSULA to try and prove their metal. That field, at once the bloodiest and most glorious of the war, called out their greatest qualities. Who shall tell the whole tale of the Pennsylvania Reserves? Did

thousand men, but three thousand are killed, wounded, or captured! "When can their glory fade?

they not aid to save the trembling fortunes of

the hour? Did not the volunteers in that

eaders and their friends? Of nearly ten

O, the wild charge they made All the world wondered." In truth, the battles of the Peninsula were hattles in which Pennsylvania reaped a fine crop of fame. The autumn, so compensating ing grain of Virginia ungathered and unhoused; but dear old Pennsylvania gathered a harvest of glory from these broad acres. Black died at the head of his regiment. Our beloved Biddle, that gallant aid of McCall, who saw the Reserves in their glory eight months | petty officers, and others employed in the naval ago, in all their pride and strength, perished in the bitter and bloody conflict. McC ill himself, gentleman and soldier, is a prisoner of the rebel toeman. John F. Reynolds, of Lanwe continue to publish the fullest and most re- caster, a young general, is lost possibly to liable lists of the sick and wounded soldiers of the friends and to country. His appearance in the great fight of Monday last inspired his men with new courage as as rode along his lines inspiring his soldiers. The erect and handsome Gosline is gone to his long home. General Meade is stretched on his bed at his motherin-law's, in Philadelphia, after a career of honor and renown—the severe disciplinarian, the practised warrior, and the soldier's friend. It was a Pennsylvanian, Heintzelman, of Lancaster, who flamed like an avenging angel before the infuriated columns of the rebels. It was a Pennsylvanian, Franklin, of York, who won such bloody laurels in the conflict of Tuesday. It was a Pennsylvanian, George B. McClellan, who ruled over and directed this series of conflicts with Treason. All our regiments behaved nobly. Colonels H. G. Sickles. Joshua T. Owen, T. G. Morebead, J. F. Ballier, W. F. Small, Neill, Wistar, Williams. and the rest, performed prodigies of valor, and deserve, as they will receive, the thanks of their grateful countrymen.

Great old State! She is not only honored in the work of her own regiments in this illuswon new laurels by routing the enemy on the trious campaign, but in the courage of her sons whom she has contributed to the regi-

ments of other States. A wounded officer, who reached Harrison's bar, fronting the James river, where General McClellan had gathered his army, on Tuesday last, describes the scene and his own sensations with much pathos and power. Along a plateau of six miles he saw the finest army in the world after the greatest battles of the world, and for the grandest issue. He arrived in time to see the early morning sun lighting up the scene. It must have been a transcendant spectacle. The troops, gathered in regiment, despondency, no doubt, no fear. They were counting over their living, and were remembering their dead only to avenge them. He offered an involuntary prayer to God that he had been able to witness such a panorama. Another witness states that he happened to

be present, when a plain, young man, not yet thirty five, appeared among the wounded who were waiting for transports after the five days' battle. He saw them crawling out to gaze upon him; he saw the tears with which they welcomed him; he heard the words in which to hear that the gunboats in the James river are they praised him; and he listened to this young man's reply :- "Soldiers," he said, "you have trusted me, and we have won. You will come back to see us triumphant." The agent who brought order out of chaos in the first, and who received the enthusiasm of the wounded soldiers in the other case, was

GEORGE B. McClellan, a Pennsylvanian, born in Philadelphia, the son of a New England ather and a Quaker mother. The blood of two races has produced a hero who may live to save all the children of men from slavery. Who will say, after this ennobling retrospect, that old Pennsylvania will not be among the first to contribute to the new levy? She has filled her own regiments, and with characteristic liberality, helped other States to eke out their own. Thus it is that no victory can be won in which the children of our great State do not die for the flag, or live to see it people at the coming Harrisburg Convention. victorious. I predict that the new levy will

OCCASIONAL.

Washington, July 7, 1862. dially sustained by the loval meanle of the may be found in the fact that he reposes entire trust in his civil and military agents, and that in the midst of perplexities and contentions as to their respective merits, he gives to each and all a fair and impartial trial. Proceeding upon the belief that they intend to do their best for their country, he neither participates in the disputes that arise between them nor allows himself to question their patriotism. When General Fremont was attacked for his Western campaign, the President refused to consent to his overthrow, but calling him into a new field, he presented him a new opportunity for vindication. His generous support of McClellan has been

to the Secretary of War, the President displays the same manly and magnanimous spirit. No one can know general officer of the army of the Potomac was in so well as he the embarrassments of all those prominent in the Administration of the Government in this crisis, and in the management of our armies and navies. Mistakes are not only incidental to their labors, but inevitable. They have to deal with enor mous and novel complications. They must assume dangerous responsibilities, acting frequently with necessary promplitude, to prevent sudden disaster. Let us emulate the noble example of the Chief Magistrate, and be. fore allowing ourselves to indulge in hasty censure of our public servants, civil and military, let us weigh well the grave and exacting duties they are called upon to discharge, and the beavy burdens they are compelled to of the battle. carry. There is no member of Mr Lincoln's Proposed Amendments to the Tariff Bill Cabinet who does not give his whole time and talents to his country, and I believe there is mended, among other amendments to the tariff bill, not one of our military chiefs who does not the following: occupy himself, conscientiously and constantly, in carrying out the mission confided to him. Theirs is indeed a toilsome and too often a thankless position. Risking their own lives, they must succeed, in order to entitle

themselves to the gratitude of their country. Defeat is in most cases their disgrace, and I have been suprised more than once at the equanimity with which they bear harsh respondents will fill, out the picture now only and undeserved criticisms. Fortunate is it for our cause that they have in Mr. Lincoln a They will tell you what this regiment, brigade, friend who understands their difficulties, and can make every allowance for their errors. principal actors in this great drama; describe The dilemma of the rebdls in and near Rich mond is more lamentable than ever it was. Their five days' fight was for the double purpose of repelling the Union army and of procuring food for their own; and now, that they have been disappointed in ble. McClellan, on the other hand, has emerged from this dreadful and protracted struggle with a splendid army, an army of veterans, who, to use his own language, in his great order, dated on the 4th of July, " have

BURNSIDE MARCHING ON!

foes in the capital of their treason.

His Entire Corps Marching Inland

reached this new base complete in organiza-

tion and unimpaired in spirit." While he is

daily reinforced the rebels are daily weakened,

and I look forward to the hour when, instead

of occupying a defensive, he may assume an

aggressive attitude, and crush and capture his

OCCASIONAL.

Special Despatch to The Press J Newbern, N. C., July 2, VIA BALTIMORE, July 7. Burnside's entire corps d'armée is in motion ound inland somewhere, probably to co-operate with McClellan. Your readers will be surprised to hear that three divisions are nowin motion from this place, and more to come. You will hear good news from Burnside, Parke, Foster, and Rend very soon. The troops are overjoyed to think that they are about to follow our gallant Burnside into a victorious field once more.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, July 7. The Latest from the Army of the Potomac There is nothing new from the army of the Po

We are assured by General McCLELLAN of the excellent spirits of the men. All was quiet up to 8 A. M. to day. mighty division fulfil the expectations of their The New Pension Law for the Present War-The Pay per Month to Disabled

Officers and Privates.

Both Houses of Congress have just agreed on the following pensions for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, employed in the military service, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, ince the 4th of March, 1861: Lieutenant colone', and a'l-officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five do ars per month; captain, twenty del ars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen do ars per month; second ieutenant, fitteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, eight dollars per month. The per sion for total disability for officers, warrant or service of the United States, shalbe as follows-viz: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with com-mander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dol ars per month; ileutenant surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistan surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaptain twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captains' and paymasters' clerk, second and third assistant engineer, masters' mate, and all warrant efficers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named employed in the naval service, eight

dollars per month. Provision is made in case of death for the widow or children to receive the pension. The New Treasury-Note Bill as a Law-Thirty-five Millions of Small Notes. The conference committees of the two Houses on he disagreeing votes on the new treasury note-bill have agreed on a bill, which has already been adopted by the Senate.

The first section provides for the issue of \$150,-000 000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, and of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient, provided that no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than thirty five millions shall be of lower denominations than five dollars. The remainder of the section provides for the conversion of the notes into what is known as 'five twenty" bonds, bearing six per cent in terest. The House originally proposed to issue

fifty millions of small notes. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to en grave and print the notes in the Treasury Depart ment, if he should deem it expedient. It is provided in the third section that of the amounts of United States notes authorized by this act not less than fifty millions of dollars shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt pay ment of such deposits when demanded, and shall be issued and used only when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the same, or any

part thereof, may be needed for that purpose. Congress Establishes Arsenals at Columbus, Rock Island, and Indianapolis. The following bill for the establishment of certain national arsenals, has passed both Houses—the House of Representatives to-day:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-

presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and here by is, established a national arsenal at Columbus in the State of Ohio, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of Suc 2 And he at further enacted. That for the

purpose of carrying this act into effect, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for each arsenal named in the preceding section be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the reasury not otherwise appropriated. Safety of Colonel J. H. Simpson, of the Information has been received here that Colonel H Stypson of the 4th New Jersey Regiment

who was reported to have been killed in the battle of June 27th, is safe, but a prisoner, in company with his staff, at Richmond. Beauregard Reported to be in Disgrace The Lynchburg (Va) Republican of the 30th ultimo says: "It was currently reported here on Saturday that BEAUREGARD has been suspended from his command of the army of the West. The cause is not known. If the report be true, it will raise a storm about the head of the President which he will find it difficult to allay. We sincerely trust there is no foundation for the rumor.

West Virginia. The Senate had a test vote to day, on the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a new State into the Union, and refused to consider it, by one negative vote. It is hardly probable that the question will be again considered at the present stage of this

A gentleman who arrived here this morning from Fredericksburg reports that the rebels were so teribly cut up in the great battles on the Peninsula that they almost despair of defending Richmond. Army of the Potomac.

The bulletins issued from the War Department o-day give great satisfaction. They show that General McClellan has taken up a secure position on the banks of the James river, where a fleet of seventeen gunboats is ready to co-operate in future. movements of his army, and that the new base of operations is the best that could have been chosen. Senator Dixon to Raise a Regiment. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, leaves Washing on this afternoon for home, to raise a regiment of

The James River Flotilla. The vessels in the James river have been temporarily detached from the North-Atlantic blockading squadron, and placed in charge of Captain CHARLES WILKES. The squadron is to be called crowned with the most glorious results; and the James River Flotilla. Captain Wilkes left S. P. OHASE.
Secretary of the Transury.
Wal. B. Thomas, Eq., Collector, etc., Philadelphia, Pa.
now, when an effort is made to do injustice | for his station this afternoon.

The Great Battles on the Peniusula-Es-The Star of this evening says: A distinguished WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

Washington this morning on his way to visit his Female Industrial Schools. family north of this city. His opportunities for learning the extent of the damage received by the petition of Thomas W. Brailwood for an appropriation of public lands for the benefit of industrial schools for enemy in the recent seven days' battles were, from he nature of his position in the service, perhaps Tariff Act. better than of any other Union officer. He esti-Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the tariff bill with mates their loss in killed and wounded, and otherwise rendered hors de combat, at the immense

The Army of the Potomac.

Mr. CHANDLER (Re), of Michigan, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish the Senate with copies of all orders of the Executive to Gen. McCivillan relative to the advance of the expodence between the said general and the Executive from the date of the order of the 22d February to advance on Manassas up to the 1st of May; bkewiee the numerical force of the army of the Potomac, as shown by the rolls, in November, 1861, and in January, February, and March, 1862, and the number of troops Gen. McCivilson took to Fostress Moarce, the number at Fostress Moarce, and the reinforcements sent up to January, 1862. Land over.

We stern Virginia.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, moved to take up ess was quite half their whole army in and about Richmond. They refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McCLELLAN carrying inquiries relative to the fate of Union officers and others believed to be wounded and prisoners in their hands—thus evincing a great disinclination to permit General McClellan to obtain any inkling, however oboure, of their real condition since the termination The Senate Committee on Finance have recom-

Treasury Notes. On all sugar above No. 12, and not above No. 15,

On motion of Mr. FE3SENDEN (Rep.), a committee of conference was appointed on the bill authorizing addi-tional treasury notes. Dutch standard in color, 2? cents per pound, and on all above No. 15, not store dried, and not above Pay of the Army. No 20, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound. They leave the additional duty on brandy, first proc at 25 cents per gallon, but change the additional duty from 25 cents to 50 cents, or other spirits manu-Slaves in the District. factured or distilled from grain or other materials

than No. 20, and not thinner than 25, wire gauge. \$4 per half ton; thinner than No. 25, wire gauge, \$5 per ton. On zine, spelter, and tentenegue, unmanufac tured, in blocks or pigs, and additional fifteen cents per 100 pounds. On the same, in sheets, one-

On all delaines, not exceeding in value 25 cents per square yard, three cents additional duty per square yard. Liverpool and other thread cotton, 10 per cent. d valorem additional. The committee propose a new section putting

On sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than

No. 20, wire gauge, \$3 additional per ton; thinner

for first proof.

fourth of one cent per pound.

the internal revenue bill into operation on the 21st of July instead of the 1st of August, with the exception of the stamp duty, which goes into effect on the 1st of September; but instruments unstamped are not to be made void till the 1st of January. The Return of the French Princes.

The Washington Intelligencer contains the fol-

It is known to our readers that the Prince de JOINVILLE, the Duke de CHARTRES, and the Comte de Paris, of whom the two last named were lately onnected with the staff of General McClellan, nave withdrawn from the scene of the pending military operations in Virginia, and are about to embark for Europe.

As the announcement of this fact has been accompanied in certain quarters with "explana-tions" of the most suppositious character, it may be proper to state, as we are able to do in the most positive terms, that this return to Europe of these distinguished guests, who have until lately formed a part of Gen. McCLELLAN's military family, is in pursuance of a purpose formed several weeks ago, and postponed at much inconvenience, only from their anxiety to "assist" at the impending battles pefore Richmond. All representations which allege but they have withdrawn from the United States: contrary to their original intentions, under apprehensions of a foreign intervention, or, as others have feigned, in disgust at the imputed "inefficiency? of Gen. McClellan, are wholly without foundation. On their return to this city from the army of Gen. McClellan they expressed, in the warmest terms, their admiration of that officer's military conduct, and of the heroic bearing of his devoted troops. They found nothing to deplore in the campaign on the Peninsula except that General McClellan should have been left without reinforcements, which were seen to be necessary in view of the forces massed against him from all parts of the South.

Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Cowan said we had solemnly decided that we could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to rescue and restore. There was not conduct, and of the before and restore. There was no constitutional authority to could not make a war of conquest, but only to restore. There was not content and restore. There was not conduct, said the same piency" of Gen. McCLELLAN, are wholly without

The House passed the Senate bill to-day to carry.

Mr. GARLILE moved to postpone the bill indefiniteinto operation the late treaty made with Great

ly. He spoke at some length in favor of its postpone-Britain for suppressing the slave trade. By this hill as it is a law, the President is req nominate a judge, and also an arbitrator, on the part of the United States, to reside at New York city, and also a judge and arbitrator for Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope. The salaries of the Leone and Cape of Good Hope. The salaries of the judges at New York and the two latter places is fixed at \$2,500. The arbitrator at New York is to receive \$1,000, and those at the other two places \$2,000 the rights. In any other way, we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust o nancipation down the shrouts of the South in the same light at tempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make the Southerners our friends.

rals Heintzelman, Sumper, Keys, and Fitz John Porter, to be brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army, and Major Generals of Volunteers, for their gallant conduct in the field. General Andrew Porter. We learn that Brigadier General ANDREW POR-

TER, Provost Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, has arrived in Washington with despatches from Major General McCLELLAN. He represents the army as safe in its new position, and in fine spirits. Doing Well. Captain DEVEREAUX, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth, was removed this morning to the house of

Assistant Postmaster McLellan, where a ball was extracted from his lungs. He will recover. Three hundred and forty-five rebel prisoners were to day removed from the Old Capitol prison, in this city, to Fort Delaware.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana. The following is a copy of a letter recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways

and Means: am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Loui. siana last year was five hundred thousand hogsheads, of eleven hundred pounds each. This is said to be fifty thousand hogsheads more than the

crop of any previous year. taken by our troops, say eighty thousand hogsheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remain on the plantations, say two hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads, equivalent in all to (say) one hundred and fifty thousand tons. It is thought by gentlemen conversant with this trade, that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country, until the new crop will be ready for market next fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun. These facts suggest the expediency of such in-

ternal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import duties on foreign. The importance of this subject, and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention c the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Con-

gress. With great respect, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. THADDEUSSTEVENS, Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

From New Mexico. KANSAS CITY, July 5 .- The first coach of the Santa Fe mail has arrived here; with dates to the 22d uit. 22d u.t. It is reported that the Texans have sent commissioners to Chihuahua, to obtain permission from the Mexicans to pass through that State to Texas.

It was refused. This will, doubtless, delay the Texans in Arizona longer than they would otherwise have stuid. The 1st Regiment of New Mexican vo unteers has been reorganized. More Good News from McClellan. FORTRESS MONROE, July 5 - Fresh troops ar-

rived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening. Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning. laden with artillerymen, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river. A skirmish took place yesterday morning, near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 rebel prisoners, and three

small batteries, and our cavalry followed them up till they passed beyond White Oak. For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and batteries almost without resistance. The Operations at Vicksburg. CHICAGO, July 7 .- A special despatch from

Memphis, dated the 6th, states that the ram Lion. ess, has arrived with advices from the fleet above Vicksburg to the 2d instant. The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburg is nearly completed. Negro workmen have been collected from the various plantations in the vicinity. In all cases, Government receipts were given for them. Several thousand were engaged on the work. It is supposed that when the ditch is finished the river would cut a wide channel during high water, and forever leave Vicksburg an inland

The hombardment is kept up at regular inter-

vals from both fleets, Commodore Davis having arrived when the Lioness left. The rebel bat-New Arsenals.

On motion of Mr. PORTER (Rep.) of Indiana, the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Senate bill for the establishment of arsenals at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms, &c., appropriating for each a hundred thousand dollars. It was passed. teries were still replying occasionally. It was be-lieved that the robel works would be stormed on the 4th, and there is every reason to believe that the city has already fallen.

The city is said to be not so badly damaged as was at first stated. All the non-combatants were previously removed. The rebel force is said to be 16,000. A story had reached the fleet that several hundred of the rebels had been killed by the explaining of shells.

plosion of shells.

[This despatch only gives news from the fleet to the 2d inst. The despatch from New Madrid announcing the capture of Vioksburg was dated July 7th. Although as yet unconfirmed, it does not appear to be improbable. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c .-Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, by auction, a large assortment of superior household furniture, Reichenbach plano forte, plated ware, China, &c. Sale of elegant furniture, piano, &c., No. 123 North Nineteenth street, on Wednesday.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

SENATE. Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented the

The Army of the Potomac. number of 75.000 men, or, in other words, that their

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, moved to take v

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the cmodities on the bull regulating the pay and emoluments f officers of the army, made a report which was agreed

On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), the bill supplementary to the act for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia was taken in and passed.

Pensions.

Pensions.

On motion of Mr. FOSTEB (Rep.), of Connecticut, the general pension bill was taken up, and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, m went it take up the resolution relative to a quorum. Rejected.

Provisional Governments.

The bill to provide Provisional Governments, in certain cases, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNEB: (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill with reference to the legislative powers conterred, where it *sys "there shall be no interference with the laws and institutions." He cited several laws of the State of North Carolina, against the education of slaves, &c., as laws which ought not in any way to be sabctioned or enforced by the General Government.

Mr. TEN EVOK (Rep.), of New Joresy, could see no necessity for the passage of the bill at all. It will only interfere with the States, and recognize the doctrine of Secession. These States were as much States as they ever were; and this thing of the government of these States to mere Territories.

Mr. TEMBULL (Rep.) was in favor of Mr. Sumner's amendment. After what he had seen of the laws of some of these States, and how persons sent there had undertaken to enforce them, he was in favor of Ilmiting the bill, so as not to enforce such obnoxious laws.

Mr. POWELL (bem.) of Kentucky, denounced the bill as unconstitutional, reducing the States to provinces, and the government of the sovereinty.

Mr. POWELL (Dom.), of Kentucky, denounced the bill as unconstitutional, reducing the States to provinces, and tending to distusion, by destroying the sovereignty of States and violating the constitutional provision, which guaranties a republican form of government to every State.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, claimed force for the bill under this very provision of the Constitution Certain States refuse to be governed by the Constitution and it becomes necessary to provide a temporary go ernment until they return to their allegiance.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, contended that the theory of the war was to rescue the loyal people of the South, and to restore the governments of the loyal people in those States. The Revolution had settled the right of the people to govern themselves, and we have no right to make a government for the people of North Caright to make a government for one people of North Carolina. The question was not whether these laws were abborrent, but were they laws of North Carolina. If so, all we have to do is to restore them, as agreed upon by the people of that State To do otherwise would be to destroy the whole theory of war, and destroy the effects of the Revolution.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs, Caroline, Barris, and Cowan.

ile, Harris, and Cowan.
Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, said he unair. WILKLINSUN (Rep.), of Minnesota, said he understood the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan, to hold the opinion that if all the inhabitants of the Southern States should determine that they would not be governed by the United States, then we could not foresthem to remain. But would the Government of the United States be justified to allow any set of people to establish an hostile and independent Government within its borders?

Mr. COWAN said we had solemuly decided that we could not make a war of conquest but only to reason

ment.
Mr. WILKINSON said he was opposed to the postpotential of the question. He contended that it was the duty of the Government to currors the laws within, all constitutional limits, and, that the doctrines urged by the Sanators from Penns Ivania and Virginia were simply doctrines of Secession.

Mr. COWAN responded that the only way in which Rorth. He wanted to make the Southerners our friends, thorized to appoint a clerk, but the marshal of the Southern district is to serve the usual processes.

Honors to Heintzelman, Sumner, Keys, and Porter.

The President has nominated to the Senate General Royal Band and Porter.

The President has nominated to the Senate General Royal Band Royal Royal Band Royal Royal

against us. Where is now the Great Army? And shall we go on lighting as if we were an Abelition party fighting against a preslavery party?

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said the Senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know where the army was or who placed them there? The army of the Potonac, when it marched on to Manassan numbered 230,000 men, and the enemy less than 30,000. They marched on Minussas and found thirty-two wooden guns and eleven hundred dead horses. That army could have marched to Biodmond in thirty days and not lost a thousand men; and there was no impediment to its marching to Charleston or New Orleans. But the Senator from Pennsylvania wants to know who placed the army where they are? The press, politicians, and truitors of the country declare that E. M. Stanton curthern there. But Mr. Stanton back on this go do with nutting the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy. This is a matter of gross criminality, which should consign the criminal to eternal detestation and cendemnation. The country demands a sacrifice for this crime, and the press of the country demands the sacrifice of Stanton, who was a mere clerk to obey the orders of the President. He (Mr. Chandler) had introduced a recolution which, if answerel, would show the true criminal. The criminality was reduced so as to be between two rersons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing this great army of the Potomac, ard the criminal is either. Abraham Lincoln or George B. McGlellan. There is no third man at all. The criminish, in his judgment, should not only, be derived of office, but auffer the extreme penalty of the

and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1862—Sir: I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was five hundred thousand hogsheads of eleven hundred pounds each. This is said to be fifty thousand hogsheads more than the crop of any previous year.

Of this crop there were in New Orleans, when the contraction of t

of centre would nave sent her reuses sack into knohmond defeated. He is all an extract from the Detroit Free Press read, charging the blame on Stanton, Wade, Chandler, &c. This, he said, he a paper which was obliged to show the Union flag by a mob. He claimed that the Michigan soldiers had been in every fight, yet no notice had been taken of them by the Commander in-chief.

Mr. Lane (Rep.), of Kaussa, thought this was no time for criminations. The speech of the Senator from Pennaylvania, and the meeting held lately at New York, would do more to mass the enemy than all the legislation in Congress. Some men in the country had asked and project that loyal black men might be taken into the service. If this had been done, he believed the war might have been closed in nicety days, and the fitty thousand men lost by Halleck, in the marshes before Corinth, in building fortifications. &c., been saved. He had been the war will ug in the service of the nation, till this war was over, and then he would be willing to go with the Secretarr of War, whom he believed to be the soul and bulwark of the nation, till this war was over, and then he would be willing to go with the Sentar from Michigan into an investigation of who was to blame. he would be willing to go with the Senator from Michigan into an investigation of who was to blame. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

and provide for the necessary maintenance of our troops, leaving for the future the determination of questions about which they were now divided, until the rebellion shall be crushed out.
Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, interrupting, wished to know whether the gentleman was privileged to lecture

to know whether the gentleman was privileged to lecture Congress.

Air. DIVEN denied that he had any such intention. He expressed the hope that Congress, would pass the bill he had introduced, proposing the muster of slaves into the rervice for entrenching, siege service, also guarantying them their freedom. About tan thousand such persons are now maintained at the expense of the Government. If such class shall not be employed they will become discretely, and no one can fell what excess they may perpetrate, Congress had better adjourn and go home, and members either lead or follow their constituents to the field.

Mr. Div. n's request was granted.

Conduct of General Banks. Conduct of General Banks.

Leavenworin, and also sai the lacts connected with the prefent situation of the Military Reservation of Fort Snellbe, with power to send or persons and papers.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, submitted a communication from the Secretary of War, saking for such investigations. igations. New Arsenals.

The Slave Trade. The Slave Trade.

Mr. GOOOH (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. It authorizes the appointment, by the President, of a judge and arbitrator at New York; also, at Sierra Leone and at Jape of Good Hope. Passed.

Statem Trust Rouds.

Stolen Trust Bonds. Mr. HDWARDS (Bep.); of New Hampshire, pro-sented a bill, which was passod, directing credits to be given on the proper books to the savoral Indian tribes, for the amount of trust bonus abstracted from the Lute. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the the Union.

means, to put down the rebellion, and in this he had been consistent. He had voted for all supplies in men and money. But now he found himself arraigned by certain gaullemen as disloyal and sympathizing with the Secondinists and rebels. This was implied in the seach of his colleague (Mr. Edgeston), which was remarkable for nothing but abuse of men of purer patriousm than himself. Such charges against him were imputently and basely false. Mr. Morris then nefended the Democracy, and his own political conduct in connection with that party.

false. Mr. Morris then defended the Democracy, and his own political conduct in connection with that party. Mr. VAN HORN (Rep.), of New York, spoke of the vast importance of the construction of the ship can all sround Ningara Falls. All the politions and papers on the subject had been referred to the Select Committee. of which he was chairman,
Mr. BICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, briefly vin dicated the inte issued address of the Democratic party. The decunctation of rebels would not put au end to the war. This must be done by armed men and victory, plucked from the battle field with the cannon and bayoet. The address was the opinion of others, and for i he was responsible. The committee then rose and the

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE

THE EXCITEMENT REGARDING AMERICAN AFFAIRS INCREASING.

St. Jones, July 7.—The royal mail steamer Europa passed (ff Cape Race at midnight on the 6th.
She left Liversool on the 28th, via Southampton on the She left Liver; ool on the 28th, via Southampton on the 28th, and brings two days later advices.

The news from America, brought by the Persia, caused increased excitement in England, and in the Liverpool cotton market prices had further advanced.

The London Times, in an editorial on the state of affairs in America, says the news shows that not much can be expected before fall; but it hopes that means will be devised by which the conflict may be ended.

The French Chambers have adjourned.

Bumors are current that the Emperor is reconsidering the principles of the Mexican expedition. The embarkation of troops to Mexico had been principally suspended.

the chip Armede Snow is ashore near Baszin. The ship Scoloo was totally destroyed by f The ship Scoloo was totally destroyed by fire near Horg Kong.
The London Times at last admits that the superior numbers and resources of the North must in the end prevail, but hopes that some means will be devised to brieg this unnatural conflict to a close.
The London Herold thinks it is time that some decided action was taken by France and England.
Hon. T. Bruce, the Governor of the Province of Waler, is dead. HON. T. Druce, the Valer is dead.

France is about to construct reduced models of the derrimac and Monitor in order to test their merits.

General Suders was shot at and slightly wounded in Warsaw. The perpetrator of the deed had not been disovered. The India and China mails are aboard the Europa, Their news is unimportant.

At Paris on Saturday the Bourse was firm at 681, 400

The Times editorially says: "The telegrams by the
Persia, if they come substantially from the National Covernment, do credit to its veracity, inasmuch as deyproclaim that any decisive advantage over the Confesserates must be pos-poned until great additions are in deto the Federal survey. rates must be post-poned until great administration act in the referral army.

"I he latest dates are to June 18th, which may be or nesidered the beginning of the summer heats. Although the probability is that both armies will keep the n d, yet there can be little doubt that the spirit of the c merging must languish until fall, when cool weather; and reinforcements on both sides will a low the struggle to be becaused. reinforcements on both sides will a low the struggle to be renewed.

"The last news represents what may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the spring campsign. Though the Federals have so many more men, and such a west army, and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the Confederates. Halleck and McCleilan utier the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the cry of the Confederate force, which, tunibeting one hundred and twenty thousand at Corinth, and being equal, if not superior, to the forces opposed to it, was yet obliged to retreat southward, and is new posted in decreased numbers at Granada.

"Kentuckians and Tennesseans might argue that since their own States have been abandoned, and failled under the yoke of the Federals, they had no in their interest in defending the conton States, to which they were bound by ties of allegiance, but the diminishing army must have been mainly caused by the difficulty of procuring food." The Times ands: "The superior numbers and resources of the North we look upon as certain in the end to prevail.

"But who can see the resolution evinced by the South." a to frevail. "But who can see the resolution evinced by the South, the immense army it puts in the field, and the tenselt; with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to dreach the territory of the Dnion with much more blood? It winds up by hoping some means may be devised for bringing this unnatural some means may be devised for oringing this undatural coefficit to a cites.

The Morning Herald, in an editorial, contends that the restoration of the Union would be a calamity, not only for Europe and England in particular, but for the North. It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secossion is favorable to England. this, had not international neutrality foroid it.

Even now, if there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, the Herald thioks it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England decided action should be taken by France and Rogland in behalf of justice and humanity, as well as for the protection of their half ruined manufactories and hungry-operatives. Such action must be taken at last, as impossible things cannot be long allowed to remain. It is not improbable that there will be any change in the aspect of American affairs that will bring us relief, and if we are to act after all, it will be saving needless milery act at none with gentleness and courtess. but with im-

to act at once with gentleness and courtesy, but with im-m. vable firmness in words.

Lord Chelmsford asked if Edwin James should be Lord Cheimsford asked if Edwin James should be allowed to retain his patent as Queen's counsel.

The Lord Chancellor said that Mr. James had given notice of an appeal to the judges from the decision of the Benches, but as he had taken no steps to carry it out, he (the Chancellor) had decreed that it was not desirable that he should longer enjoy any honor under the Crown. His patent would therefore be ordered to be cancelled.

The Hon. T. Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales, and a brother of Lord Elgin, died at Loudon on the 27th of June. Offers contracted at Constantinople, while travelling with the Prince.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, Jules Favro censured the expedition against Mexico, and demanded an explanation. After arguing against the French policy in the past, he said things has reached a point at which it was necessary that the resolutions taken should be explained.

He considered the sole course to take compatible with

stained.

He considered the sole course to take compatible with the interest and honor of the country, to treat with Mexico and withcraw. He depied that France had any deleat to avenge, ethogized the conduct of the troops and protested against the entertainment of any idea which would compromise France with the other Powers.

M. Bi hout, in response, defended the course of France.
He cen-ured negotiations from which it was impossible to obtain, a result. He stated the the Emperor was compelled to disayow the convention of Soledad as contrary to the honor of France, and explained that, notwithto the honor of France, and expansed that, notwith-standing a momentary disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms. Be encretically repelled the idea of treating with the Justez Government; saying that the honor of France was engaged, and she must average the lusuits offered. The Emperor would leave the people entirely free, when the French fing thests over the capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever Government they night choose.

for whatever Government they might choose.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger, it is thought reinforce-ments will not sail until the hot season is over. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says there is evidently hesitation on the sudject of Merico, and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconside-Commercial Intelligence.

[The regular weekly Cotton report was received by the [The regular weekly Cotton report was received by the Hibernia]

STATE OF TRADE—Prices at Manchester are still advancing, but the sales of Cloths and Yarns are small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs Richardson, Spence, & Co., Wekefie d, Nash, & Co. and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour firm, and the middlug descriptions rather better. American is quoted at 25s o30s. Wheat firm and unchanged; Red Western, 9s. 10d o210s. 10d.; Bed Southern, 10s. 11d. o21s. 3d. White Western, 11s. 3d o2 11s. 10d.; White Southern, 12s. o21s. 6d. Corn easier. Mixed, 23s. 6d.; Yellow, 23s. 9d.; White, 32s. o34s

PROVISIONS.—Bref oull and drooping; Pork heavy and tending to a decline; Bacon irregular; Lard steady at 40s. 42s; Tallow steady at 45s.

PROVISIONS.—Bref oull and drooping; Pork heavy and tending to a decline; Bacon irregular; Lard steady at 40s. 42s; Tallow steady at 45s.

PROVISIONS.—Bref oull and drooping; Pork heavy and tending to a decline; Bacon irregular; Lard steady and tending to a decline; Bacon irregular; Lord steady and unchanged; Coffee firm; Rice advancing; Linseed Oil firm at 40s 6d o4ts 3d.

LO-DON MaRKETS.—Bring's circular reports Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Iron dull Sugar quiet but steady. Tes firmes fire steady. Coffee butyons and od higher. Spirits Turpentine excited and 9d higher, sales at 85s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES easier, and holders are sales at 85s.
AMERICAN SECURITIES easier, and holders are pressing their stocks on the market; Illinois Central shares 46% \(\sigma 46\% \) discount; Erie shares 30% \(\sigma 30\%; \) U. S. fives 76 277; do. sixes 81 283 HAVRE, June 26.—Cotton.—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales; the market is active and excited, and the mid-

dling and lower qualities higher, closing quiet and easier New Orleans *tres ordinaire 2051*; do bas 198f. Stock London, June 27 —Consols for money 91 % @91 %. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7;-1862. Last night an accident occurred on the New Jersey tailrord, which resulted in the killing of one person, and Rounding six others. It appears that, as the 8.45 P. M. train from New Brunswick was approaching Newark on its regular time, and when turning a curve about one mile from the city, the engine struck a cow which was lying on the track, and the locomotive and the entire train was thrown off the track. So The wounded were speedily attended to, and removed to Newark, where they received medical aid. The track was but elightly damaged, and immediately put in order, and on the arrival of the owl train, the passengers were brought on to New York. The engine was one of the largest belonging to the company; named "J. B. Rensen," and is badly damaged. The engineer is one of the soldest and most careful in the employ of the company. The fellowing is a list of the names of the killed and wounded:

Mr. Div n's request was granted.

Conduct of General Banks.

The Bouse proceeded to the consideration of a preamble, heretofore introduced by Mr. Yoorhees, which latter was adopted at the time, setting forts, on the authority of the New Albauy Ledger, that a Union man of the Shenangoah valley declared that when General Banks retrested much complaint was occasioned among the solders by the fact that while white men, women, and children were compelled to walk the streets, negroes who accompanied the army were transported in way ms.

Mr. GOOUH (Rep.) of Massachusetts, asked the consent of the House to read an extract from a letter of General Banks on the vubject.

Mr. VOORBEES (Dem.), objected, unless he also was permitted to read a statement on the subject.

Mr. VOORBEES (Dem.), objected, unless he also was permitted to read a statement on the subject.

Mr. VOORBEES (Dem.), objected, unless he also was permitted to read a statement on the subject.

Mr. VASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to lay the preamble on the table. Carried—yeas 71, rays 42.

New Mexico.

On motion of Mr. WATTS, (delegate from New Mexico,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of neacertaining the amount of property captured from the people of New Maxico and the General Government in the latter Territory by authority of the State of Taxas, and providing for the committee on contracts of the committee on Government Contracts. Offered a re-outling, which was adopted, instructing the Government for lands, included in the Military Reservation of Frivate Land Claims.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois from the Committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois from the Committee on Government Contracts. Offered a re-outling from the Schemen of the Committee on Government Contracts. Offered a re-outling from Dr. Culper, to the effect that the Schemen of the Military Reservation of Frivate Land Claims.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois from the Committee on Gov Island. The remainder were taken to the Now England Rooms and the Park Barracks. Nearly all of them proceeded at once to their homes.

The steamship Champion arrived here to-day, from Aspinwall. She sailed on the 27th utt. Besides the moils and passengers, she brings 8641,455 in specie.

The military station at Governor's Island, which was for many year a previous to the war the rendezvous of regular troops exilisted in the Department of the East, has been recommended by the Government Commissioner of prisoners. Colonel Hoffman, as a rendezvous for captured Secsesionists, and there is a probability that the plan will be adopted. The estimated mumber of prisoners who could thus be previded for is five thousand. Dr. Chapin's church was densely crowded yesterday morning to listen to his parting address. He expressed Lis reductance to leave for Europe, and amounced that it was a necessity for him so to do. He sails for Harope next Saturday, in the freamer City of Baltimore, and expects to be absent about a year.

During the week ending July 6, the total number of deaths in this city was 333. Of these 141 were adults; 198 children; 188 majes and 151 females. As compared with last week this is a decrease of 22.

The number of coaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 97; of which 62 were children; 385 adults; males 42; females 55.

An editorial which appeared in the Tribune this morning; exposing certain trailorous operations of the Herald, is causing considerable excitement throughout the city. I am informed that a meeting of respectable buttess men is to be held at the Corn Exchange to morrow, to call the special attention of the Government to to language of the Herald in recent articles.

The state of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS (Dem.), of Obio, said he came here to morrow, to call the special attention of the Gov support the Administration, by every constitutional to the language of the Herald in recent articles.

rative. THE TRIBULATIONS OF A UNION EDITOR. We find in the Baltimore American of Thursday the ollowing narrative of the personal experiences of Mr.

We have had a great deal of experience lately in the military line. It is but a little time since we described to the readers of the American a night scene before Yorktown, where the "bombs" were "bursting in air," and our sleep was disturbed by the whistling of the one my's shells over the encompment. We also describe the entering of the rebel camp at Yorkto sn, the inferns Williamsburg. Then there was the Merrimac and Moniton imbrochio, the firing and falling back, the snelling of Sewell's Point, and the taking of Noriota by General Wool, which secured the prefix of "Major" to the title of the venerable here. More latitury we gave our readers a narrative of recent important doings before Ricomond and the evacuation of White House, with the movements of the grand flottilla of transports through the twintings and twistings and windings of the gentle Pamurky.

MR. FULTON UNDERTAKES A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We had scargely reached our back. We had scarcely reached our home, after a week's ourneyings on the tented fields and on the bedless and journey); go on the tented fields and on the bedless and foodless transports, and commenced speculationg on the enjoyment of a Sabbath of rest and quiet, when our good nature induced us to do as we had often done before—without compensation and but meagre thanks—communicate the news we had brought with us to the high functionaries of the land, who, we thought, in our simple usture, would be grateful and thankful to us for the free gift to them of the result of a whole week of labor, toil, and bodily deprivation. A telegram, covering a foolscap sheet, was despatched by the magnetic current. Hardly had it reached its destination before we yielded to a summus, although tired and weary and footsors, to take a

mons, although tired and weary and footsore, to take a seven hours' journey, bungry and dinnerless. Returning out of pocket considerably for incidentsl expenses, an empty stomach, and too much pressed for time to take more than a heaty lunch, we tolled on to the small hours of the might to finish our deferred labors. A TALE. Having done two very footish things during the day, we in the meantime perpetrated a third still more risicultus one, and "thereby hangs a tale." Knowing that the press of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston that the press of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston had nothing but vague and indefluite and exciting rumors from the field of battle before Bichmond, and that the people of those cities had thousands of sons, brothers, and husbands under the glorious banners of our country, we determined to do all we could to relieve their minds in relation to the sanguinary rumors. Our good nature again predominated, and in a strictly private despatch we proposed to the agent of the Associated Press in those clies that if the papers would all give the American credit for the report we would telegraph it to them, and in this heaty private despatch we inadvertently made mention of an interview with certain high dignitaries of the land.

MR. FULTON APPERSON

MR. FULTON ARRESTED. MR. FULTON ARRESTED.

Wos to the hour when this slip of the pen happened. The agent of the press in New York published the despatch entire, through a misapprehension as to its private character, and a few hours after doing so many good-natured things we were in the hands of Marshal Dodge, on our way to the historical grounds of Fort Mo-Henry—the grand rebel depet—and a prisoner, with the flag we love so dearly, and, have risked, something for, floating over us, and Federal beyonets barring our pussage to the joys of home and friends.

HIS FAMILY EXCLUDED FROM SERING HIM. A prisoner under that flag, in the upholding of which our only son is risking his life-blood on the Musissipple denied all converse with friend or foe-refused, the priviledge of even explaining our position or showing our innocence—doomed to solitary confinement—and last, nocence—doomed to solitary confinement—and last, though not less, to learn that a few hours after that a sorrowing wife and daughters, were at the gate of the fortress, the inexorable bayonet imposing their entrance—we felt as if great drops of blood were welling up that the state of it was desired to go to some far of re to our heart—as if we desired to go to some country and spend the balance of our days among the neathen or the Hottentot. MR. FULTON'S JUST REFLECTIONS.

MR. FULTON'S JUST REFLECTIONS.

We do not care to know who was the instigator of this most malicious outrage—we do not care to detest any man as we should the perpetrator of this unmanly and ungenerous act. Had we wilfully committed any offence calling for punishment we should have submitted to its infliction without a murmur; but oven the felon or convicted murderer is not depicd an occasional visit from his wife and children.

his wife and children.

INCIDENTS OF THE NIGHT.

We were very fortunate in having a kind and excellent friend in General Morris as our custorian, who, with Lieutenant Mollicard, also a personal triend, did all in their power, consistent with the strictness of the orders received, to blend with the performance of their duties the amenities, kind attentions, and civilities of lite. True, on the first night, through the neglect of orders on the part of one of the attendants, we spent the dresry bours in the corner of an unfinished room, with a bug of straw four feet long for a bed on the fluor, and a blanket, which part of the night we used, rolled up, as a pillow, and the balance as a covering. We thought it was what our kind trieds at Washington intended for our use, and we laid on it, or rolled off of it with sleep less eyes, without a nurmur.

Having accidentally left the door open, a bey of rats kept us company, and appeared disposed to share the straw with us. The General was astounded when he made his pleasant merming call, and his kind words cheered and used us forges these inconveniences of the night. Afterwards all passed pleasantly in 'this respect, and the matronly caterer of the wisnoers furnished us with excellent meals—not, however, at the expense of our persecutors. INCIDENTS OF THE NIGHT.

HR. FULTON AND THE GOVERNMENT. What rendered this arrest and the rigorous orders accompanying it more inexplicable to us was the fact that for fifteen menths part we have taken to e trouble, almost daily, to keep the departments advised by telegraph of ary important news that came into our possession. We have voluntarily rendered the Government more service than many of its salaried and titled official. But enough. We here drop the subject, and until we can learn to fawn and flatter, and submit quietly to personal indignitie we shall not again voluntarily seek intercourse with those who have thus shown their willingness

CLOSING PARAGRAPH. CLOSING PARAGRAPH.

To the many loyal citizens here, who were outspoken in their indignation at the outrage committed, and to those who in Washington promptly and generously interpered in our behalf, we tender our most earnest thanks. To the disloyal here, who were jubilant over our arrest, and thought it see "good a Joke," we have only to say that it has not siltered a conviction or feeling on our part, and that we come out of fort McHeary more firmly and intensely devoted to the Union cause than ever before.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. THE DEATH OF COL. GOSLINE CON-FIRMED .- Mr. Parke Spring, of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, who arrived in this city yes erday direct from the Army of the Potomac, condrms the death of Col Gosline, of the 95th Ponussivania Reg ment. He was present when he was buried, the body of the major of the 95th being placed by his side in the sam grave. The charge of the regiment accordingly devolves apon Lieut. Col. Town, a young but gallant officer, who is in every way suited for the responsible post which it now his melancholy duty to fill.

TRIAL OF A MURDER CASE.—Yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, John C. Molloy was put on trial charged with the murder of John Conley. This alleged murder took place on the evening of the 8th

Judge Allison arrived in court at half-past 11 o'clock, having just returned from a hasty visit to New York. The prisoner was arraigned by George H. Moore, cierk of the court, and in response thereto, said he would be tried by "God and his country," to which the clerk reof the court, and in response thereto, said he would be tried by. "Gud and his country," to which the elerk responded, "May God set d you a safe deliverance."

William B. Mann, Dilevict Attoriet, for Commonwealth; Lewis C. Oassidy, J. P. O'Noill, and Charles Buchwalter for the defence.

The panel of jurors was now called over. Each member thereof was subjected to the usual questions as to conscientious scrupies in relation to capital punishment, or the formation of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. The following-named jurors were selected to try the case:

Ichabed Former; Edward Cheesman, Henry Wilhelm, George Zummerman, John Holland. George M. Cran, Frederick Haines, John Brunett, William Kline. William K. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Mann stated that Mr. Bradford Dwight, a young senteman of the bar, had greatly assisted him in arranging the evidence of this case. He desired that Mr. Dwight should assist him in procecuting the same. The court having assented to the proposition, Mr. Mann said that Mr. Dwight will open the case to the jury.

On motion of Mr. Cassidy, all the witnesses were to this from the court-room, as that one should not be examined in the presence of the others. The courtroom was cleared of the witnesses, and Mr. Dwight in a calm and impressive manner, addressed the jury on the nature of the crime—that of marder in the first degree. After detailing the facts and circumstances of the sad affair, the witnesses were called.

Corocter Corrad was called, but he was not present.

Dr. S. P. Updegrove was also called, but he was not present.

present.
The court, therefore, adjourned until 8 o'clock.
Upon reassembling Coroner Courad and Dr. Updegrov
were examined. Two other witnesses were also hears A CALL FOR RECRUITS — The President has called for additional troops to put down this unholy rebellion against the Government. The Governor has nobly seconced the call, and the jourg men of the State are expected to respond to the summons with zeal and alacrity. Those who are able and fail to do so will be proper snajects of reproach, and can only excuse themselves by showing that they are hostile to the Government, or afraid to take up arms in its defence. Let not this be said of the young men of Philadelphia. Honor is more precious than life, and the demands of patriotism more sacred and imperative than those of bersonal convenience or profit. Rally, then, to defend the Union and its time-honored flag, and do so now.

Those who fiel disposed to join the gallant 26th Ponnsylvania Volunteers—one of the best regiments of Hooker's invincible division—will be received with a hearty welcome by Lieut. Hadley, at the recruiting office north. Third streef, below Callowbill. The undersigned will rejoin that regiment, sound or lame, next week, and will be glad to take, a bundred good and true men to fill up its ranks. He will be in attendance at the office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst., from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M., when he confidently expects to receive all the recruits now wanted to make his ranks full.

Colonel 26th Regt. Pa. Vols A CALL FOR RECRUITS -The Presi-

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the eavy thunder storm yesterday afternoon, a young man, smed Victor Edler, was instantly killed, by being struck nsmed Victor Edler, was instantly killed, by being struck by lightning, while standing or the steamboat landing at Wissahickon. The deceased resided at No. 137 North Teath street, and had just passed an examination for admission into the High School. Yesterday, in company with his sister, he went as far as Wissahickon. While the storm was raging, he stood with his head faaning against a large tree. The tree was struck with the lightning, which was so severe as to cut the hat and cost of the young man in two, leades killing him instantly on the spot. A portion of the coat was wedged tight in the tree. But few marks were visible on the body of the unclumber youth. Another fatal mishap occurred from the lightning, a a house in Leister street, above Thompson, occupied by Robert Brint. A scn of the latter, aged three years, was instantly killed, the lightning having struck the house. The coroner was notified to hold an injuest. ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- Yesterday

ARRIVAL OF THISONERS.—

HISONERS.—

BOTHING CONSIDERABLE EXCITE OF TWO STATES THE PARTY AND THE PASSAGE OF A GOZEN ESCEND PIESONER TO THE SUBJECT OF THE PASSAGE OF A GOZEN ESCEND PIESONER TO THE STATES AND THE PASSAGE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE PASSAGE OF THIS OF THE PASSAGE OF TH carceration, eno of them divested bimself of his coat and shoes, and leaving from a win-low to the pavement, made off, though where he expected to find shelter we are not informed. The guard on dutr gave chase and soon overtrok: the flying redel, who was safely locked up to await his removal to Fort Delaware. ATLANTIC CITY. - Hassler's Band

leaves to day for the above place, being engaged for the season at the United States Hotel. On every Saturday evening this band, under the direction of the Messre. Hassler, will give a concert, hop, or some other entertainment on a ropular plan, the particulars of which will always be made known in our amusement column. THE WILLIAM PENN HOSE COMPANY.

In our report of the celebration of the Fourth by this company, we stated that one of the streamers thrown to the breeze contained the motte—" For Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, Joseph Ferguson." This is a mistake, as Mr. F. states he is not a candidate for this Another New Counterfeit.—Imlay

Life in Fort McHenry-Mr. Fulton's Nar. The Enlistment of State Troops-Important General Order. HARRISBURG, July 7th .- The following important general order has just been issued :

GENERAL ORDER, No. 28. HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA, Y HARRISDURG, July 7th, 1862 In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania

It is ordered—
First. Troops will be accepted by squads or compalies as bereinsfier indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.
Second. Persons proprising to organize companies will
be accepted under the following provisions, and not otherwise—viz: To be commissioned a captain, the applicant
must have furnished forty or more men who have passed
the surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the
United States service. To be commissioned a first lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been
furnished, as above. To be commissioned a sesond iteutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been
furnished, as above. urpished, as above.

Third. Transportation to the Central Depot, Clamp Durtin, will be furpished on application in person, or by usil to Captain B. J. Dodge, U. S. A., Superintendent f the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Penusylvania. Ourtin, will be furnished on application in person, or by most to Captain B J. Dodge, U.S. A.; Specimendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, to whom report must be made.

Fourth. The actual and nucessary expanses for boarding and ledging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States diburring jofficer at this poet, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth. Squads will be organized into companies at Camp Curin as rapidly as possible; the companies formed into regiments, and field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field efficers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service.

By order of— Governor and commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

The War Department has issued the following orders:

The War Department has issued the following orders: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1862. Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every sodier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteer force for three years or during the war, may receive this first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to the Governors of States and mus-

tering officers. EDWIN M. STANTON, WAR DEPAIRMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2d, 1862
Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid to advance; to each tecruit for three years er during tre war, the sum of \$25, being one-fourth the amount of bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs, into the service of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. etary of War.

Each new recruit will thus receive one munth's pay in Each new recrust will thus receive one month's pay in advance immediately on his muster into the service of the United Stater, and joining a regiment already in the field, or, if enlisted for a new regiment, on the mustering of his company into the service of the United States Hach new recruit will also receive a bounty of \$25 in advance, to be paid in like manner as his one month's advance, pay.

All RUSSELL,

Adjutant General of Penosylvania.

Markets. BALTHORE, July 7.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls of Oblo extra. Wheat is quiet and lower; now white \$1 49@0.50. Corn dull; white 56@58c; yellow unchanged. Osts declined; Pennsylvania 38@39c. Whisky dull at 30@30%c. for Oblo. Provisions are dull.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PRILADELPHIA, July 7, 1832. There was much excitement to-day in gold, and the rate advanced to 10@10%. The most pressing demand for it came from the outside, and some parties who sold last week are buying to day. This must be the result of the check to operations before Richmond, Had McClellan marched into Richmond, instead of to the James river, coin would have fallen: but as he did not ide movement, these people are struck dumb with fear.

and they dare not rest until they get their hands upon the vellow metal. The exportations to Europe still coninue, but it is the opinion on the street that the high rate will soon check nervous John Bull in their dubious monetary career. The New York Herald of to-day, in summing up the transactions of the banks for the week, gives a favorable account of the specie line. It says: gives a invorable account of the specie line. It says:

"On last Monday the New York city banks showed a
specie average of \$30,832,626, being a decrease of \$213,319
from the week previous; a loans average of \$143,344,401,
being an increase of \$1,506.639; a ceposits average of
\$127,860,700, being an increase of \$1,195,286. Tomorrow the deposits will probably show no material
change; the loans will show an increase, in consequence
of the purchase of Government securities by some of the deration that the actual amount of coin owned by the banks is about five militions less than the amount they hanks is shoot five millions less than the amount they show in their weekly returns—special deposits being counted as part of the reserve. They, huve, however, far more gold than they want for the transaction of their husiness. A reserve of twenty millions would be ample, even without taking into consideration the fact that they are working on a paper basis. The problem of the pulicy of the hew York (it) banks, as of the banks of Philladelphia and Boston, will not be solved nutit the war is over. If the Government is successful in minimining the integrity of the Union and the stability of the nation, one bonks will have done wall by their investments.

our banks will have done well by their inv Business in old demands fell off to-day, although prices were firm at 4% buying, 5% selting. There was no fluctuation; a steady feeling characterized the markot, which closed with an upward tendency. Prices at the Stock Board held on firmly to Saturday's advance, some securities commanding better figures. United States coupon 6s, 1881, advanced %, but fell to Saturday's figure on closing bid. Bids for the seven-thirties advanced 1/4, but holders were stiff for a higher figure. Pennsylvania 5s were very active and firm at 85, no change : City 6s advanced 1, as did the old; Penns, Ivania Bailroad shares declined %; list mortgage bonds were steady at 102%, an advance of %; Susquehanna Canal 6: advanced to 34, the shares advanced %; North Pennsylvania Bailroad 6s advanced 1% on last bid; Sunbury and Erie 7s advanced to 95; Resding declined % at the close; Minehill was steady at 48; Schuylkill Navigation, common, advanced to 5%, the preferred a wanced %; Camden and Amboy advanced 3 on last sa'e; Catawissa preferred was active, and advanced to 11%, an advance of 1% over Inst sales, and 1% over last bid; the common brought 3%, but declined % at closing bid; Lehigh Navigation steady at 50, with 30 bid for surip. Passenger Bailways inactive; Second and Third brought 72%; Soruce and Pine 13%, % advance; 51 was bid for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Arch street; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 33 for Tenth and

most forgotten his business." Money easily attainable Joid demand Treasury notes..... Messrs. M. Schultz & Co. quote foreign exchange for the steamer Africa, from Boston, as follows:

brokers despairing ever the absence of "promises to

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT. WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. LOANS. | SPROIM. July 7. June 30. July 7. June 30. Philadelphia. \$4,076,000 \$4,104,000 \$850,000; \$892,000 North America. 4,347.377; 3,950,193 559,213 564,205 Farm & Mech. 5,342,061 5,336,311,111,235,111,407 (Comparcial 1,723,000)-1,712,000 253,000 218,000

 Farm & Mech.
 5.342,061
 5,336,3111,111,325
 1,10,407

 Commercial.
 1,723,000
 213,000
 228,000

 Mechunics.
 2,107,000
 2,043,000
 226,002
 219,225

 N. Liberties.
 1,954,000
 1,982,000
 309,000
 400,000

 Southwark.
 1,10,362
 1,152 141
 206,552
 203,908

 Kensington.
 947 973
 933,904
 135,120
 135,394

 Penn Township.
 961 893
 960,147
 173,846
 174,657

 Man & Mech.
 1,531,790
 1,530,110
 147,900
 146,185

 Ommierce.
 706,654
 746,515
 168,687
 168,674

 Girard.
 2 212,414
 2 416,263
 203,238
 300,879

 Tradesmen's.
 650,722
 680,023
 128,743
 173,815

 Consolidation.
 868,733
 887,338
 99 887
 100,634

 Commonwealth.
 252,016
 520,907
 644,000
 100,000
 99,000

 Tolon.
 725,000
 644,000
 100,000 BANKS.

33.206.661 32.911.578 5.545,007 5,573,999 DEPOSITS. | CIRCULATION. \$2,355,000 \$2,414,000 \$361,000 \$342,000 \$2,542,565 \$2,333,576 617,121 607,471 4,821,883 4,976,741 322,530 314,220 1,183,000 1,200,000 308,000 274,000 1,240,509 1,201,291 268,135 246,435 1,611,000 1,850,000 147,000 118,000 1,126,307 1,261,578 91,860 38,410 921,845 839,358 311,645 287,567 92,1345 839,358 311,645 287,567 92,1345 839,358 311,645 287,567 92,1345 839,368 174,331 126,300 15,579,358 174,331 1,573,226 1,596,646 145,135 120,900 799,390 889,090 270,153 252,876 Vestern..... Ian. & Mech... City.... Commonwealth. Corn Exchange. Total 24,367,782 24,410,423 4,749,220,4,420,057 Ralaucas 1. 3,687,409 18 2. 4,265,700 82 8. 3,150,985 86 5. 3,735,445 89 **\$18,346,859** 95 \$1.352,668 70

The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during the last

few months :

& Bickrell inform us that there is an altered five-dollar note now being circulated in this city, purporting to be the true issue of the Earmers and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, New Jerrey, vignette, bluckmith and two horses; on lower right, female seated, "5" above; on lower left, sailor seated on a barrel, "5" above. The transfer books of the Girard College Passenger Ballway will be closed to the 15th inst,