WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862. We can take no notice of anon; mous communica Waluntary co-respondence solicited from all parts

of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS - A CAPITAL NUMBER!-THE WAR PRESS for SATURDAY next I. now out, one day earlier than usual, in order that our large edition may be printed off in time to reach the majuly of our subscribers by Saturday. Its contents are varied and interesting, and single numbers of the paper can be had at our counter, put up in neat wrappers,

A LARGE AND SPIRITED ENGRAVING- Build-A TALE OF THE WAR-"The Tennessee Black ADDITIONAL PETAILS OF THE LATE BAT-TLES-Including accounts by our own correspondents, and extrao atrom the correspondence of other paners EDITORIALS ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF

LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL. CORRESPONDENCE-From the Army of the Potomac; the Army of Virginia; General Halleck's Division; ieral Burnside's Division; Camp of the Pennsylva-

mia Recerves; Memohis, &c.
WAR AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN NAMES OF SICK SOLDIERS IN THE HOS-

TELEGRAPHIO NEW 3, &c. SKE (CH-1 r. George B. McClellan. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS. &c. TERMS. SINGLE NUMBERS, FOUR CENTS.

LATE SOUTHERN ITEMS.

One cop", one year..... \$2 Five copies 8

Ten copies...... 12 THE WAR. The matter of recruiting for the new army levy is beginning to engross a share of public attention but not to the extent which its importance merits, or which true-hearted patriots could desire. There seems to be a withholding of support on the part of the public press. There is not that unity of effort among newspapers throughout the North which yielded such gratifying fruits a year ago. This is upwise, unpatriotic, and wrong It tends to produce the beleful impression that the journals which heretofore bad lent their whole influence to the Union cause have grown apathetic and selfish because of the governmental restriction upon the publication of war news. We do hope that the entire press of the country will stand forward as one men, supporting the Administration as warmly as they did in the troublous times of 1861. The enthusiasm among the people is rising gradually, and we see at least two suble outbursts of the sentiment now uppermost in every mind-the first in Indiana, the second in Buffalo, New York - and we may hope that the good old State of Pennsylvania, while she remains upon the surface calm and unostentatious in her zeal, is working quietly to do her share, or more than her there, towards strengthening the national arm, now that the time has come to strike the last blow to the slaveholders' rebellion. It would be well, perhaps, if the Governor had decided to recruit men in every section of the State, to have furnished them transportation to Harrisburg, and there to have had them formed into companies, allowing them to elect their officers: and when ten companies were full, to have ereered an election for field officers, nomina-

ble proven the best soldiers of the war. The no-

Daniel E. Sickles is composed of men gathered

from almost every State in the Union. They

cling together as brothers, and fight till the

his comrade in the performance of valorous deeds.

quarters of the S ate, or of the nation, local prejudices and petty jealausies are discarded, and the men stand shoulder to shoulder in the field, not as residents of this county or that, not as Pennsylvanians or Jerseymen, but simply as American citizens, fighting for the nation's honor, and for the THE advance of General McDowell's corps to Warrenton and beyond is but the shadow of a vast number of rapid and brilliant movements contemplated by Major General Pope towards the robot capital. An advance upon Richmond was at one time wholly impracticable, but now we find it an open road to the army of a man like Pope, and we confidently believe that he will march upon Richmond direct, even if he has to send his stores up

ment, and the military leaders. open navigation of the James river in consequence of the report which reaches us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that our mail-boat, the Juniata, was fired on night before last from a rebel field battery on shore, while passing down the river. Captain Hoskins, of the rebel army, commands the Confederates along the south bank of the James river, and has a force of nearly two thousand horse and foot, with a small light battery. This force is sufficient to harass our gunboats and transports for a while, but it will not be long before General Burnside will effectually dislodge this insignificant rebel banditti, in his advance upon Petersburg. ONE OR TWO ERRONEOUS ideas as to McClellan's movements before his retreat from the neighborhood of Richmond, and the vulnerability of the ments were to be made, but the very igno-

enemy now, hold almost universal sway among Philadelphians, and need immediate correction. Soldiers coming home from the Potomac are greated on all sides with inquiries about the present state even thought of digging a canal there, and if he had, and put his idea into execution, it would have been worse than useless labor. His left wing was never within six miles of Fort Darling, and all the country between was perfectly open to the enemy. Not a single Federal soldier ever was ency and trustful assurance, enthusiasm and there, and rebeldom rode up and down the Charles City road whenever inclination led in that direction. An armed reconnoissance, perhaps, once in two weeks, was the General's only communication with his gunboats. We trust no wounded soldier will be again worried about that canal.

THE meeting of the friends of the Administration. and of a vigorous presecution of the war, held at turmingled; regiments become divisions, Concert Hall last evening, was spirited, harmonious. and very respectable in point of numbers. The account of the proceedings, furnished by our phonographic reporters, will be found as interesting as it is accurate. The speakers selected were all influential gentlemen, well known to Philadelphia audiences, and the cordial manner in which their utterances were greeted must have been highly gratifying to the thousands of friends of the Admin-

istration assembled. A SPECIAL DESPATCH from Stone Inlet informs us that a rumor prevailed there to the effect that press, and by the general air of mystification General Stevens had reattacked the rebel battery on James' Island, bear Charleston. From a rebel so, from hour to hour, we listened to the source. we have a report that the Federal forces were attacked by the rebels and driven from the island to the gurboats.

A late Richmond paper states that BEYERLY ROBINSON, of the Virginia Cavalry, has been appointed brigadier general, and taken Ashby's command. Complaint is made of the inhuman treatment of rebel soldiers, by our own, on the Peninsula. Several Georgians, it is said, were found hung, and many bodies mutilated; but this is to feel the seconds crawl over us as if they known here to be untrue.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE, we have the satis- reaches of time? No; the public has done | gress has passed all of the appropriation bills factory intelligence that the army of the Potomac what every human creature does in like and other important measures, the manag has advanced seven miles, since the 4th instant, auxious circumstances; it has gone to the ment of the military campaign may be safely Lowards Richmond. A flag-of-truce boat had been sent up the York river to confer with the rebels concerning our sick and wounded, who fell into the enemy's hands recently. Important papers, maps, plans, etc., were found upon the rebel gunboat Teszer, when she was captured, and another rebel gunboat, the Young Merrimae, has been sunk by self communion, what we would not listen since by our gunboats in the James river. All of our sick and wounded, left at Savage's Station, are reported to have been removed to our hospital boats on the York river, and thus saved from cap-

ture; but this seems improbable. GOMMANDER CRAVEN furnishes to the Navy Department an interesting account of the recent operations of our fleet in the lower Mississippi. The

results attained are all that could be desired. THE Governor of Indiana has issued a proclamation calling out eleven regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery. The people are respending genious inventions of angry criticism, be convorite marshals of Napoleon. He seems to to the call in that State nobly.

In our local column will be found a full report

the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Ludlow, Jr., | ficers did not escape. But now the pet and and Allison, J. Evidence for the Commonwealth was being taken yesterday.

WE regret to annouece the death of one of the most useful men connected with the press of America-Mr. A. B. Hardy, for many years news editer of the Boston Journal. Mr. Hardy was a native of Worcester, and learned his trade, that of a printer, in the Spy effice in that city. From there he went to Barre, Massachusetts, where he remained for several months, and thence went to The Journal office to work as a compositor. Soon after the norming edition of The Journal was started he was offered and accepted the position of news edi-tor, which position he filled with rare ability and discrimination. He retained that post till his failing health obliged him to relinquish it.

By THE arrivals at New York of the steamers Champion and Peru we have some later news from South America Gen. A. E. Y. Lamar, one of the ready for mailing to friends in the country. In it will be old "Independence generals" of South America, died on the 24th of May, Gen. Roman had bee elected President of the Republic of Peru, the Government of which, with that of Ecuador, had agreed mutually to refer their difficulties to England for settlement. The Chilian Government proposes to settle the difficulties between Mexico and the European Powers by arbitration.

FROM Arizona we have some important and ineresting intelligence. On the 20th of May, Col. West took possession of Tucson, a small village in the eastern part of the Territory, without firing a shot. The stars and stripes have been planted on the Rio Grande ere this, never to be removed again. Colonel Carleton, of the California Brigade, issues an important general order instructing his subordinates to proceed forthwith to occupy the forts of the Territory, and changes the name of Fort Breckinridge to Fort Stanford, in honor of the present Governor of California. Altogether. the successor of Kit Carson is having a satisfactory

campaign away "out West." The Brazilian steam corvette Paraense has arrived at our navy yard from Fortress Monroe, where she lay at anchor for two months. Her officers have been circulating around our city constantly of late, and express admiration of its beauty whenever questioned upon the subject. MR. THURLOW WEED'S letter to the New York

Common Council explains the designs of our Go. vernment in sending eminent citizens to Europe to represent our intentions and power in crushing the rebellion, as well as it shows the immense benefits to the country which have resulted from the repreentations of such men as Mr. Wood, Archbishop Hugbes, Mr. Train, and others. THE news from Europe by the Great Eastern last night, is important. Lord Palmerston de cidedly disapproves of any mediation in American

affairs, and thinks it could produce no good results at present. AT LAST advices, Gen. McDowell's corps d'armée held Warrenton, Va., and is moving South. Gen. Pope and the army of Virginia will soon be heard

from not far from Richmond. The promotions of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, Porter, and Franklin have been recognized and confirmed by the Senate, and officially announced. This Napoleonic system of pro motion for gallant service has thus far operated as favorably in this country as in France.

From New York, we have a rumor to the effect that a new expeditionis fitting out for Farragut. We do not doubt it, but where will it attack? The Common Council of Buffalo is patriotic.

The members have adopted an ordinance appropristing eighty thousand dollars of the city funds to the raising of a regiment of volunteers for the war, giving the handsome sum of seventy-five dollars to each recruit, in addition to the Government bounty.

THE extracts from the Richmond Examiner which we give this morning are important and entertaining. . The rebels acknowledge a loss of at least fifteen thousand men killed, wounded, and missing," in the recent battles on the Chickahominy. "Open confession is good for the soul !" PREMIUM on gold has advanced to ten per cent., in consequence of a rumor that an export duty was tions therefor being made by the colonel. The to be levied on specie. Do the "money changers" advantage of this method of raising regiments is | intend only to intimidate the Government or injure obvious and decided. Troops collected from every | the people by this move? There is plenty of U. S. portion of a State indiscriminately have invaria- coin in the country, and yet the financial men vote for succor, but General Chear sprang have been hoarding it in the hope that the Government would be forced to issue small Treasury notes. ble division of General McCall was thus organized, and a more effective corps never trod the classic soil of Virginia. The heroic brigade of General

Congress Yesterday. SENATE -The confiscation bill being under consideration, Mr. Sherman's motion of agreement to the House bill was rejected, and a committee of conference was decided on. The tax bill was modilast man of them has fallen. Every one of them fied in several unimportant particulars, and reis a stury, self-tellight hero, and each vies with ported to the chamber from the committee, whose amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. HOUSE .- The report of the United States notebill conference committee was concurred in. The any comprehension. In collecting men from all | bill to suthorize the discharge of State prisoners upon bail, subject to certain restrictions, and empowercorpus, was passed. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of army officers, and for other purposes, passed. One of these purposes is the conferment of full citizenship on foreigners who have resided one year in the country and served

with bonor in the army. It is a lesson especially useful for a Republic to learn that the national heart beats not otherwise than beats the individual; a State i well called a "body politic," for the varieties, means, directions, and results of its activities are identical with those that control the functions of each human organization. To make only one application of this truth now, let us remark the condition of the North during the James river, and start his men forward with | the four or five days that have just wheeled ten days' cooked rations. "On to Richmond" is slowly over us. It is a dictate of the most no longer the cry of politicians and paper generals, | meagre experience that we are entirely unconscious of pleasure, and hence whole years of it may pass over us and seem but as days. We can take no note of time while it is filled with erjoyment, but the instant that our delight begins slightly to pall, Time's folds trail lazily over us-just heavy enough to let us know that they enclose us; and when satiation gives way to downright pain, we are thrown violently back upon ourselves, and moments seem eternities. The last few days have exhibited upon a grand scale this truth of the individual mind. It is only a week ago, by the astrone mical record, that the public began to feel uneasy about affairs on the Peninsula, yet what ages have intervened since then, if emotion be the measure? There was no definite cause for any alarm at that early period; all the news had been favorable, all the prospects were fair. It was only known that important moverance in regard to their meaning and their

> faces began to wear a serious aspect, as if their ears forebodingly heard-"Lamentings 1' the air; strange screams of death;

> chances of success made every breath anxious

and every look eager, and, somehow, men's

Of dire combustion and confused events, New hatch'd to the woeful time." The wires have been very busy since, but what fluctuations of hope and fear, desponddespair, have they caused! First came vaguest romors, and then succeeded sullen silence; then a spark of hope only- to be quenched by a cloud of doubt; reports graw more definite in themselves, more confused and contradictory of each other; it was a grand strategic movement now, which the next instant converted into a sham ful ratreat; corps d'armée were inextricably inwhile divisions dwindled to regiments; the right wing melted into the left, the left could not be found but where the right ought to be; the front was magically transformed into the centre, and the centre as megically deformed into the rear, and if any tangible results might have been gleaned from all this they were hopelessly destroyed

by the ambiguous utterances of the Government; by the unusual restraint put upon the that nebulously enveloped all things. And broken murmurs of the distant ebb and flow. and waited with feverish lips for the ripe time that should bring the full tide to our feet. It has come at last; the great billows have broken-alas, brackish with tears, bitter with blood; our senses and our souls are sickened. But all this while have we learned nothing Forced back upon ourselves, and constrained were centuries, have we wasted these vast | On the other hand, it is insisted that, as Conschool of misery, longing and fear, and has entrusted to the President and his constituacquired more genuine education in this week than it could have acquired in ten ordinary years. Our questionings have kept pace with our hopes and despairs, and we have learned. to when taught from without. We have gained new experiences in two directionsthe military and the political; and, let us hope, true as well as new. Whenever, previously to this, our armies have met reverses-slight or great—an overwhelming gust of criticism has burst from every mouth. Not only the generals in command have been handled un- is reminded of the descriptions of the dashing speringly, but those who could, by the re-

the pride of the nation has met a reverse, and what is the effect on public opinion? Partly, the old game is played over, yet feebly. The old, old cry of three to one has served its day; men know that very heavy reinforcements had been sent to the Army of the Potomac, and they are forced to new conclusions. Luckily to charitable ones, the confusion is so great that nothing is left us but charity; we are constrained to accept a military catholicity. We see that, notwithstanding all that genius and cunning and toil can do, disasters will come, and then involve no blame. We begin to remember the infinite contingencies of a battle-field, and how slight a cause—even some trifling accident-operating amid its din and carnage, may sway its issues. Perhaps Generals Ben-HAM and HUNTER were not such fools, after

upon us. As the pertinacity and desperation of the rebels become more apparent, as the threatenings of foreign intervention roll nearer and with distincter ominousness, as we begin to lock to our future financial condition, as we feel, in short, the momentous magnitude of the struggle, we begin to ask also if it may not have a momentous import. If so, has it not an equally momentous cause? and if we can find that, may it not prove to be the thread that shall guide us out of this labyrinth? It would seem that the means that got us into this difficulty would be the surest means of getting us out. There are three cries now going up in this land, and they pierce the dullest ear with the might of their voices. The first is the grouns from the Peninsula, where ten thousand maimed and mangled forms are bemosning the luck that saved their lives. The second is the hourse call to aims now sweeping through the North. The third-and we cannot help hearing it-is from the fer South - General HUNTER's words: They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic; displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action." Every man hears these three cries, and every man is mingling themconsciously or unconsciously. The North's reply to the wounded takes the practical shape of hospitals and all the kindliest offices of humanity. Its reply to the President's call is the roll of drum, the flutter of banner, the shrick of fife. But the reply to that Southern voice will come from the South itself, when it finds in its very midst a foe more implacable than the fiends, whom its outrages have forced to self-defence, a power whose rebellion will

MEXICO IS THE ROCK upon which NAPO-LEON'S "ship of State" may founder, unless she be remarkably well piloted. The expedition against Mexico, got up by NAPOLEON, looms prominently out as a decided failureso far. England and Spain backed out of it with simultaneous alacrity, leaving France to combat, in a strange country, with the difficulties arising out of an inferior force, a bud climate, and a patriotic people, maddened by invasion. It has been determined that the French in Mexico shall be reinforced, and that the defeat at Peubla shall be atoned for by the future occupation of the capital. The French Legislature have unanimously voted an increase to the year's estimates, of seven millions francs for the navy, and of eight millions for the army. The whole of this extra expenditure (\$3,000,000) is to be devoted to the Mexican expedition. The French cannot brook the idea of defeat. M. EDMOND OLI-VIER had said that he, for one, would freely up and exclaimed, "That is not th Succor means defeat, and defeat is disgrace. We shall vote the money to replace, with reinforcements, what sickness has invalided." Fortunately enough, this extra expenditure need not involve the necessity of taxation or

be the instant destruction of our rebellion.

the French Treasury the sum of twenty-five France in 1823 in bringing back King Ferdi-NAND VII. to Madrid, restoring the Govern- Discharge of State Prisoners-Suspension ment which the Spanish reople had overthrown, and subverting the Constitution. Thus, the cost of reinforcing the expedition in Mexico is provided for with ten million francs in excess for other purposes. The advices from Paris are manimous in affirming that Napoleon, at any cost of blood and treasure, will endeavor to obtain possession of the city of Mexico. The reinforce-

diers of Algiers. With these it is hoped to obtain a signal triumph; but once that the capital is conquered, Napoleon's probable rôle will be clemency, forbearance, and lofty magnanimity. He is expected, if triumphant, to take no advantage of his success, but permit Mexico to choose her own form of Government and her own ruler: perhaps-for he very angry with the man-he may veto the continuance of JUAREZ as President, and it is whispered that he hopes to induce Spain to

The new programme, it will be seen, omits the project for placing an Austrian Archduke upon the throne of Mexico. That arese out of the misrepresentations made to NAPOLEON by General Almonte. The anticipation was that the Mexicans, sick of civil discord, would cheerfully accept a European prince as hereditary and regal ruler. On the contrary, the Mexicans have a strong objection to monarchical institutions, and would be satisfied, least of all, with an Austrian prince, -even though remotely allied to the great Emperor CHARLES V., whose reign was the most glorious that Spain, the mother country, has to

General Almonte, an able and plausible politician, must have deceived Napoleon on this point, and upon others. He is an ambitious, intriguing man, and may have hoped to forward his own personal views, by aid of the invaders. Perhaps, knowing that Mexico would not accept a King, he may have calculated on the possibility of his own accession

The reinforcements to be sent to Vera Cruz, from Algeria and other places, will not be fewer than twenty-five thousand men. The naval force will be considerable, also; but we do not apprehend, with so much on his hands in Mexico, that Napoleon will venture to apply this force against our Union. Some of way. Napoleon may not find it quite so easy as he expects to conquer Mexico, and dictate terms from its capital. The Mexicans, who are well used to guerilla warfare, may greatly annoy the French, and the nature of the country is in favor of that warfare, which helped to defeat the first Napoleon in old

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" The business of both Houses of Congress is ery nearly closed up, and an adjournment by Monday next is confidently predicted. A bare quorum is held in both branches, and the absence of a number of Senators and Representatives, some of whom have returned to their homes for the purpose of assisting to raise regiments and brigades under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men, is a sure indication that very few can be expected to return at an early day. The reso-Intion of Mr. Sherman, providing for an adjournment on Monday next, the 14th instant. has not yet been acted upon in the Senate. Should it pass that body, it will be promptly concurred in by the House. There is a strong party, composed of inflaential men, who insist that, in the present condition of public affairs, an adjournment may be productive of mischief. tional advisers.

You will perceive that the President has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, Brigadier Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, Fitz John Porter, and W. B. Franklin, to be Major Generals of Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry in the recent glorious battles on the Peninspla. These honors are as well deserved as they were bravely won. Heintzelman, in particular, was entitled to this high mark of Executive and Senatorial confidence. In reading of his achievements one valor and splendid military genius of Ney, motest possibility of fact, or by the most in- Murat, Macdonald, Dessaix, and the other fanected with the disaster in any way, have bear a charmed life. Frequently wounded, come in for a share of the wholesale denuncia- and showing the marks of privations on the of the Conley murder case, continued yesterday in tion; subalterns were blamed, and Cabinet of frontiers, he is a conspicuous actor in regular army, and major general of volunteers.

confidence of his men and the approval of his chiefs. From the beginning of the present war, from the period when he was stationed in Virginia opposite this city, he has participated n every great conflict, without, I believe, a single exception. At Bull Run, the severe wound he received deprived the country of the benefit of his experience and presence at a time when both might have sived the fortunes of that disastrous day. His guardianship of the Potomac river, his intrepidity at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and in the six or seven battles that began on the 27th of June, he proved himself all, and more than all, that could have been desired. The recognition of such merit and patriotism will encourage others to emulate the example, that they may attain the emicence of this veteran hero.

New political ideas, also, are being forced FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

> Washington, July 8, 1862. From General McDowell's Corps. On Friday last, a division of General McDow LL's corps took up the line of march for Warren on, Va, which point be now holds. We presume this movement is preparatory to a promptand proper concentration of General Pore's army Colored Persons and the Military Service. Sepator Grimes introduced a bill to day authorizing the President, in calling out the milicia of the several States, to exempt no one on account of color, the militia, in other respects, to be subject to the usual regulations.

General Mitchell Cone to West Point. General MITCHELL has gone to West Point to visit his son in the agademy there Surgeon General Hammond

Surgeon General Hammond returned to-day from the army of the Potomac, and reports it in good condition. All the wounded are now cared for. Emancipation to the West Indies. A proposition has been made by Senator Fosser authorize the President to make a treaty with any of the West Indies, for the acceptance by them f all the negroes which this Government may take om vessels engaged in the slave trade, provided that no expense be incurred beyond that of

transportation. The Rebels Fire into a Mail Boat Information has reached here from the James iver to the effect that the rebels fired into the mail oost Juniata, yesterday, with a six pounder field piece which they had on shore, killing two and wounding six on board. No further damage was done, and our gunboats failed to find any permanent batteries, or indications of an intention

A Submarine Battery. Yesterday afternoon, a submarino battery was owed to the navy yard by a tu; from Philadelbia. As it lies in the water it resembles in shape sturgeon, and is about 30 feet long and six feet

The Adjournment of Congress. It is the current belief that Congress will adjourn ine die by next Monday, the business before it eing already reduced to only a few prominent ensures, and other matters to be disposed of without much controversy. The Committee Ways and Means will have disposed of the bills originating therein by the reporting of the remaining one making additional appropriations, small in amount, for certain civil expenses. The tariff bill with the Senate amendments will be returned to the House to-morrow. The confiscaion bill is pending in the joint committee of conference. The soldiers' pension and the naval appropriation bills are yet to be definitely acted upon. Unless more important questions intervene, the session can conveniently be closed by the time in-

dicated. The Appointment of Tax Collectors. Tax collectors and appraisers will be selected in the mode usually adopted in the Treasury Departtogether with all letters in support of the proposed appointment, whether from members of Congress with careful abstracts of all letters and informa tion relating to each, are submitted to the President, together with the judgment of the Secretary loan. The Spanish Minister has just paid into of the Treasury as to the proper persons to be selected. With these papers before him the Presimillion of francs for expenses incurred by dent forms his own opinions, and makes his own appointments.

of Habeas Corpus. The House passed a bill to-day directing the Secretaries of War and State to furnish a list of the names of all persons confined in forts, arsenals, or other places, as a State or political prisoner, to the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States; the list to contain the names of all such who reside in the respective jurisdiction of said-judges, or who may be desmed by the said Secretaries to have violated any laws of the United ments will principally consist of the tried sol- States. It is made the duty of the judges to discharge from imprisonment all persons thus confined, who have not been indicted by any grand jury. The second section provides that in case any prisoners shall be under indictment or presentment for any offence against the laws of the United may be taken for the appearance for trial of such person, it shall be the duty of said judges at once o discharge such person upon bail or recognizance

for trial. Provision is made by the bill for the case of prisoners of whom the Secretaries may not furnish a list; so that they can obtain their discharge. The third section provides that it shall be lawful for the President, whenever in his judgment, by | streets. reason of "rebellion or invasion, the public safety muy require it," to suspend, by proclamation, the rivileges of the writ of habeas corpus throughout the United States, or any part thereof. It is made unlawful for any judge to allow that writ in such

The President of the United States and the Seretary of War left, a day or two since, for a trip to Fortress Monroe. Their return is anticipated by

Committees of Conference seem to settle the important legislation of Congress now-a-days. Today, a bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army became a law, as the result of the action of a Conference Committee, making important changes, and saving the Government several millions per ahnum.

A slimly-attended caucus of Senators and members, held last night, arrived at no definite conclusion with regard to the final adjournment of Cougress. The rapid disposition of business, however leads to the belief that an adjournment or a recess of the session will be had by Saturday of this

A Splendid Contribution. The citizens of McConnellsburg and vicinity, in Pennsylvania, at their celebration of the Fourth, after hearing several interesting speeches, organized themselves into a society for the relief of sick our contemporaries, we notice, express fears and wounded soldiers, and made up, in a few that he will, but the chances run the other | minutes, a purse of over seven hundred dollars. They intend to increase it to one thousand dollars. A large proportion of this amount has been brought to this city by Dr. S. L. DUFFIELD, of this county, superintendent of the Document Room of the House. The purse will be presented to morrow evening, at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, in Willard's Hall. Meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.

The monthly meeting of this association took place at Willard's Hall last evening, but, owing to a heavy thunderstorm which prevailed at the time, the attendance was small, and the meeting adjourned, without transacting any business, until Wednesday night, July 9th, whon every Pennsylvanian in the city is expected to be present. The association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: John Gibson, Sons, & Co., of Philadelphia ... \$100

Jos. Plumer, Pittsburg, two boxes supplies and 100
The people of, Lockbaven, Clinton county.... 500
Hon. John Patten, of Clearfield county.... 100 S. H. Carpenter, of Philadelphia...... Appointments Confirmed.

The following appointments, confirmed by the Senate, are officially announced to-day: Truman Smith, to be judge under treaty with England to suppress the slave trade. Edward V. Sumner, brevet major general United States army, to be major general of volunteers. Samuel P. Heintzelman, brevet brigadier gene-

Eras D. Keyes, brevet brigadier general United States army, to be major general of volunteers. ted States army, to be major general of volunteers.
William B. Franklin, brevet brigadler general United States army, to be major general of volun-

Miscellaneous. Mr. John Kane, one of the representatives o the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, who has been with the army of the Potomac before Richmond for the past week, returned to this city to-day. He saw most of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians now there, and reports that every attention is being paid them, and that the boys are very grateful for the care taken of them. Their wants are all supplied, and everything is being done to promote their recovery. FREDERICK D. STUART, of this city, formerly o

FIRDERICK D. STUART, of this city, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been appointed acting master, and ordered to report to Capt. WILKES, and will, it is understood, be that gentleman's chief executive officer on the James river.

General Franklin, in addition to those mentioned in yesterday's despatch, has been nominated by the President as brovet brigadier general in the regular army, and major general of volunteers.

every great battle, and always wins the Rumored Battle near Charleston. THE REBEL BATTERY ON JAMES ISLAND

[Special Despatch to The Press]

[Stono Inlet, S. C., July 1, via BALTIMORE, July 8. A rumor prevails here, creating great excitement, that the rebel battery on James' Island has been attacked to-day by the Federal troops under the command of General Stevens. The fighting, it s reported, commenced shortly after eight A. M. and at the present moment (3 o'clock) is said to se still going on. MAGNOLIA.

FROM FRONT ROYAL. REBEL ATTACK ON A WAGON TRAIN

FRONT ROYAL, Va., July 8 .- It is reported here hat one of our wagon trains, on the road loading outhward, near Flint Hill, was attacked yestorday by 200 rebel bush whackers, and a battle on a small scale ensued. The attacking party was at first believed to be the advance of a larger force, but hortly afterwards the rebells were dispersed into the mountains, and nothing more was heard of them.

Eleven Regiments of Infantry and Six Batteries of Artillery Called for. GOV. MORTON ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF ENLISTING.

RECRUITING IN INDIANA AND OHIO.

Fight Hundred Furloughed Soldiers Report at Camp Chase for Duty.

INDIANAPOLIS. July 8 -Governor Morton's call for eleven additional regiments and six batteries of artitlery, although only published yesterday porning, has been responded to with the most hearty and confident manner by preminent and influential representatives from over thirty counties. Governor Morton and the Hon. P. W. Thompson addressed a large meeting at Indianapolis last night. Recruiting in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 5 -The organization of new Obio regiments will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved the past few days. Over eight hundred privates, on furlough, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are coming in every day.

FROM CAIRO.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG. THE HAZARDOUS POSITION OF OUR FORCES IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, July 8 .- The steamer Sunshine, which arrived to-day, brings news from Vicksburg to the 30th ult; at which time the bombardment was continued, and the town was deserted except by the military.

The news from White river, Arkansas, is not encouraging. Colonel Firch still holds St. Charles. No relief has reached General Sturgis. The whole country bordering on the White river is reported to he in arms, except those persons who have fled from the operations of the conscription law, which is enforced in the most rigorous manner. Our beats are frequently fired on from the shore.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of a Fing of Truce-All Quiet on FORTRESS MONROE, July 8 - 1 flag of truce returned o day from a croise up the York river. At Cumberland ninety of our wounded were found. They were brought a mile away, when the rebols compelled us to return them to the hospital where they were found

Naval Affairs-Operations on the Lower Washington, July 8 .- The Navy De Brooklyn, off Vicksburg, June 22. The following is from Captain Craven to Commodore Farragut : Rouge, on my way up the river, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. On the 14th, at 9 P. M., I sent the marine guard and a party of seamen, in all about 100 men, under charge of Lieut Lowry, on shore at Bayou Sara, for the

puriose of destroying the telegraph apparatus and wires, that we were in the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country, and protecting the loyal citizens, and at the same time to ware them that if any transports, as they passed in front of their town, by th tribution, if not dealt with more severely. party to the ship, baving thoroughly accomplised his work, excepting securing the telegraph apparatus, which had civil, and did not make any demonstrations. The major and chief magietrate informed Lieut. Lowry that but visited by a band of sucrillas; that they had committed

inhabitants of the country and small towns had greater dread than of the visits of our navy, or even our army, and hoped we would not hold him responsible for the acts Before leaving the shore, Lieut Lowry, with the flac Yankee Doodle, marched through several of the principa We passed Natchez about 10.30 on the morning of the

16th. On the morning of the 17th the Richmond joined us, and about 9.30 in the morning we passed Bodney, n the morning. Nowhere on our route were we molest our last trip, excepting at Grand Gulf. The town there was in ruine, having been riddled by shot and then de-stroyed by fire. On a small hill just to the right of the town was a small earthwork, which had been only recently thrown up, and was capable of receiving three or On the 20th inst., Com. Porter arrived here with ten

morter boats. Yesterday the Miami arrived with another, and this afternoon Com. Porter informed me that the flotilla was fired upon at Ellis', cliffs, and that it is the intention of the rebels to mount a troublesome bat tery at that place, also at Quitman's Landing, as he learned at a farmer's house coming up. The boats which arrived this morning were fired at from Ellis' Cliffe, and one, the Emily Parrish, was hit two or three times, one shot having temporarily disabled one of her boilers. Yesterday morning I sent the Oneida and Winons to look after these places. To-morrow I shall send the Katabdin to convey the two boats as far as Baton Bonge, or until she meets you.

At Vicksburg the rebels appear to be quite busy in extending and fortifying their works, and it is said the have some 10,000 troops quartered in and around the

News from the Blockade Runners at Nassau. NEW YORK, July 8 -Advices from Nassau to the 28th ultimo state that the steamers Herald, Minha, Balerma ton, and steamer Messina for England. Also, five steam ers, names unknown. The rebel steamer Cecil was totally wrecked on Abaco.

Part of her cargo was saved, including six brass guns, marked "Vienna." The rebel steamers Nashville and Kate sailed on the the former getting into Gun Bay, Abaco, and the latte The steamer Ovieto was still under seizure by the British war-ateamer Greyhound, with a prize crew on. ashore at Bimisus, had bilged. The crew had arrived at

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. The Great Eastern off Cape Race.

LORD PALMERSTON AND MEDIATION. Therefrom.

CAPE BACE, July 8.—The steamer Great Eastern passed off this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Her advices are to the latinetant, with telegraphic advices to the 2d—two days later.

American affairs have again been the topic of argument in the House of Commons.

Love Palmerston, in the course of the debate, said that he could see no good result at researt in the proposed he could see no good result at present in the proposed offers of mediation, but the Government would with pleasure take advantage of any proper opening to meonate.

The correspondence in relation to the delay of the ship Emily St. Piezre by the American authorities, has been published, from which it appears that Minister Adams had not receded from the position first assumed by him

Commercial Intelligence.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE

[8] the Great Eastern.]

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Seles di; twe days 20,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The meshed is excited with an upward tendency, and prices have advanced & d. since Saturday.

Breadstuffs are firm but steady Wakefield, Nash, & Co. report Flour firm. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; mixed. (38 6d.) Se ed. London Markets —Bresdstuffs quiet, but steady, except Corn, which has an upward tendency. Sugar steady, Coffee huoyast. Bice dull. Teafirm. Tallow firm at 47s. Spirits of Turpentine advancing, being quette at 95. Linseed Oll steady at 39s.

LONDON MOREY MARKET —Consols closed on the 30th at 91% 291% for mency. American stocks are dull. Il-linois Central chares 47 246 \$\Psi\$ cout. discount. Eric Rail-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-PIRST SESSION. Washington, July 8, 1862.

SENATE. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusettions in favor of amancipation,

The Confiscation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Olark (Rep.), of Rhode Island, the confiscation bill, returned from the Hense, was taken up.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Sonate insist on its mr. CLASK moved that the Sonate insist on its smendments, and ask a committee of conference.
Mr. SHERWAN m. vot that the Sonate recede from its smendment, and saree to the Home bill.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Hilmon, hoped the Senate would recede. In that way they could get a conference to bill—not as efficient as some wish, but yet a good bill.

The House Bill not agreed to. The resolution was taken on Mr. Sherman's mo YEAS.

Chandler (Rep.) | King (Rep.) | Summer (Rep.) | Stimes (Rep.) | Lane (Rep.) Ind | Trumbull (Rep.) | Hate (Rep.) | Lane (Rep.) | Kan. | Wikinson (R.) | Harlan (Rep.) | Shermon (Rep.) | Wright (U.) Anthony (Rep.)
Browning (Bep.)
Garlite (U.)
Clark (Rep.)
Collemer (Rep.)
Cowsn (bep.)
Davis (B.)
Doolitie (Rep.)
Doolitie (Rep.)
Doolitie (Rep.)
Doolitie (Rep.)
Absert — Messrs. Rayard. Divon. Howe. Satham. NAYS. Absert - Mesers Bayard, Dixon, Howe, Batham Pearce, Pomeroy, Sankburr, Thomson, Wada, Wilmot and Wilson (Mass.)

A Conference Agreed Upon. A Conference Agreed Upon.

Mr. Clark's motion for a conference was then agreed to—Yeas. 28. Nays.—Messrs. Carlile. Davis, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Stark. Trumbull, Wilkduson, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—10.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana, called up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons.

Mr TEN EYOK (Rep.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary. Agreed to. Yeas 31. Nays.—Messrs. Foster, Headerson, King, Nesmith, Powell, Trumbulk Wright—7.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the tariff bill was On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the tariff billiwas then taken up.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the Committee on Funance. The duty on spirits dividled from grain was raised from 25 to 50 cents per gallon; on cheet iron about 33 per cent. to on quining, eitered from 75 cents per onnce to 45 per cent. at valorem; on opium, prepared for smoking, 80 per cent. at valorem. The provise exempting rags was struck out. On chicory the duties were reduced from 4 to 2 cents per penal. Mr POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered an amendment reducing the heuntier of fishing vessels. Bejected. The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The amendments made in committee were concurred to this person. n, and the bill passed.

Mr WILSON (Rep.), of Massachuseits, introduced a MI. WELCON (1995), in measurequents, introduced a sill, to amend the act calling forth the militia for the suppression of invasion & a suproved February 8, 1795.
Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connection, introduced a sill amendatory of an act prohibiting the slave trade. Grade of Line Officers of the Navy. Grude of Line Officers of the Navy.

On motion of Mr HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, the bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy was taken up.

Mr. GRIMFS (Rep.), of Jowa, offered an amendment, giving naval officers, when relieved, the rations given to the same rank of army officers. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offared an amondment that officers of the uavy have the same pay as the same rank of army officers, and no retired officers to have any rations. Anoptol.

bauged to rear admiral.
The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House concurred in the report of the committee of conterence on the United Ftates note bill, and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the discharge of State orisomers and others, and to authorise the judges of the United State or the trial of the same, and clothing the President with rower to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

The United States Commission

The Habeas Corpus.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem) said it has been pretended that the Preciect has the right arbitrarily to imprison American citizens. He would not discuss the question, but this bill denied the right and, by necessary imputation, the President did not possess this power.

Mr. COLIFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, believed the President had the power to suspend the writ, and that he had exercised it fearlessly. He would not vote for the bill if the gentleman's (Mr. Biddle's) interpretation were true, for to do so would impliedly censure the President. The Habeas Corpus.

tion were true, for to do so would impliedly censure the President.

Mr MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, which to know if, as Mr. Bingham had contended, the power to suspend the writ resides in Congress, this could be transferred to the President.

Mr. BIRGHAM explained, remarking, in conclusion; that the bill in that respect could do no harm.

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Mr. BIRGHAM explained, remarking, in conclusion; that the bill in that respect only independ to—yeas 29, mays 89.

Mr. BIRGHAM explained in this judgment, by reason of nebelich or invasion, the public safety may require, to surpend by proclamation, for a period of twelve months or until the next meeting of Congress, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any of the United States or any part there it, wherein the laws are by force opposed and the execution thereof obstructed; and whenever and whilever the said writehall be surpended, it shall be unlawful for any of the judges of the several counts of the United States to allow the said writ, anything in this act or any other act to the contrary recruited. or any other act to the contrary notwinisting.
Under the operation of the previous quamendmint was excluded.
The bill was then passed.

say for the maintenance of the Government—the great object of our solicitude and the cynosure of every loyal citizen.

Resolved, That we cordisly adopt the particute sentiment of Major General McCliellan, expressed in his recent address to his invincible army, that those who are now waging war against the United States are "rebels against the best interests of mankind, and that our National Constitution thall prevail, and that the United Which can slone insure internal peace and external escurity to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure, or blood."

Resolved, That the efforts now making by Northern traitors, and prominent politicians of the Breckindings school, to divide the people of the North, by the discordant spirit of party, in the great struggle now pending, betrays a sumpathy with the enemies of the Government, and a cold-blooded indifference to the fate of our strings that finds no patallel in our history, except in the conduct of the Tories of the Revolution.

Resolved, That we approve and sustain the measures of State pelicy, adopted and carried into effect oy the Administration of Governor Curtin, both as respects the Genestic concerns of our State, and its relatious to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a State Convention, to, be held at Harrisburg on the 17th of the present month, for the purposes therein mentioned, to be composed of delegates representing the loyal people of Pennsel vanis, frespective of party names, and that Occar Thompson, when a Great, and its relatious to the Federal Government, are held at Harrisburg on the 17th of the present month, for the purposes the rein mentioned, to be composed of delegates representing the loyal people of Pennsel vanis, frespective of party names, and that Occar Thompson, which at Harrisburg of the Dickerson, John W. Forney, senuel Miller, Prank A. Godwin, Samuel Miller, Charles Gipin. The House passed the Senate bill deficing the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purvokes. One of the sections en powers the President to discharge any officer unsuitable for duty, or whose disnicised would promote the public interest. Another pection bestown full citizer ship ou persons after one Jear's residence, on condition or vine in the army.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts. the House Insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's substitute for the confiscation bill, and consented to a

IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA.

ecupation of Tueson by the Federal Troops-Fort Buchanan to be Reoccu-Died. The Los Angeles News publishes the following extract from a private letter dated Tucson, May 25:.

By the 31st of this menth the stars and stripes will wave over Forts Stanford, (formerly Fart Breckintings,) Tucson, and Bucharac; then off we go for the Rio Grande

Lieutenant Colonel, West took possession of Tucson on the 20th inet, without ficing a chot. The Confaderate troops stationed in that city fled across the Rio Grands on our approach, and the citizens of Tucson who were imbused with Secession proclivities made tracks for Sonora. The citizens of the town came out and met the troops in great numbers, greeting them with cheers, and of their own accords and out wagons and brought in loads of forage for our animals, which were worn out by their merch from the Pinus around by Fort Stanford.

Capt Eunter, who was in command of the rebels while they were at Tucson, bad a fight with the Apaches at Dragoon Springs, and was white-ed. He lost four men and forty horses third—five numes, and his wagons, and proceeded on his way "rejoicing," towards the Rio Grands, with a portuen of his command on foot.

INFORMANT GENERAL ORDER.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER. HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
FORT BARRETT, PINOS VILLAGES,
ABIZONA, May 2s. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2. I. The post on the San Pedro river, in this Territory, hitherto known as Fort Breckloridge, will hereafter be known as Fert Stanford, in honor of the Governor of tate of California.

Lient. Col. Edward E. Eyre, 1st. Cavalry California Volunteers, with all the troops of his regiment now at Fort Barrett, will proceed without delay to Fort Stanper man, and subsistence for his command to include the 0th preximo,
111. Licut. Col. Joseph R. West, 1st Infantry Califor. 1Y. The post returns of Fort Buchanau, Tucson, and Fort Stanford, Arizona, for the month of May, 1862, will be forwarded through these headquarters to their proper destination.

V. The chief quartermaster, the medical director and the chief commissary will give such orders as may be necessary to aid in carrying the foregoing paragraphs into By order of Colonel Carleton.
BEN. C. OUTLER. 1st Lieut 1st Inf. C. V., A. A. A. Gen. VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH. mportant News from the Rebel Capital-Fifteen Thousand at Least-Gen. Andersor

Wounded-Slidetl Still Hopeful-" Hopedfor " Capitulation of McClellan-What was Captured at White House-Sud State of the Markets, &c.
We make the following extracts from the Richmond Examiner of July 4, which has just come to hand: The Examiner has an account of the baitle of Tuesday, more than confirming the previous accounts of the slaughter of the rebels on that day.

The Examiner says that the rebel killed and wounded in all the battles amount to "at least" ifteen thousand.

It says that in the fight of Tuesday Major Walker, of the 15th Victoria Resignant was killed and the account. Northern newspapers captured from Union seldiers are sovertized for sale.

Confederate stocks rose from 93 to 97, as a result of the battles. These prices are paid in Confederate note surrency Slidell writes that he expects the "immediate" recog-

The rebels believed that the New York 7th Regiment The Examiner talks about the "probable capitula Of the markets at Richmond, it reports " snap beanon the markets at Richmond, it reports "snap beans" at two dollars ner half peck; cabbags at one dollar or one dollar ard, twenty five cents per head, and "not large at that;" and peas, "without looking," at fifty cents per half peck. The currency in which such prices are paid need sluk but a little lower to become utterly workblese.

The Avenger of Ellsworth. NEW YORK, July 8.—Lieutenant Frank Brownell he avenger of Ellsworth, has not been killed, as re-WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Richmond Examiner, alv 4th, estimates the rebel loss in killed and wounder

Sale of Confiscated Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 8—Eleven hundred and thirty bales f conflocated cotton were sold at auction to day, on account of the Government, at 81 and 39% cents, bringing back even one. The Steamer Damascus off Cape Race. Sr. John, July 8.—The steamer Damascus, fron Glasgow, with dates to the 28th ult., passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Monday after con. The Way to Encourage Enlistments-Libeat Action of Buffalo City. BEFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—The Common Council of this city has appropriated \$80,000 to raise a new regi-ment, giving \$75 bounty to each recruit, in addition to

A New Naval Expedition. NEW YORK, July 8.—It is rumored that the Navy Department will scon place Commodore Foote at the head of a new Navel Expedition, for which vessels are fitting out, to consist chiefly of the regular navy. From Utah-Indian Depredations.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, UTAM JULY 7.—The Indians have taken all the stage stock from three or four stations eas of the Rock Bidge, thirty-four head in all, and killed two emigrants and took their stock. The Indian The Sioux also appear in ospitable. There are only fifty men on the whole line capable for its protection. The Premium for Gold. NEW YORK, July 8 —Gold advanced to twelve per cent. premium, and in some cases still higher, there being rumors of an export duty, which is said by the Express to be improbable. ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

mond, and are not these men to be sustained? We must have a union of every man who is willing to help the Government, let his politics be what they may. The speaker then read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved. That we mean to stand by the Administration of President Lincoln, and our pairiot armies and their commanders in the field, and sustain, by all the means in our power of the standard of the sustain.

ears in our power, every meas

sary for the maintenance of the Gover

bject of our solicitude and the cynosure of ever

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS

no invocations and interests. Our obligations to the Constitution, our gratitude and veneration for the great and good men of the past, the consciousness that we are constitution, our gratitude and veneration for the great and good men of the past, the consciousness that we are now in a death struggle for the maintenance of the only free Government in the world, and the fact that every such demonstration as you contemplate inspires and freed on the maintenance of the only free Government in the world, and the fact that every such demonstration as you contemplate inspires and encourages our brave brothers and friends in the health field, are in themselves sufficient to enlist and secure the entimissistic co-operation of every particule offizen.

But when we reflect upon the opposition that is array—all spairs to our armies in the field, and against the Administration, which is the representative of the Government of our fathers, it is impossible to anticipate any other than a crowning victory over the men who, and artituly, welled professions of regard for their country, do not benitwise to express their sympathy with the armed traiters of the rebellion. In the Convention held at Harrisbury on the 4th of, July, precided over and controlled by the new who, fought under the atmosf of John C. Breekinridae in 1840, the same spirit of imperition and paysistent disaffection which made them so blind to the consequences of their conduct in that campaign was offernively and shamelessly displayed. Fo lar from regreting their counted in 1860, they exult in it in 1862. Burling shusive epithets at the Abstituoists, they pass over the crimes and structiles of the regions in guilty whence; and wit of Rorthern interests kare been paralyzed, and Northern men robbed and wounded and clamphered, these reskless politicians, living he a community which is fired with the moltest spirit of affection for the fire and Northern men robbed and wounded and clamphered, these reskless politicians, living he a community which is fired with the moltest spirit of affection for the fire and Northern men robbed and wounded and clamphered, these reskless politicians, living he a community which is fired with th Last evening, a grand mass meeting of the friends of the Administration and of those in favor of suspressing the present wicked rebellion, was held at Concert Hall. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the intense heat, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A band of music was in attendance, and discoursed several patriotic and operatic selections.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Thomas S. Derling, Eq., who moved that the Hon-Chorles Gibbons take the chair, which was quantmously approved by the meeting. The following-named gentleapproved by the meeting. The following-named gentlemes were also read acofficers of the meeting:

Vice Presidents—Horaco Binney, William Welsti, Jeseph C. Grubb, Fdward Greble, Evans Rogers, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Henry M. Watts, Saunders Lewis, Kliff K. Price, M. Russell Thayen, Thomas Latimer, John Agnow, Ismuel Bispham. F. Cerroll Brewster, John B. Myers, Jabus W. Hicks, James W. Paul, Alex. J. Derbyshire, James Traquair. Samuel V. Mierrick, Con B. Andress, Jacob Walker, Chaa. B. Trego, John W. Stekes, Wm. H. Kemble, B. Harper Jeffries, Fiss. B. Warner, Essac' A. Shi pastd, Thomas Potter. Wm. Neal, Thos. W. Price, Sol Wagner, Roese D. Fell, John Lambert, M. S. Bluckley, John Palmer, John Dickey, Heir: Brumm, J. Warner Johnson Charles G. Evans, Charles, M. Fay, Samuel F. Gainner, Thomas Craven, John Wister, Jr., Frank A. Elliot, W. W. Smedley, George Council, W. Stokes, Watson Comly, Joseph M. Wilson.

Secretaries—F. M. Adaus, J. L. Shoemaker, Henry G. Tavniend, B. G. Gedfray, James A. Bowie, Poter Louib, W. Barns, Albert f. Boherts, John C. Arrison, W. Brocks, Jumes Harper, Robert C. Bicks.

The president then addressed the meeting as follows:

We are called upon to perfect this Union by a thou-

Washington, July 7, 1862.

T. S. Darling, Frq, Chairman City Executive committee of the Freple's Party, Philadelphia—Sir: Your invitation to meet with and address the citizens of Pulladelphia at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. care to hand, vesterday.

It would afford me very great aleasure to be present with the patrioric citizens of Philadelphia on that occasion, and to give the aid of my feeble voice in support of the National Administration, in the trying responsibilities cast upon try the upprovoked rabellion, threatening the integrity of the Union, and the stability and life of the Republic.

The American people are fully able to maintain their Government against domestic, and, if it must be, foreign fees combined. There are no effects or sacrifices in that behalf that they are not prepared and anxious to make. Pennsy twaita: Trust, will promptly respond to the call of the Precident for an additional force of three hundred thousand men. Let our State, as heretolore, be first in sensing her quots into the field.

The near adjournment of Congress, and the difficulty of keeping a quornment of Congress, and the difficulty of keeping a quornment of seast in attendance upon its sersione, makes it improper that I should leave my public dulies at this time. WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

GEORGE E. MOORE, Esq., Philadelphia

of keeping a quorum of the Senate in attendance upon its sersions, makes it improper that I should have my public duties at flir time.

Very respectfully, your obedient pervant,

D. WILMOT.

Washington, July 7, 1862.

Thear Sir: I received yours of the 5th hast duly, and would be much pleased if I could avail myself of your kind invitation, but so many of our body have already gone away that it is difficult to get a quarum. I trust you may, as the "People's Party," be enabled to error the country in this the hour of her greatest need, because, unless theywise and moderate men of the country now units with locked shields to stand round the President, himself wise and moderate, the Union will be lost, with all its blassings, to us and our posterity. The Republic is in danger. Yours truly,

T. S. Darding, Esq.

T. S. DARLING, Esq. FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION .- An alarm of fire occurred last evening at No. 511 St. John street, in the grocery store of Ferdinand Lear, caused by the House of Industry .- This noble in-

stitution, in Catharine street above Seventh, contains no-tween tiffy and sixty elck and, wounded. Union soldiers. The ladies in charge have received but little aid from the public, and most respectfully solicit donations. Cannot some of our natriotic citizens contribute a few delicacies to this institution. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,

Secretaries.—I M. Adams. J. Li. Shemaker, Hanry C. Turniend, B. G. Gulfrey, James A. Bowle, Poter Lamb, W. Barns; Albert f. Roberts. John O. Arrison; W. Brooke, Jemes Harper, Robert C. Hicks.

The president then addressed the meeting as follows: I exteem it a very high honor to be called upon to meetide over a meeting of the loyal mon of Philadelonia. [Ubers.] Edesire to thank you fer it, and to express also my hearty concurrence in the objects of this meeting, which are, as I understand, to testify our confidence in the administration of Fresident Lincon [cheers], in the administration of Governor Curtin [cheers], and to appoint delegates to represent the loyal sentiment of Philadelphia in the Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 17th of the present month. I think, my fellow-cutzen, that in this meeting at least there is but one sentiment in relation to the administration of President Lincoln, and in residion to President Lincoln may be a sentiment to be one of the most implicit confidence in his interity, his bonor, and his parriotism, and also in his ability, with the bleasing of God and by the sucport of the people of the United States; and misself by his own industry, perseverance, and honesty from the humblest to the most existed station in a free Government, he has so administered this Government, and so discharged his duties as to challenge the respect and confidence of all loyal citizens, without regard to party differences. [Cheers.] I si in on meet, therefore, my fellow-citizens and hotober the party of traitors and confidence of declaring that this is no time to revice the spirit of party, in the Northorn States? (Cheers.] I st into meet, therefore, my fellow-citizens and the other, and it remains to be a capacity of the spirit of the party of the spirit of the party of the spirit of the party in the p &c. Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold. at the Exchange, yesterday, the following stocks and real estate: 12-ix per cent coupen bonds. #500 each.

Beltimore and Towsontown Reilroad Company I per cent \$600. nt. \$60. I share Mercaptile Library Company I share Mercantile Library Company.
Let of erround, fronting on a court, Eighteenth ward, late Kensington, 26 feet front, \$150.
Stone dwelling, lot over three agres, Ridge road, Twenty first ward, city, \$1,475.
Three story brick dwelling. No. 1516 Filbert street, with three three-story brick dwellings in the rear. \$1,350.
Fire-story brown-stone store, No. 20 North Third street, between Market and Arch streets, subject to a mortrage of \$10,000, and a ground rent of \$500 a year, \$15,600.
Hardseyms country residence, with three cores of Mr. Wm. R. Wister appeared as the reader of the resolu-tions. He said they were loyal resolutions written by loyal people. They would show that the President would be sustained in his attempt to out down this rebellion. Every loyal citizen throughout the land thanks God that Abraham Lincoln is the President of the United States. We should then sustain him by sending forth loyal re-presentatives. We must support our Government and the generals in the field engaged in its protection. Who smooly us have not our friends in the army before Rich-mond, and are not these men to be sustained? We must Hardsome country residence, with three acres of ground, near Holmesburg, \$5,750.

> DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE - Yesteray morning about 11 c'clock, a man named Edwarl assidy, aged 24 years, was sun-struck at Sixteenth an i lrug store, where he died in a few hours. FIFTEENTH PUBLIC ECHOOL SECTION.

ALUMNI OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—This body meets this evening at the High School building to elect a president for the ensuing year and transact other business.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Capt. Louper, of the brig Lucy Darling, fro a Nassau, at this port this morning, reports that there were two steemers at Cockburn Anchorage, and two lying off Hog sland, names not known. June 24th saw a large, ful ship-rigged English propel'er (merchant), making for Nassau. Also a large bark deep loaded, showing English colors, and bound to Nassau. The thip Kearsage, Capt. Favage, from Bavana for New York, with a cargo of sogar in hogshea's and boxes, Florida and Bahama Bank, when the wreckers from Nassau fell in with her, and cut away the mainmast, but the ship would not lighten. They towed her ashore

John W. Forney,
see heroby appointed Senatorial Delegates, and
Samuel S. Cavin.

Jimes M. Gibson,
Jimes M. Gibson,
Jimes M. Gibson,
John M. Butler,
Joines M. Gibson,
John M. Butler,
Joines M. Gibson,
John M. Butler,
Charles Gillian,
Nathau Hitles,
Motron McMichael,
John C. Knox,
Conrad S. Grove,
Charles Thompson Jones,
Theodore Harber,
Bepresentative delegates, to represent the loyal people
of Philadelphia in the said Convention, and that the
delegation be authorized to fill vacencies that may occur
in their hody.

During the reading of the resolutions, when the name
of General George B. McClellan was mentioned, an old
and respectable man in the andience arrose and proposed
three cheers, which were given with a will.

Atter the reading of the resolutions, William M. Bull,
Kid, was introduced. He said, by whatever nature you
please to style yourselves, whether Bepublicans, Union
Demecrats, or People's men, or to one and all of you,
loyal as you are, he declared the time had come when
every friend of freedom and the Union should throw
as ide the tremmels of party and stand up in apport of at Biminius, when a portion of her cargo was savel in a damaged condition. The ship, when last heard from, at Biminius, when a portion of her cargo was savel in a damaged condition. The ship, when last heard from, was bilged. The mate and crew arrived in Nassau, on the 22d instant, in the schoouer Triamph. The steamer Ovicto, which was built in England for a man-oft-war, was under seizure by Captain Highle of H. B. M. ship Grej hound, and a prize crew on board. When seized, the was nuder command of Captain 55-mes, formerly of the Sumpter. The steamer Cecile, for Charleston with in unitions of war, ran on a rock off the Partheast Point of Abacoa and sank in four fathems of water. She became a total wreck. The greekey had saved the greekey part of her cargo in a damaged condition, and it was selling at auction on the 26th and 27th of June. Among the articles saved were six small brass canner, amonh bore, and manked Wein. The steamers Nashville and Kate sailed on the 22th or New Inlet North Carolina, and both ware chased back, the Nashville getting into Gun Cay Alacoa, and the Kate into Kinthers Turtle.

Timothy Page, who was so severely scalled on Sanday night by the upsetting of the engine J. R. Remeen, of the New Jersey railroad, died at his residence, No. 52 Mercer street, last evening, in great agony. Decessed was scalded from head to foot, and in removing him from the care to his residence the kin peeled from off his body to such an extent that inflammation set in, which scon relieved him of his suffering.

The Grand Jury of the court of General Sessions have found a hill of indictment against Mrs. Mary Real for the wiful murder of Peter C. Real. She will be arriagned for the purpose of putting in her plea on Thursday next every friend of freedom and the Union should throw as ide the trammels of party and stand up in support of the Government, the Union, and the Constitution, regardless of political bias or personal preferment.

The war is not yet ended—the traitors are not crushed out and hanged—and, until those events occur, patriotism demands that party spirit and party bickerings shall not rear their heads to cause further difficulties in the terrible ordest through which the nation is now passing. As citizens of Philadelphia, then, under which call we have assumbled, we welcome to our midst all, of all partice, favorable to the sustaining of the National Government, the suppressing of this unbaly resultion, and the tier, favorable to the sustaining of the National Government, the suppressing of this unbely rebellion, and the support of our hundred thousand Pennsylvanians in arms to preserve the Union of our fathers. [Applause,] If, then, there are any in this assembly, or cleawhere, who do not fully agree with us in each and all of these particulars, we desire neither intercourse or communication with them—because, in the language of the late distinguished statesman of Illinois, "in this war there can be but two parties, particle and trailers." And the tion with them—because, in the language of the late distinguished statesman of Illinois, "in this war there can be bu! two parties, pytriots and traitors." And the man who is not thoroughly with us, and who calls himself neutral, or desires a cessation of aims before the rebellion is finally put down, is a traitor of as deep and black a dee as ever was Catiline or Arnold, and that, too, without the apology or excuse that might be furnished for either of them.

Awey, then, with all this miserable stuff of desiring to see a compromise effected, such as was shadowed forth in the address of the so-called Democratic members of Congress, on the 7th of May last, signed by fourteen Democrats of the House, all from the North, not one Border State member or Senator having given it his sanction. So, also, of that meeting held in New York last week, in which that diguished and elegant gantleman, thet accomplished and rips scholar, that pure and unspotted patriot, Fernando Wood, appeared to be the oracle and the organ—the man who, a year axo, proposed that New York city should set up an independent government for herself. What communion or fellowship can any loyal American bave with such men? But they do not belong to Weshipgton and New York alone.

These, and many other ruch, to accustom our people to, will require all the efforts for a long time to come, of all patriotic and loyal people, to rid us of the dangers which will et vinon us after the Union shall be restored. The delikest days our early history were not those of Brandywine or the terrible winter of Valley Forge. No, they came after our Revolution was an established fact, and . when he merits it, will be a leneral, but a Major General.

The current prices for the week at all the Cattle may kets are as follows: First quality & b...... 5 @5\c. | SHEEP AND LAMES. | Prime quality. | Phead. | \$5.50 @8.00 |
Ordinary quality. | 4.75 @5.50 |
Common quality. | 3.75 @4.75 |
Inferior quality. | 3.00 @3.50 | SWINE. Corn-fed, P Tb..... Still-fed The following were the sales of stocks at oard to day :

will eivinon us ster the Union shall be restored. The deskest days our early history were not those of Brandywine or the terrible winter of Valley Forge. No, they came after our Revolution was an established fact, and our Constitution was 10 process of gostation. Then it was that we were almost riven. Let us then avoid the dangers which environed cur fathers, and with one heart and one voice determine that, come what may Ino circumstances shall decay us from the support of the noble Administration into whose hands the destiny of our country has been placed. [Applause.]

Tupon Mr. Bull concluding the band struck up the "Star-spaugled Banner," which was received with wild and rapiurous applause by the meeting. The question was hen taken on the resolutions, which were adopted without one dissenting voice.

Philip S. White, Esq., next appeared on the platform. He had been asked to speek at this meeting, but a few hours previous, and had thought to him ell, in the name of God is such a gathering necessary? Is it necessary that we of the North should meet together to express our determination to defend the Constitution and the Union? Why is it that this rebellion has occurred? We all love the Union. Is it that the North have carried the Abolition principle too far? They have not gone farther than Thomss Jeiforen. [Applause.]

If Abraham Lincoln had taken prompt and stern measures at the start he would have choked this rabellion in a short time. He was for stringent measures. The Government was worthy of protection, because it was the best Government that ever was created. The Northern Democrate have no reason to sympathize with this unboly rabellion, because Jackson and a number of other promitent leaders of the Democratic party were opposed to it. What was that bastard meeting hold in New York for? Vallandigham said it was to reconstruct the Democratic party and to support the Constitution and the Union. ASHES.—The market is steady; sales of Pots at \$5.87 k; Pearls are nomined at \$6.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The warket for Western and State Flour opened with a good degree of firmness, but closed easier for the low grades. Trade brands are without much change; the sales are 17,400 bols at \$1.40 at 65 for superfine. State and. Western, \$4.90 at 51 for extra State, \$5.05 at 52 for fancy do, \$5,10 at 5.20 for the shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.25 at 6.10 for trade brands do.

There was no necessity for such a meeting. The Ad-

ad been in power so long that they had got used to it

and they would not stay in the Union unless they served in some office. What can be thought of such men, who,

and those who are to follow hereafter?

It is said that the confiscation bill is not applicable, because the slaves are not men but property. He did not prefered to say that he was in favor of any confiscation bill that would affect the property of any loyal citizen, but he was in favor of confiscating the property of traitors in arms against the government, and if no essary, for the support and protection of the government, the would arm a million of slaves for its defence.

This Government is too sacred a matter to be trified with. He was for carrying on the war. He believed that Abraham Lincoln had done his duty. He has declared that he was opposed to interfering with slavery where it constitutionally existed, and so was the speaker. The President comes out in a neat and modest little message, and says let the States settle the great question themselves, and let every loyal man be componsated. The speaker detailed the various strategic movaments of the brave "Little Mac," and thought the would have been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, had his operations not been in Richmond before to day, and it was one of the more thegnificent in the annuals of history.

He concluded smidst the most uproarious applause, after which the merting adjourned.

My DSAR Sin: Since my strival in Washington, The distance of the deventing and State Administrations, and of the war for cruch out an unjust rebellion against a just Government, has been realized. I cannot leave my post, even for an hour, during the prosessit week, and must, therefore, content myself with the expression of the hope that the neeting will like a demonstration that

In the course of the evening the following letters were read:

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

My Dear Sin: Since my serival in Washington, I find that my apprehension of being muchle to be present at the meeting, on Tue-day evening; of the friends of the General and State Administrations, and of the war to cruch out an unjust rebellion against a just Government, has been realized. I cannot leave my post, even for an bour, during the present week, and must, therefore, content myself with the expression of the hope that the meeting will be a demonstration that will prepare the way, for such a union of all the loyal men in our great city as will result in the complete overchopy of the Breckinridge party at the coming election.

By is iquict; sales of 3 000 bags at 752.

Oats are steady at 43a444x of or Conadian and West-trand 55c to 184 of 184