SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

IT ALL QUEET along the lines!" is the latest intelligence from the army of the Potomac, and it is reported that the enemy has drawn in his picket and outpost guards, and is retreating, but in what direction we are left to conjecture. Can it be that the enemy, alarmed at the threatening attitude McCleHan holds towards his Southern line of retreat, forces him to look to it instantly, and, finding it in danger of destruction, he is already retreating towards Danville? To the North he sees; approaching Pope's splendid army; a retreat to Lynchburg or the mountains would end the war, by its own disadvantages; to meet Mc-Clellan's army, strengthened by heavy reinforcements of fresh troops, is not to be thought of, and it seems to us that there is but one way for the rebels to prolong the war for a few months, and that is by a well-conducted retreat to Danville, naturally a strong position, and one which may be made as good a depot for stores as Richmond, even with fewer railroad termini, because it is much nearer the sources of supply, and so far inland that no aid could be looked for by us from gunboats. A retreat to Danville would certainly secure sufficient time to the enemy to recuperate and fortify. Let us hope that he will be allowed to start upon his journey southward, but that he may be attacked in the flank, (which, in retreating, will have to be discovered to McClellan) and that he may be totally discomfited. Private advices, for the last few days, from the Peninsula, have assured us that the enemy contemplated retreating, but we refrained from publishing anything that might cause unduo excitement among the people, unless properly substantiated by official advices at Washington. On Monday last the enemy seemed to be desirous of appearing in a demonstrative mood. He ran a field battery down to the south bank of the James river, below Harrison's Landing, and fired for some hours upon such of our transports as were passing up and down the river, which had the effect to draw our gunboats from above the mouth of the Apponatix. On the same day the smake of burning buildings arose from every point in front of our lines, and led to the starting of a rumor that Richmond had been destroyed. As a very good blind to our army, the enemy subsequently set fire to the woods in front of our lines, which had the effect of smoking our troops out, and forcing them to fall back about five miles. All this would seem to indicate that the enemy was severely hurt in the great Seven Days' Baitle, and that he could no longer conceal the hopelessness of his cause from his people, and that a retreat South had been

THE NEWS. WE continue our extracts from the Southern papers to-day, giving a pretty full rebel account of the great seven days' battle, recently fought upon the Peninsula. It will be observed that there is little exultation expressed by the Southern editors, and while we are told by them that the Federals were repulsed, there is no favorable result menin our press-room,-a large Hoe press for the tioned which would lead us to believe that the daily, capable of printing 11,000 copies an rebels had gained a victory. Within the last ten days we have given full Southern accounts of the series of conflicts, taken from late Richmond and Grenada newspapers, received at this office. It will be noticed that some of our officers, reported killed and wounded heretofore, have been made prisoners of war, and are now in Richmond, enjoying life as best they may in the gay rebel capital. Our Government has finally agreed upon a plan for a general exchange of prisoners. The relief will come too late for some, but all will be overjoyed at the contemplation of being soon released from a hard bondage. THE phonographic report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief

rendered necessary by the demoralization of his

Association at Washington, which was held on Wednesday evening, will be interesting to all Pennsylvanians. No State has done more for the relief of her sick and wounded than the "Old Keystone," and no stone should be left unturned by her people at home hereafter in rendering aid to Press, published every Thursday, an illusher bleeding and afflicted children abroad with our armies or at home in our hospitals. Our reports by mail from the army of the Potomac are encouraging. The health of the army was improving at last advices. The President's visit had created great enthusiasm, and reinforce-

ments were still constantly arriving at Harrison's Landing. The President declares his confidence in the army and its commander, and says matters From the Southwest we have some interesting and to the 5th instant from White river. No

naws by mail-to the 30th ultimo from Vicksburg, further reliable news had been received from Gen. Curtis. The bombardment of Vicksburg continues nt intervals. Gen. Fitch is propressing satisfactorily with his expedition up the White river. RECRUITING in this city progresses favorably. Several regiments are in process of formation. In a few days we may have to record some lively recruiting incidents, and the streets of our city will resound with the notes of the spirit-stirring drum and fife, calling together those men of real moral courage and true patriotism, who will enlist for active service, with a full knowledge of the hard-Under the proposed change in the tariff, and the

high price of gold, the produce market is somewhat unsettled, with only a moderate business doing. Under the circumstances the flour market is excited, with an upward tendency in prices. There is some excitement noticeable in the dry goods market, and rather more business doing. The prices of woollens have an upward tendency, and stocks of all goods are light for the season. THE new financial bill just passed by Congress is of great importance. It is evidently designed as a ground work for a complete system of national banking, doing away with most or all of the disad-

vantages of a national bank. The currency of the country will be relieved, and the frequency of financial crashes and panies in consequence of the uguration of this system. By the arrival of the steamship Norwegian, off

Cape Race, we have European dates to the 3d and 4th instant. Her political news is unimportant. The shipping at Liverpool was gaily decorated with flags on the Fourth of July, in honor of the natal day of American independence. Breadstuffs were declining and provisions dull. THE news from Mexico by the steamer Columbia

from Hayana, is highly important. The Mexicans had been attacked by the French at Orizaba, and routed. On the 30th ultimo, the supply train of the French army at Orizaba was captured, and the troops there are said to be in a starving condition. Three French bearers of despatches had been captured by the Mexicans, and the despatches published in the city of Mexico. The French are having an unhappy time of it.

ALL of the rebel prisoners confined in the forts in New York harbor are to be brought to Fort Delaware for safe keeping, from which place they will be conveyed South for exchange, when the proper arrangements have been perfected. THANKS to the efforts of Senators Wilmon

Cowan, and Grimes, the bill for accepting the offer of League Island, for naval purposes, passed in the Senate yesterday by a decided majority—32 against 9. We begin to hope that the claims of Phila delphia will be carefully considered by Congress and the Government, and that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to point to the largest and best navy yard in the world on League Island.

WE have New New Orleans dates to the 26th ultimo, by the arrival of the schooner Haze at New York. Among other interesting items we publish, we notice the statement that a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held there on

The report that the city of Buffalo had given \$75,000 of the municipal funds to raise a regiment of volunteers is false; but the good old town of Newburyport, Massachusetts, offers a bounty of \$75 to every one of her citizens who shall enlist. By telegraph from Washington we have some important extracts from the Richmond papers of the rized by this act, under certain conditions. out how completely they were outgeneralled.

9th instant. The Examiner (official organ) acknowledges the strategy of McClellan in moving t his present position. They are beginning to find WE have a despatch from Kentucky, via Louisville, giving accounts of the rebel guerilla raids of Morgan within three miles of Munfordsville. We of the circulating notes are to be proceeded against, the have reports of these raids from every part of the United States to have the first lien on its assets. Southwest. The rebel guerillas are committing The kill covers nearly fifty printed pages. great depredations everywhere, and an official order should be issued authorizing the citizens and soldiers to hang them wherever and whenever

THE Richmond Examiner fears that pestilence and famine will be added to the curse of war in the doomed rebel capital, and complains bitterly because it cannot publish the truth about the re-

. The Berry homicide case is attracting much attention. We present a full report of the proceedings in this case, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, in our local columns. MAJOR GRHERAL LEWIS WALLACE and Mrs. Major General Don Carlos Buell arrived in this city last evening, and are stopping at the Conti-

nental Hotel. GEN. BANKS says no one was permitted to use the Government transportation wagons during his recent retreat, and the report that he furnished transportation to colored people is false. He pro- Mr. Olin, of New York, in favor, and Mr. McPersson, tented everybody, white and black, as far as it lay of Pennsilvania, against it, laid on the table a Senat

closing at 1132 a 114, with an upward tendency. A large business is being carried on in old dem and notes. Securities generally were firm. At present the money market and financial matters generally are unstable, and either a gradual return to logitimsey or a general crash seems to be inevitable,

and that at no distant day. The heavy premium offered on gold here cause excitement in Europe, but this will only be temporary. There is much excitement at present in London for fear that shipments of specie from this country will cease, which will cause a panic in the money market there; but the Liverpool Post laughs at the London scarcerow, and says everything connected with the sudden rise in the price of specie shows an actual plothera of gold and silver present in the country. CONGRESS.

was passed. The bill amendatory of the militia law of 1795 was discussed at length.

Mr. Cowan having asked if the Constitution did not exist, and if we were not bound by it, Mr. Howe answered: Yes, we are bound by it and bound to do battle for it, and not stand here higgling about the force we shall bring into the field. I would bring all the force into the field I could, without regard to color; bring them into field in the name of God, if we cannot do it in the name of the Constitution. The committee of conference on the tariff bill

made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. The Senate adjourned for want of a quo-In the House, Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a national currency, to be secured by United States stock, and for the circulation and redemption Recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

A bill to reimburse the State of New York for advances during the last war with Great Britain was reported. The Senate bill to prevent officers of the Government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office, or place under the General Government passed. Its provisions will be found in our

Congressional report.

A bill was introduced and passed extending to officers of gunboats the benefit of the pension bill passed during the present session. The Senate bill authorizing the acceptance League Island for a navy yard was passed. The committee of conference on the confiscation bill made a report, recommending the House to agree to a modification of the Senate bill. Its pro-

visions will be found elsewhere. The report was

THE FRIENDS of this newspaper will be glad to know something of the arrangements we have just consummated in our publication department. The growth of our business rendered it necessary for us to leave our former location, on Chestnut street. In doing this we have obtained many advantages. Our whole newspaper is in one building, and every process of its publication takes place under one roof. We have taken occasion to introduce into our building all the latest improvements in the art of printing and publishing a newspaper. We have one of the largest and most commodious composing rooms in the city, and nothing has been neglected to provide for the comfort of those employed. Our facilities are of such a nature that we could, in emergency, put into type and print a page of this newspaper after midnight, and be at the press at the usual time. We have two presses

hour, and a Taylor press for the WAR PRESS, of large capacity. In addition to the above, we have a Job Printing Department attached to this office, and doing business in our second story. This department is complete in all its parts, and we are ready to accommodate our friends who desire job printing executed with neat-

ness and despatch. We are now publishing three editions of THE PRESS. The daily edition on every morning, Sunday excepted. The TRI-WEEK-LY PRESS, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and intended for circulation in the interior parts of the country. The WAR trated family paper, containing eight pages,

and prepared with the view of circulating in We are also pleased to state that THE Press in all its editions was never in a more ficurishing condition than at present. Our circulation is among the largest of any newspaper in the country, and it is daily increasing. We have made many changes and additions with a view of maintaining THE Press in its present position. Our editorial local staff has been greatly enlarged. We have

organized a corps of correspondents in all parts of this country and in the principal capitals of Europe. We have incurred a large outlay for the purpose of giving the readers of THE PRESS full, graphic, and reliable details of every military operation. This paper is rein every Federal fleet upon the sea. No military or naval movement, skirmish, or battle has taken place for months but THE PRESS has printed a full and reliable account from its own correspondents; in some cases anticipa-

ting every other newspaper in the country. Our aim is to print a great paper. There are certain principles we defend; we have a creed which we intend to follow most religiously. At the same time we shall spare nothing to make THE PRESS a complete newspaper. We desire to print no news but what we believe reliable; we do not care to become sensational and extravagant. The people of this country have shown their endorsement of this course; and we shall labor henceforward to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S book, says the New York Independent, is one of the remarkable successes of literature. Mr. CHILDS is this week printing thirty thousand additional copies, which will make the whole number, thus far, one hundred thousand, and the book has no yet appeared at all in the "regular trade." APPLEGATE & Co., of Cincinnati, ordered forty thousand copies at once, which is supposed to be the largest single order in the history of the trade.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 11. Important Financial Measure of the Government.

The financial measure reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is proposed to establish a separate bureau charged with the execution of this act, and all 'laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a national currency secured by a pledge of United States

the Currency." with a sulary of \$5,000 per annum, and United States stock is considered to mean all coupon an registered bonds now issued, or that may be issued on the faith of the United States, by the Secretary, in pursuance of law. Any chartered Bank or Banking Asso ciation in good credit, whose capital is less than a hundred thousand dollars, granted under the law of any State or Territory, or District of Columbia, may avail it-The bill also provides for the formation of associations by any number of persons, for carrying on the business of banking with United States stocks as a balis. Plates are authorized to be engraved for notes of the denomin tions of five, ten, twenty, fifty, hundred, five hundred

redeem in the lawful currency of the United States any The League Island Bill Passed by the The bill accepting the offer of the City of Philadelphia of League Island, for naval purposes, has just been passed

and thousard dollars. Banks or associations failing t

by the Senate. The vote stood 32 to 9. The efforts of Senators Wilmor and Cowan wer praiseworthy, but the zeal of Senator Games in favor of the project is worthy of all honor. From the Army of the Potomac.

The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac give a ering view of the condition of affairs in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire losses on our part, the recent battles, do not exceed 11,000. Stragglers are constantly returning. The enemy's loss, there is no doubt, is exceedingly large.

Retrenchment of Army Expenses. Both Houses this week unanimously passed an army retrerchment bill, which will save about \$10,000,000 per Yesterday the House, after a spirited debate between bill to increase the staffs of corps and division command-FINANCIAL affairs have sustained little change. ers. It involved about \$300,000 per annum additional The rates for gold declined somewhat yesterday, expense.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association. An adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association was held to-night, at Willard's Hall. and was more largely attended than any previous one, and much enthusiasm prevailed. President MOORHEAD THE REBEL PRESS GROWLING FOR NEWS.

was in the chair, and all of the executive com nittee were present. The financial report showed that the association had received \$3,119, while its storeroom was in tion find received 50,113, while his surfation was in delly receipt of numerous necessaries for the sick and wounded. It was stated that the Pennsylvania soldiers n the hospitals here were well cared for, and the efforts of the association should be directed more to the army in the field, where a vast amount of good could be accomplished. The association had made a move to that end Various suggestions were made and received, and the meeting was then addressed by Speaker Grow, who said he desired acts more than words in this cause, and be leved in such arguments as battalions and cannon nal liberty was on trial, and now war was the arbitor. He had no doubt of the result of the conflict SENATE.-The bill authorizing Secretary Welles being a great triumph of the Government, and made a accept League Island for navy yard purposes mittee having been appointed to invite Gov. Guarry to attend the meeting, his Excellency appeared, and was warmly received. He said he could not instruct so intelligent an audience as this as to what to do in ministering to the sick and wounded soldlers. The fact that this associa ion had been formed here at the great national centre had been received throughout Pennsylvania with great satisction. He alluded to the entire unanimity of the Legisla ture in voting for all war measures, and of its liberality n placing funds at his disposal for the sick and wounded. but in the discharge of his duties in this matter State overnment came in conflict with the National Governnent, and Pennsylvania must be obedient as well as loval He announced that the War Department had this day ssued an order that the soldiers may be taken to the hospitals in different States at the expense of the Government and there receive kind and benevolent attention of friends The late battles in front of Richmond had carried mourning into nearly every home in Peansylvania; but her sons would never flinch, and were determined to pu down this rebellion by organized physical power. He spoke at some length, and was continually interrupted with vociferous applause. Other speakers followed, and

The Executive Committee's headquarters are open laily, where a list of Pennsylvania soldiers in the various hospitals is kept. It is at the corner of Pennsylvani venue and Seventh street. Washington. Governor Curtin.

Governor Cuntin reached Washington yesterday, and and an interview with the President and Secretary of War this morning. He takes ground in favor of limiting the term of enlistment to one year, believing that if the war is vigorously prosecuted the rebellion will be over at the end of that time. His most anxious care is to fill up the decimated regiments of the immortal Pennsylvania Reserves. These regiments should not be disbanded They are called skeletons, but what is left of them is composed of the blood, trains, and bravery. There is not a on of them that does not deserve honor and eternal ra membrance, and the youth of the State shoul I desire no prouder position than to be enrolled among the Roserves dovernor Currin is determined to put no untried officers at the head of the new regiments. As in the case of young Captain Lee, he will offer commissions only to men who have made themselves experienced in battle. This is the right spirit, and shows that our excellent Sovernor is determined to do his duty like a patriot.

Return of the President-Gratifying State of Affairs in the Army. The President returned last night from a visit to the army of General McClellan, where he spent some time. and gives to his friends a highly gratifying state of facts, all of which it would be improper to publish. He found the army, however, in the most effective condition, and n much larger force than public rumor generally ac

While the President was there a review of the entire army took place in his presence and of all of the generals and their staffs. The sight was imposing in the exreme, the latter part of the review being by moonlight he enthusiasm of the troops, at seeing the President knew no bounds and the most deafening cheers were given wherever he appeared. The President reports that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed fifteen thousand for all of the late battles.

The Rehels in the Shenandoah Valley. Reliable intelligence has been received here to the effect that the rebels in not very large force, probably three thousand strong, have appeared in the Shenandoa Valley again, at [Luray, where, it is reported, a small fight took place on Thu.sday. It was not believed to be demonstration of any material significance The Tariff Act as it will Pass.

The committee of conference have to-day settled the tariff act, after a long consideration. It has been agreed now in bond prior to August 1st to pay duties under the present tariff; but all that remain in bond after August 1st are subject to the new duties, which go into effect at Volunteering.

Information received here, from all the New England and Northern States, through official sources, exhibits evidences of the prompt and patriotic demonstrations or the part of the people in responding to the call of the Prosident for additional troops. Maine, New Hampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut, Reode Island, and New York, through the Executive and military authorities of those States, are responding with a zeal worthy of their ancient fame. Other States are doing equally well.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE MEXICANS ROUTED BY THE FRENCH AT ORIZABA Cantura of the French Provision Train.

THE TROOPS STARVING. NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Columbia, from

also brings news from Vera Cruz to the 2d; Orizaba to the 30th plt; and the city of Mexico to the 28th. Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men, had joined Zaragoza The Mexicans on the 19th occupied the summit of a hil commanding Orizaba, where the French, the same night, surprised and routed thom.

the French without any result. Gen. Lalave was slightly Some 5,000 guerillas are betweed Altejeria and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city are closed, and no one dares to go out. The dead, of which there are many from ellow fever, are buried in the city.

The French trains were attacked on the 30th ultimo Fifteen wagons with ammunition, and five with flour

were taken and destroyed. Twenty-five of the escort were killed, and the res taken prisoners. Only six wagons of provisions had reached Orizaba for some time, and the French troop were actually starving. Some 700 mules have been taken from the French. Three French bearers of asspatche have been captured, and the despatches for the French generals have been published in the city of Mexico. A French brig of war had captured a small Moxica schooner, laden with corn and laid, and the crew were in prison at Vera Cruz. The Mexican steamer Constitution was manned and

ent to Alvarado to force the governor to declare for Almonte. The inhabitants refused, and drove the steamer off. The same was the result of a similar effort at Tlacotalkan. The French man-of-war L'Eclair wen Campeachy on a like errand, with the same result. The French man-of-war Bayondise reached Mazatla and ordered the governor to declare for Almonte, which was refused, and she left. A slaver has been captured and taken to Key West. Interesting from Fortress Monroe

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10 -An erroreous opinio appeared in some of the journals in regard to the flag o ruce which went up the York river on Sunday and at tempted to bring down some one hundred and seven o r wounded and sick soldiers that had been captured a Ba.timore Store.

Ko flag of truce law was violated by this act, as the rebels at first readily consented to let them off on parole. It was a rebel cavelry who prevented their return. No doubt, there was some misunderstanding in some way, for yesterday the rebels sent a flag of truce to McClellan inferming him that he could send and obtain those pri

soners now at any time, and, consequently, last night th The late colonel of the 2d Maryland Regiment, o account of ill health, resigned, which left the command of the regiment to the former lientenant colonel, J. E. uryee, which gave the most entire satisfaction to al the members. The Governor of Maryland, however, appointed a man of his State as colonel, and sent him down to take command. To this the officers and men demurred, and the result was that the newly-appointe was taken before the Military Committee for examina-tion, where he showed himself incompetent, through echnical questions, and was consequently relieved his command. Nearly all the officers would have retheir much-loved lieutenant colonel. Him they will follow The John Brooks steamer has arrived, with abou three hundred sick and wounded-mostly wounded

The rebel prisoners that have been accumulating for Friday, and removed to some place farther North. I make room for others at the Bip Raps. Henry cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day up the James river. Many conjectures are silest, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the liver to-day. The mail boat has been due for two When she arrives we shall no doubt learn the cause of the cannonading.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too

They are to be taken to New York, and leave this af-

far down to make them out. FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 11 .- By the arrival of the schooner Haze we have New Orleans papers to June 26th. The price of flour had advanced to \$24 per barrel. General Shenley, in consequence, had issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents for 24 ounces, and smalle amounts in proportion. ment to make returns to headquarters of all sums due to banks in the rabellious States, and also of all sums due to the State of Louisiana and the State officers, and checks or drafts thereon are not to be paid without a permit frem headquarters.
The Delta reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th, and samples which had been stored away for a year of more, were sold at twenty-five cents per pound.

A number of the vessels so long reported below had rived at the city. General Butler has appointed Moses Bates, of Massabusette, warden of the State Penttentiary at Baton

of vessels from taking away any persons of color, other than those coming to New Orleans on board of their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment, and liability to a confiscation of the vessels A desperate gang of outlaws are reported as commit ting nightly depredations on the Opelausas Railroad. A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the 21st ult. Recruiting in Massachusetts. BOSTON. July 11.—The City/Councils of Newburyport have voted a bounty of \$75 to each man volunteering under the new cell for troops.

ouge. General Butler has issued an order prohibiting masters

ITS IMPREGNABILITY ADMITTED.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The Richmond Examiner of he 7th has been received here. Discoursing upon General McClellan's present position, it says: " We of the Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his ounboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassibate moress. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have from the lines. It is not to be supposed that the enemy has selected these plautations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is that the western landing s perhaps the very best on the James river, and th stream for miles up and down being bread and deep, affords both excellent sea room and anchorage for his onnhoats and transports. But this is by no means th nly advantage of the position. On the west of Berkely are innumerable impassable ravines, running from na he Charles City road on the north to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to imposs le. Within a quarter of a mile of where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles City road, and, running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkeloy and Westover, and empties into James river at the extreme east-ern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this oreck is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the heights of Evelington, s ong range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for cavy gues. "It will be seen that, protected on the south by the

ince, and on the north and east by Herring creek and he beights of Exclinaton, the enemy's position presents at one pregnable point, the piece of level country north vest of Westover, from a quarter to half a mile in width. there Herring crock crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period, obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelington bills. Another day may see it strewn with felled timber and bristling with field batteries. In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy in his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be omitted. Whilst our ammupition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very donrs of his tent. For the benefit of distant eaders, we may here properly say comething of the character of the country to which, suddenly and un-expectedly, the scene of war has been shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan beleaguered Rich-mond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickshominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time, the worst watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia, Agues, hopppoles, and whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country within a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine-mile, or Williamsburg roads, between Bichmond and Bottom Bridge. On the two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here, for weeks, their vigor and numbers melted away, under the influence of miasma, bad water, a.d. a Southern sun, but by this hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McClellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry horses will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the aun shines on. The country of the lower

river and his gunboats, on the west by impenetrable ra-

does soil better repay the toil and skill of the husband. man."
The Examiner says to its own Government: "There has already been enough trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines, giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why on each succeeding day might we not have had a bulletin of equal length simply stating the results. It would have cost but a trifle of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country in composing the public anxiety. If the

be reduced, we believe that our people can bear the disappointment, without waiting to hear the facts drop out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly and sincerely announced, instead of friding with the public mind by recorded, instead of friding with the public mind by recorded, surrounding northers of his army in the release. nounced, make as of trining with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his array in tria sgular
swamps and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, andother felse and vague stories, intended to break the fall
of public expectations? The public is left under the
impression of general facts. We know that the valor
of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy
has been pushed from his lines of investment of this city,
but what may be the strongth of the coherent remnanof his army, whether that remnant is yet involved by
our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been
reinforces for another grand battle, are questions which
everybody has been asking for the last week, and which
has Government halmly refuses to answer by withhold. Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced, the Examiner soys:

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond. With reference to the continued usinger of Macamona, the Examiner says:

"It is sincerely to be boped that the ability of our generals and the dauntless courage of the Southera armies will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the invader. In them under Heaven is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the Confederacy menared."

THE LOSSES IN PRYOR'S BRIGADE. "Out of about 1 500 men carried into action by Gen Pryor, 814 were killed and wounded." The Examiner thus heads its account of General Mc-Clellan having secured his desirable new position : A PESTILENCE DREADED IN RICHMOND. That a postilence is dreaded in Richmond just now will

The Restlience is dreaded in Bichmond just now will be comprehended from the following brief eatract:

"The health of the city we fear will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potast, and plaster-of-paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

The Richmond Dispatch of Monday says: The Richmond Dispatch of Monday says:

The Bichmond Dispatch of Monday says:

"The effective lorce of some of the brigades now operaing on the enemy below this city is represented by Pose who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtained, in consequence of the reprehensible practice indeliged by thoughless soldiers straining from their camps. A majority of the men thus neglectful of their duty, having no other place to go, come in crowds to the city, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up columns of bloody battles which it is more than probable that two-thirds of the relators never saw. In this hour of cur destiny it behooves every soldier of the Republic to stard by his colors, and not to do so is showing both want of parintisms and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent our noble army from being demoralized by ally prevent our noble army from being demoralized the laziness of some of the men composing it. Ther DEATH OF GEN. REAUREGARD'S WIFE.

The wife of General Beauregard died at New Orleans LETTER FROM GENERAL BANKS. HE NEGLECTED NO ONE IN HIS RETREAT

No One Allowed to Delay or Use the Government Wagons.

Mr. Gooch, of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16th, offered by Mr. Voorhees, of Indians, directing Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were given transportation on General Banks' retreat from Strasburg, while white people, including sick and wounded soldiers were compelled to walk; which letter Mr. Gooch asked manimous consent to read, last Monday, when the vote was taken on the preamble to this resolution, but object tion was made by Mr. Yoorhees and others of the opposi

tion:
WINCHESTER, June 10, 1862.—Honorable D. M. Gooch—Fear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have the honor to say there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in resolution enclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to occupy or use Government transportation of any bind on the merch of my command transportation of person not belenging to the army, white or black, was allowed to occupy or use Government transportation of spy kind, on the march of my command from Strasburg. If any one instance occurred, it was, with one exception, not only without suthority, but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Gitizens, tadets, refugees and fogitives were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the Government train, in order, no further. The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear of Martinsburg from two o'clock till evening.

When a considerable distance on our march we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl, about eight years of age, who was todding over the stones by the wayside, and I asked how for she had travelled. "From Winchestar," they said. We wete then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the cannoniers to give, her a lift, and the gallant men, who had hurg upou the rear of the column for its defence the greater part of the distance, answered with alacrity.

No successful efforts were made to ascer ain her complexion; but it is not impossible that she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs hud bren strengthened by some vayue dream of liberty to be less or won in that hurried night march.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

Mejor General Commanding.

Msjor General Comp FROM KENTUCKY. THE ATTACK ON THE NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

LOUISVILLE, July 11 .- Twelve hundred rebel cavalry and infantry, with three pieces of artillery, under John Morgan, are at Glasgow. They sent a reconneitring rarty to within three miles of Munfordsville yesterday, supposed intending to burn the bridges and commit other towardstions. This is the same party which recently attacked a cetachment of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry t Tomkineville. Not over twenty Pennsylvanians were there, and the reports of great losses there are false. Morgan has issued a proclamation, calling on the Kentuchians to rice. No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville road, but the cars will not run NASHVILLE, July 11 .- A despatch to headquartertates that three companies of Pennsylvania cavalry were attacked at Tompkinsville by two thousand gue rilas, under Ferguson, and all killed or prisoners. The

Regiment has been sept up.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—A despatch to headquarters contradicts this report. Removal of Rebel Prisoners to Fort De-NEW YORK, July 11 .- The steamer Baltic has sailed with all the robel prisoners recently confined in our foris, for the purpose of removing them to Fort Delaware. The steamer Cabawba conveyed three or four hundred thither

a few days since and has just returned;

guerillas are said to be at Glasgow. The 11th Michigan

Rebel View of McClellan's Position | FROM VICKSBURG AND MEMPHIS.

The Bombardment. MEMPHIS, July 9:-Vicksburg dates to the 7th have een received.

The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen eir earthworks on the bluff, but were driven away by the shells from the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Squads of ebels occasionally appear in the upper battery in front

of the city, but leave as soon as the gurs of the fleet are brought to bear on them. Business at Memphis continues to revive. Northern' nerchants, with new stocks of goods, are opening stores, which are freely patronized. The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to delays at Cairo. Bix thousand letters were sent North on Mouday. Several Secession sympathizers were arrested and assed South yesterday. A negro was arrested, yesterday, with a large ma The provost marshal has prohibited persons from cross

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

SENATE. On motion of Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, the-resolution to pay the first Senators from Minnesota was taken up and passed.
On motion of Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana, the bill for the relief of the register of the land office at Vincennes, Ind., was taken up and passed.

League Island.

League Island.
On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title of League Island, for navy-yard purposes, was taken up. Mr. FOSTES (Rep.), of Connecticut, moved to amend so that before the telection of League Island the commissioners shalt examine the harbor of New London, Cern. and see whether it is not a more fit place for the purpose required. purpose required.
Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, moved to extend the same examination to Narragausett bay.
Agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.
Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, opposed the passage of the bill at some length. It was further discussed by Messrs GRIMES and COWAN, who favored n, and then passed.
Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, called up the resolutions calling for faither evidence and documents connected with Joseph Holt and Bobert Dale Owen.

The Militia Law Amendments. The Militia Law Amendments.

The bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling out the militia, &c, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Browning's anendment to the second section of the amendment offered by Mr. Grimes, to strike out the words "mother, wife, and children."

Thunks.

Mr. HAUE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, tendering thanks to Captain Binggold for the rescue of the crew of the steamer Governor. He asked that it be placed on the record of the Senate.

Mr. Browning's amendment was rejected—year 17, nays 21.

nays 21.
Mr. BROWNING offered a further amendment that such mother, wife, or child, shall not be freed, unless they owe service or labor to rebels.

Mr. COWAN (Roy.), of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the amendment. He said the country had prospered under the Constitution, and all were bound to observe it.

Mr. HOWE (Ber.), of Wisconsin, said there seemed to be a difficulty as to what we should do to support the seemed. generals.

Mr. COWAN asked if the Constitution did not exist, Mr. COWAN asked if the Constitution did not exist, and if we were not bound by it. Yes, we are bound by it, Mr. HOWE. Bound by it? Yes, we are bound by it, and bound to do battle for it, and not stand here highling about the force we shall bring into the field. I would bring all the brice into the field I could, without regard to color. Bring them into the field, in the name of God, if we cannot do it in the name of the Constitution.

Mr. COWAN responded. He concluded that the delay was caused by Congress trying to bring in measures outside of the bill, and force the President to adopt measures which he had hereofore thrown aside.

which he had heretofore thrown uside. Which he had neretotore brown aside.

Congress should do its Duty.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, did not recognize the authority of the Senstor from Penisylvania to speak for the President. He thought that when the President wished to express any opinion to Congress he would probably do so Cur wounded and sick men are crying to us from the marshes of the South, and now there is a call for more of our young men to come fresh from their Northern homes, while here are thousands willing and ready to do the labor of the army and save our brave men, and shall we refuse these services from mere quibbles and technical difficulties? He had not so much fears from the ball and bayonet as from disease. He had no fears other for the country. If Congress was recreant to its duty, the people will come together and reinstitute the glorious institutions of the country. Our young men will come forth in defence of the country, but he should be ashamed to lock them in the face if he had not done all he could to preserve their lives and health. Dark as were the clouds that had risen from this dismal swamp of Virginia, we shall yet see the bright and glorious sun shine on our country.

Mr. COWAN continued the discussion at length. Congress should do its Duty.

Mr. COWAN continued the discussion at length. Historical Reminiscence. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesols, referred to the raising of black regiments by Rhode Island, and the fact that Washington did put such men into the ranks, and found no difficulties in the way. He objected to the young men of Minnesota being worn out, and their strength wasted in digging trenches and making roads, while there were negroes plenty and ready to do that work.

Not Impossible to Crush the Rehallion. Not Impossible to Crush the Rebellion.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Lowa, thought the Senator from Pennsylvania used very much the same argaments as had been used by Jeff Davis—arguing that if the majority of the people of a State choose, they could 20 out of the Union. Be entirely disagreed with any such doctrines. No State had the right to destroy the Union. The citizens of one State, according to the Constitution, were outlied to the same rights and privileges of citizenslip in every other State. And, further, he did not believe the idea put forth by stump orstors that oight or ten, millions of Americans could not be overcome. History was full of denials of such an idea, in such examples as Poland, Hungary, Maxico, and even France, and

Mr. FOSTER (Bep.), of Connecticut, from the con mittee of conference on the general pension bill, made report, which was agreed to So the bill stands passed. The Tariff Bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee of conference on the tariff bill, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Mr. WHIGHT (U.), of Indiana, from the committee of conference, made a report on the bill, changing the judicial districts. Laid over.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, continued his remarks, arguing in favor of the bill, and the proposed amendment of his collegene. of his colleegue.

Adjournment. Mr. POWELL (Den.), of Kentucky, offered a resolu-ion adjourning Corgress on the 19th inst. Laid over. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, speke at length against the bill.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) moved to take a recess. On the question being taken no quorum was present
Abent-Meers. Bayard, Carlile, Collamer, Dixon,
Hale, Kennedy Lathau, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce,
Blermen, Starke, Thomson, and Wilmot.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A National Currency.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for s National currency, to be secured by United States stock, and for the circulation and redemption thereof. It was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. Reimbursement of New York.

Mr. FENTON (Bep.), of New York, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to reimburse the State of New York for the advances made by her during the late war with Great Britain.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of pri-Procuring Contracts.

Mr. BINGHAM (Esp.) of Oho, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill, with verbal amendments, to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, effice, or place, under the Govern-ment of the United States officers of the Government from taking considerations for precuring contracts, effice, or place, under the Government of the United States.

Mr. WIOKLIWFE (U.), of Kentucky, wished the bill made more explicit Often an oily advanturer or leach upon the Government finds an oily member of Congress. When the contract is effected, or pecuniary object is attained, the successful speculator becomes generous, and makes a present to his official friend, either a carriage ard horres or something clse.

Mr. 81GHAM thought the provisions of the bill were sufficient. It prehibited gifts from being taken or received. Mr. WICKL FFE. Very well.

The bill was then rad. It provides that any member of Congress, or officer of the Government, or other person, effering or receiving peculiary or other consideration for procuring contracts, or siding to procure them, or any office under the Government, shall be liable to indictment as for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and suffer an imprisonment, not exceeding two years, at the discrean impresonment, not exceeding two years, at the discre-tion of the court; and any such contract may, at the op-tion of the President, be declared absolutely void. Any member of Coopress or officer of the Government so con-victed shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE suggested that it be entered on the journal as unanimously passed.

The SPEAKER. There being no objection, the contry will be made accordingly. . Naval Appropriation. The House concurred in the report of the committee f conference on the naval appropriation bill. Pensions to Gunboat Officers.

Pensions to Ginboat Ultricers.

Mr. PENDLETON (Rep ), of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was passed, giving to masters and other officers on board guntoats, the benefit of the pension bill passed at the present, session, masters to receive the same as cuptains in the navy, and pilots and engineers the same as lieutenants, &c.

Lengue Island. The Senate bill cnabling the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of League Island, tendered to the Government by the authorities of Philadelphia, for naval purposes, was taken up.

Mr. VERREE (hep.), of Pennsylvania, urged its pas-

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING (Rep.), of New Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING (Rop.), of New York, said the island was a nud bank, and not such a magnificent gift as was claimed for it. It would involve en expenditure of two millions.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem ), of Pennsylvania, denied that the bill made any appropriation whatever.

Mr. FISHER (U.) of Delaware, made a statement, on the authority of G. W. Churchman, that the soil is a marsh land.

Mr. LEHMAN (Dem ), of Pennsylvania, replied that the island is the best site for a naval depot in the United States. observation that there are on it four numbers acres of high, dry, and feat land.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont caused a letter to be reed, signed by Joseph N. Pearson, saying that the island was totally unfit for the purposes contemplated, and would be attended with two or three million dellars of expense. He thought that, considering the contrariety of opinions about the island, the House was to no condition to accept the grant and commence experditures.
Mr. VEBREE said he knew the writer of the letter to be a respectable gentleman, but who owns property adjoining the present away yard.
Mr. KELLEY pronounced Mr. Pearson's statement

Mr. K WELLAN .

false and deceptive.

The bill was passed.

The Confiscation Bill—The Senate Bill

Modified. The Confiscation Bill—The Senate Bill
Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Mas achusetts, made a report from the committee of conference on the confiscation bill. They recumend that the House rocede from their disgreement, and agree to the Senate bill, with certain modifications, so as to provide as follows: Every person who shall hereafter commit the orime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty theroof, shall suffer death, and all his claves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shail be any, shall be declared and made free, or he shail be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not exceeding ten thusend dollars; and all his catato, real and personal excluding his slaves, shall be levied though any rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be runished by the forfaiture of rail his personal property of overy kind whatsover, or shall be punished by an imprisonment of ten years, and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if he should have any, shall be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Every person guilty of the coffences described in this act is not to be construed in any way to affect or aller the procention, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States.

To insure the speeds termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of

lion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the amy of the United States. Five classes of parsons are affected by this bill: Those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice President, members of Congress, foreign ministers, etc., under the so-called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, and if, after sixty days, all persons in robellion do not return to their allegiance, their property shall be forfeited, etc. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in the rebellion, or who shall in any way give sid and comfort litereto, escaping to, or taking refuge within, the lines of our army; and all slaves deserted by their masters; and coming under the control of the Gowrment of the Thited States; and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards by the United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and forever free from their servitude, and no longer held as slaves. No slave accepting from one State to another shall be delivered up except for crime or some offence against the law, unless the claimant first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and has not borne arms offence against the law, unless the claimant first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and has not borne arms in the present rebellion, or given aid and counfor thereto. No person engaged in the naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim, or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

The President is authorized employ as many persons of African discent for the suppression of the rebellion and use them in such a manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for celonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.

The President is authorized to extend to persons in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient to the public welfare.

The Tested the United States.

The Title Amended. The title of the bill was amended so as to read for the suppression of the insurrection and the punishment and seizure of the property of rebels, and for other puroses. MALLORY and COX (Doms.) raised points of messrs. MALLOIST and COX (Bens.) raised points of order, which were everally overruled.

Mr. ALLEN (Den.) moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—yeas 42, napr 77.

The report of the committee of conference on the confiscation bill was concurred in—yeas 82, naps 42.

Scatton bin was concurred in—yeas of, lays 42.

YEAS.
Aldrich (Rep.) | Fesher (U.) | Porter (Rep.) | Arnold (Rep.) | Frank (Rep.) | Rice (Rep.) | Resemble ( Blaire (Rep.), Pa. Julian (Rep.)
Blaire (Rep.)
Buffinton (Rep.)
Campbell (Rep.)
Carey,
Clark (Bep.)
Clark (Bep.)
Conkling, Fred. A. (CRe.)
Conkling, Fred. A. (CRep.)
MicKhell (Rep.)
Michell (Rep.)
Michell (Rep.)
Morrill (Rep.)
Walton (Rep.)
Walton (Rep.)
Walton (Rep.)
Washurne (Rep.)
Washurne (Rep.)
Washurne (Rep.)
Washurne (Rep.)
Washurne (Rep.)
Windom (Rep.)
Windom (Rep.)
Windom (Rep.)
Windom (Rep.)
Worcestor (Rep.)

'NAYS. Grider (U.)
Baight (Dem.)
Hale (Rep.)
Harding (U.)
Holman (Dem.) Rollins (U.) Segar (U.) Shiel (Rep.) Biddle (Dem.)
Browne (U.)
Browne (U.)
Comests.
Cobb (Dem.)
Cox (Dem.)
Crisfield (U.)
Cristenden, (U.)
Mallory (U.)
Fouke. (Dem.)
Granger (Bep.)
Mr. STEVEENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, made a report from the committee of confierence on the tariff bill, which was concurred in. Adjourned.

From Arkansas-Gen, Curtis Suffering for Want of Supplies. CHICAGO, July 11 .- A special despatch from Memphis dated the 9th inst., states that gentlemen who left Madison on Monday, say that General Curtis' command was at Jacksenport endeavoring to make his way to the river He is reported as suffering terribly from the lack of forage and supplies. The railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Gen. Hindman's orders on the 28th ult as it was found that Curtis would pass that place on his way to the Mississippi, or be used by the troops coming to his aid. Hindman by his course is rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

A General Exchange of Prisoners. WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is understood that, previou o the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan ar ranged for a general exchange of prisoners, and the Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the samunder a flag of truce.

NEW YORK, July 11.—All the rebel prisoners that have been confined in the forts in this harbor have gon aboard the steamer Baltic.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORWEGIAN. Sr. Johns, July 11 .- The steamship Norwegian, with vices via Londonderry of the 4th, was boarded off Cape

Bace this morning.

The political advices are unimportant.
The chipping at Liverpool on the 4th were gaily docked with flage, and the Cunard and transatlantic steamers had all their but fing flying.
The steamer St. George, from Quobec, arrived out on the 4th.
The sales of cotten for the week were 150,000 bales.
Prices were 2021/4 higher since the previous authorized quotations. The sales on Tuesday were 12,000, closing with a still upward tendency.
Breadstaffs were tending downward, owing to the weather being favorable to the crops. Wheat was 3d lower. ower. Provisions very dull. London, July 3 —Consols 91% **a**92.

The Great Eastern Coming through Long
Island Sound.

STONINGTON, July 11—8.30 A. M.—The Great Eastern,
from Liverpool, July 1st, for New York, is now inside
Montauk Point standing off and on for a pilot. Iontauk Point standing off and on for a pilot.

GREENPOINT, L. I., July 11—10.30.—The Great East-

War Meeting at Boston. Boston, July 11.—The committee of City C-uncils have called a war meeting of the citizens at Fancuil Hall, to be held upon Saturday creasing. Hon. Edward Everett and other men of note will

Boston, July 11.—George W. Hall, L. J. Mahoney, Michael Tanek, and W. Sampson, were severely injured by an explosion at Alger's foundry to-day. They were FORGERY OF LAND WARRANTS-A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CONCERNED .- Yesterday, John McLane and James M. Dunkle, of Lancaster county, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Heazlitt, upon the charge of having forged and assisted in the counterfeiting of a paper purporting to be signed by Catharine Eckman, of Lancaster county, and dated August 21, 1861, making application for 1833; also, with forging and counterfeiting a certain 1833; also, with forging and counterfeiting a certain writing purporting to have been sigred by Jamas Oldham and by Michael Funk, purporting to identify Oatharine Eckman as the party entitled to bounty land, which declaration and affidavit John McLane and James M. Dunkle transmitted to, or presented at, an office of the Government with intent to defraud the United States. The prisoners reside in Lancaster, where McLane at present holds the office of justice of the peace. The warrant for the arrest of the parties was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Sharkey and Schuyler, who proceeded to Lancaster and took the defendants into custody. United States District Attorney Coffey appeared for the Commonwealth, and Meesrs. Bull and Connartoe for the defendants. The following is the tog-

have seen him write; witness was shown the declaration; stated the handwriting was John McLane's; that Catharine Echman's signature was in the writing of McLane. [Wilners shown a letter purporting to be written by Dunkel, Lugust 27, 1861, at Bethesda, and another dated.October 4, 1861, written at Bethesda; stated the signature was Dunkel's. Two envelopes were shown, one stanged Lancaster, October 4, 1861, and the other, Lancaster, August 28, 1861, and stated that the super-scriptions were in Dunkel's handwriting; witness also identified handwriting of Mr. McLare.]

Cathrine Eckman sworn—Aged 74; resides in Eden townibip; is a widow of Martin Eckman, who died about ten years ago; my husband resided in Eden townibir, formesly Bart, all his life, about a mile from where he was born; started as a soldier in 1812, but never where he was born; started as a soldier in 1512, but novel got there; never made application for bounty land under the act of 1855. [A declaration of Catherine Eckman signed by her mark, attested by fieach, purporting to be swort and subscribed to before John McLane, dated 21s by her mark, attested by fleach, purporting to be sworn and subscribed to before John McLene, dated 21st August, 1861, was shown; she stated that she never put her name there.] That paper never was presented to me; two men called at my place, but they never showed that paper to me; never intended and on the mane of J. Bench; never authorized any one to make application to the Pension Office for bounty land under the act of Congress; I used to always write my signature; I am se nervous now I can't; when I get excited my hard trembles; I don't know John McLane; I my land trembles; I don't know John McLane; I don't know John McLane; I think it was a year ago when I saw Dunkle; he asked me if I wouldn't apply for a land warrant; I said not; he then insisted, and stated that if I was not able to attend to it, he would; I tela him I wouldn't have it if I could get it; they found I wouldn't yield, and they left; this was the second time they called to see me; they were not with me very long. [Witness identified Dunkle.] Don't know who the other person was; I rather think it was McLane; he looks a good deal like the one that was there; had no conversation with him, however; don't know James Oldham, Michael Punk, Alex. Cooper, or Adan Snyder; I have been living since 1816 ab ut two miles from where I live now hashal lived there also was Sames Uldhan, mithad Funk, Alex. Cooper, or Ada a Snyder; I have been living since 1816 about two miles from where I live now; husband lived there also; was married the 18th March, 1816; husband died 21st June ten years ago, in Bart township; he started as a soldier of 1812; James Black was their captain, but got to Baltimore, when he was discharged; don't romember the

Mary E. Risk sworn.—Aged about forty; reside in Mars. Eckman is my mother; we have been living one year last April where we are now; lived in the same township sil my life; issw J. Molane before about a year ago last hisy; Dunkle was with him; I saw them in my husband's house; mother was not present; the first time had no conversation except questions which they asked me; Dunkle said, "Did you ever hear your father say anything about it; "when will mother be home?" "She left to stay a week or two, couldn't tel when she wend be bome;" they came in a small wagon; were there twice; they called again in about two weeks, it was after mother returned, and asked for Mrs. Eckman; my mother saw them; I was present during the conversation; Dunkle conducted the conversation; asked her if she was not willing to apply for a warrant; Dunkle said he would give her no trouble about it; she saids she didn't want it, even if she could get it; he didn't show her any paper; she didn't sign any paper; I am confident of this.

Mrs. Eckman recalled.—I never received a bounty land warrant from the Pension Office.

George Marith assumed.—Aged 61; rosides in Lancaster; miller; know John McLane; and know Dunkle's handwriting; witness was shown the declaration; identified the signature of John McLane; don't know Unthe her and the signature of John McLane; stated that the signature of John McLane; stated regiment.
Mary E. Risk sworn.—Aged about forty; reside in

THE CITY.

WIND. W. by S..WSW...WSW. | N. by W.... E. by N.... E. THE BERRY HOMICIDE.—This case vas resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer nd Terminer, at nine o'clock, but no jury being obsined then, the court was adjourned until eleven o'clock by which time a jury was formed as follows: John Welsh, Stephen James, John Holland, Frederic Haines, Edward Cheeseman, Theobald Fortner, Henry Wilhelm, Thomas C. Kepler, George W. Hoskins, William H. Lockhard, Thomas Mansfield, John Onincy Freese, Th nrors were then sworn separately by Mr. Moore, the

iurors were then sworn separately by Mr. Moore, the clerk.

The bill of indictment was now read, charging George Ferepaugh, William Forepaugh, William Timsman, and Androw Ferter with Knocking down and beating Richaid M. Berry, on the afternoon of the 29th of May last, from the effects of which he died on June 3, following.

Mr. Marn, the District Attorney, now rose and said: May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury. There are some of us who have been in this court house year after year listening to tales of death and blood, until really we have become somewhat wearied with the them; but to you, grath men, who come here from the country, every case that may be presented will be fresh to your minds, and you will bring to the discharge of your duties as jurors a desire to act honeasty, fairly, and impartially between the Commonwealth and the prisoners.

This bill 4 inciciment charges the defendants with murder, and if the circumstances warranted it, you would have the right to find the defendants guilty of murder in the first or second degree, or of manslangther. The facts will show such a state of things, as to not only fo warrant, but to require you under your oath and obligations to render a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Mann then continued at considerable length.

gree.

Mr. Mann then continued at considerable length going over the evidence as elocited before the coroner's jury, and concluded by asking for a conviction.

Mr. Brooke now belied that all the witnesses in the case, both for the Commonwealth and the defence, except the one under examination, be excluded from the ourt room. Mr. Mann said that this had been granted before, but now he would oppose it. He wanted overy withess to sear what was said.

Judge Allison denied the motion, and the court then adjourned until afternoon

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APTERNOON SESSION.

At half past, 30 clock the court met, and the examination of wilnesses were begun.

Dr. Silas P. Updegrove was the first witness examined. He testified as folllows: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Richard M. Berry on the 4th of June, about twelve hours after death; I examined the body carefully, externally, and discovered discoloration from centurion about the right eye; I could not see that there was any other evidence of injury externally, that I could say positively was the result of jojury; from the position in which he laid until he died there was considerable bistering on his back, and although there might have been bruies there I was mable to detect them; I then examined all the organs of the cavity of the chest, the abdomen, heart, &c., and found them all in a healthy condition, with no evidence of disease or joinry that I could detect; I then examined the brain and found an effusion of blood were the posterior portion of the right heuispheres of the brain, together with some congulation of blood; there was, also an effusion of serum; the effusion of blood would cause compression on, the brain which was sufficient to cause death.

Cross-examined.—The effusion of blood and serum could be produced in other ways than a blow; I wou'd not positively say, from the effusion of blood as serum, that death had resulted from violence.

Antiony Conrad affirmed.—I am the coroner: I held an inquest on the body of Richard M. Berry, at his residence in Greenwich street, below Second; I empannelled the jury on the 4th of June; I did not have the defondants in custody when I first commenced the inquest; I saw the Forepaughs-for the first time on the 9th.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Berry was a large man, about six feet two inches in height.

too in the str of June; I did not have the defendants in custody when I first commenced the inquest; I saw the Forepaughs-for the first time on the 9th.

Cross-axmined.—Mr. Berry was a large man, about six feet two inches in height.

Robert Burkhardt sworn.—I was at Egglesfield and Schuylkill Heights on the 28th day of May last, on the afternoon referred to; I was coming across the field; a short distance ahead of me I saw some women shoved and thrown down an embankment by some men; I saw one woman with blood trickling down her face, and other women supporting her; I metsome men, and I think I said "what loafers to do that;" the moment I spoke I saw a disposition to attack me, and I started to got away, and I man; as I ran I met Mr. Berry and a friend, I knew Mr. Berry, slightly; I think I told him that there were a party of men abusing some women there; I then kept on towards the road; I heard a noise, looked round, and saw a party of men trying to head me off; I then ran in another direction; I was overtaken, and knocked down; I am nearly positive-that George Forepaugh was the man that hit me.

This witness was subjected to a long cross-examination; which olicited no new facts.

Mary Ann. Etcinemtz sworn.—I was at Schuylkill Heights when this thing first began; I was coming through the Heights, down the lane; I heard a scream by a woman, and ran to see who it hit; I saw some men fooling with some women; they shoved me and my sister, and a womao who was with us, down the bank; the other woman had her face cut, and I was wiping the bloed off her face; one of the Forepaughs and my sister, and a womao who was with us, down the bank; the other woman had her face cut, said bed in ot want any apology from him; I then heard one of the Forepaughs as wilet's go for the ——;"I recognized him by being in his sluirt eleeves, and by having sandy hair; he came up the lane from Egglesfield; there was anoller man with him with a whip in his land; soon after I heard them him with a whip in his hand; soon after 1 near thom cry fight I saw a man at the foot of the hill getting beaten; another woman cried "murder, it is my husband;" I could not see whether it was Mr. Berry or band;" I could not see whether it was mr. Detry one; he was at the stump of a tree, as I thought; som one struck him and kicked him; there were two person ere; I looked round, and cried murds Question. Do you recognize either of the defendant is being upon the ground?

Answer. I recognize George Ferenaugh, the tall man

Answer. Ircognize George Ferepaugh, the tall man with sandy heir.

Nobody went to the rescue of the man; I went, picked up the man's head, and then rested it on my lap and tried to give him some water, but he could not drink any; I saw him lifted up in a wagon and taken away; when I had his head on my lan; a man, I think one of the parties who beat him, asked me what was the matter; I said, go away, you vegabond, you have killed a man. Croes-examined.—Mr. Sinson pushed her down; he had on light clothes and a light Kossuth hat; he was in his chirt-sleeves; it was about fifteen minutes after that I saw George Ferepaugh; I did not see him there when may sister was pushed; I then went and wipest the blood off my sister's face, and remained in the road with her until the cry of fight; I then saw Ferepaugh in the road; he asked the other woman what was the matter; it was after that I heard the cry of fight; I then beard him say, "Let's go for him!" he was In the road, at the dege of the hil, when he used the exchanation; they went up the hill before me; I did not go up until (heard fight; the hil is a little higher than this witness stand; Geo. Forepaugh jumpet up on the hill from the roat; my fight; the lui is a little higher than this witnest stand; Geo. Foreprugh jumpet up on the hill from the road; my sister did not go up with me; when I got up on the hill there was a fight; I could not see all that was going on on the hill from the road; I got up and saw a fight; I saw George Foreprugh heating a man that lay by a stump; I heard a w man exclaim that it was her husbard; George Foreprugh was in his shirt sleeves; had light clothes on, and had a Kossuth hat; his sleeves were rolled up; I did not know George Foreprugh; I never saw him before.

rolled mp; I did not know George Forepaugh; I never, saw him before.
Evelina Waters sworn.—I was coming from Schuylkill Heights to Egglesfield; I saw Mr. Berry knocked down and kicked on the temples; I went to his assistance; I then went over to Egglesfield; the large man Forepaugh (George) passed me, and said we've killed the son of a —; it was Berry I saw down, and George struck him, and after he was down kicked him; I am sure it was George Forepaugh.

Cross-examined.—I live at 1224 Warnock street; I am single, and a milliner by trade; I board with a ladyrnemed Sarah Bohn; I saw for her; I had a lady friend to Egglesfield with me; her name was Mary Richl; wa single, and a milliner by trade; I board with a leady named Sarah Bohn; I sew for her; I had a lady friend to Egglesfield with me; her name was Mary Richl; we went together; I wes at the dance; I did not go in the bar; I did not drink any beer; I was not drunk; I met a gentlemen I knew, from New York; his name was Harry Gilbert; he has called to see me at Mrs. Bohn's; Mrs. Bohn is married; her husband itvos with her; his name is Robert Bohn; he is a machinist, in business, on Girard avenue; I don't know Geo. Forepaugh; the man I called Georga Forepaugh was dressed in light clothes, and had on a light vest; was in his shirt sleeves; I think he had on a light rest; was in his shirt sleeves; I think he had ou a light Kessuth hat; I heard nothing when I saw Mr. Berry struck; I ren, and then came back again; George Forepaugh passed new with two other men; I did not know who they were; I heard them say, as they passed, we've killed him; I was standing at the time; I was only a few yards from Berry when Forepaugh struck him; it was done so quick I could not tell whether he was running or not; I saw Forepaugh knock him and kick him; I was done so quick I could not tell whether he was running or not; I saw Forepaugh knock him and kick him; I was standing still then; there was nobody with me.

Afary Richl sworn.—I live on Thompson street; I was at Schaylsill Heights, Egglesfield; I saw George Forepaugh that day for the first time; when he passed me I don't know who was with him, or how they were dressed; I think he had on light pants, light waistcoat, and light Kossuth hat; be west dressed in light clothes.

George Spellman eworn.—I was at Schuylkill Heights in the afternoon; I saw Mr. Berry struck; it was the youngest of the Forepaughs struck him, the smaller one (Willism); I saw Berry afterwards; he did not go off or get up; I don't know he was taken off, I was not libere.

To Judge Allison. Schuylkill Heights is to the northwist of Eggicsfield.

I saw Mr. Berry knocked down; he was a large-man, about six feet; I saw him knocked down; I saw that man (Wm. Forepaugh) knock him down, and kick him aften he was down; I did not do anything when I saw him knocked down; I kopt alread on my way to Egglesfield; I did not wit to see what became of Berry; I saw him at Egglesfield afterwards in a carriage; as I went on Mr. Berry lay on the right; I went nearer the road than he was; no resistance of any kind was made by Berry; I got eff into the road near a small gate that Jod into Egglesfield; Mr. Berry lay nearly opposite that [gate; I saw some Isdies there; thore were none are Berry; when I left, Wm. Forepaugh was still standing there; he was dressed in light clothes; I did not remark acything particular about him.

John Huhn sworn.—I was at Egglesfield the day of the occurrence; I was coming up the till; I heard the cry of fight; I saw the smallest of the prisoners (Wm. Forepaugh) strike Mr. Berry, and when he was down commence to kick him; I did not do anything; I and my friend went on; Forepaugh was kicking him when we left; I did not see any one else hitting him; we thought that was no business of ours.

Re eveningtion.—I did not go over there, because left; I did not see any one else hitting him; we thought that was no business of ours.

Re-examination.—I did not go over there, bocause both of us huew there was too much for two of us; they were fighting all round the place.

Cross-examined.—I saw others fighting; I saw George Forepaugh knock down. Wm. Falby; Mr. Falby went over to Mr. Berry and was knocked down before he got there; I did not see any one but William Forepaugh strike Berry while I was there; there were a number of ladiest there.

Isoles there.

At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned mill this morning.

CAPTAIN JAMES D. Brown.—The body of Captain James D. Brown., of the Cameron Dragoone, 65thregiment P. V., has arrived in this city. The decease was well known here. For many years he was the proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, and when that structure was demolished, he went to Missouri to reside. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, Captain Brown took strong ground in favor of the Union, and, with many other loyal clizans, was compelled to leave the State, losing all his property. Captain Brown came to this city and raised a company for the war His company was attached to the Cameron Dragoons, Col. Max Friedman, and has been in active service for tear or cloven months past. While in the army before Riebmand, Captain B. was attacked by typhoid fever. Ho was converd to the Hygela Hospital at Fortrees Monroe, where he died a few days since The family of the deceased is at pretent residing in this city.

BALLOON CORPS OF THE POTOMAC.—

The members of shis corps, of which so frequent mention has been made in our columns, are now nearly all off duty. Professor Lowe, the chief of the corps, is lying very sick at his home in this city. Captain Steiner, also of Philladelphia, has just returned from the West. Capt.

1800 Lehigh Nav. ... 14,809

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, July 11.

[Reported by S. E. Starwakez, Phila. Exchange.]

FIRST BOABD.

60 Norrislown B. 49 | 10000 Beading 65, '36. 85% | 200 on ... 41, 199 | At this slage of the proceedings the court adjourned until this morning.

duty. Professor Lowe, the chief of the curps, is 1910g very sick at his home in this city. Captain Steiner, also of Philadelphia, has just returned from the West. Capt. B. Maron has just returned from Washington, sick; and Prof. Starkwesther is in Boston, just from Port Royal But one regular aeronaut of the corps is on duty, Capt. Allen, now with McClellan's army. DEATH OF HON. JOHN FOULKROD .-

We regect to learn that the Hon. John Foulkrod, of Tweety third ward, died yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, of a reart but severs illness. The deceased was well known, and highly esteemed for great truthfulness and honesty, in public and privatelife. He served his courty in the war of 1812, and, at a later period in life, was a member of the House of Representatives and sonate, and of the Reform Convention, for the adoption of the Lew Constitution. At the time of his death he was a ew Constitution. At the time of his decam number of the board of prison inspectors, by appointment FUNERAL OF A VOLUNTEER.—The In the first lieutenant Company I, 61st Pennsylvania Rogiment, who died from the effects of wounds received at Fair Oaks, will take place this afternoon. It will be attended by Company E, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Scott Legion, and the Southwark Engine Company.

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—
The usual summer vacation of the public schools of this city, commenced pesterday. The schools will remain closed until Monday, the 1st of September.

ALARM OF FIRE. The alarm of fire about balf past three o'clock, yesterday morning, was-caused by the burning of some wood-work around the oven at the cracker bakery of Watson & Sons, No.133 North Front street. Several barrels of crackers were also consumed. The fismos, however, were speedily ex-tinguished, and the damage done was trifling.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.-Mr. C. F. Walter, who keeps a neat shaving and hair-cutting saleon, in Second street, above Girard avenue, devoted the proceeds of his saloon, on Tuesday last, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. The amount realized was four dollars, which, with the expenses of the day, would be over five deliars. We believe many could help along the good cause in like manner, and yet not feel it much. Who will be the next to imitate this good expensed a

LARGENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—John Lee was committed yesterday morning, by Alderman Shoemaker, to answer the charge of the larceny of a piece of sile, valued at \$10. Jacob Newgarten, the keeper of a second-hand store, on Second street, above Girard avenue, for receiving the goods, was also committed.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. - Retween 12 and 10 clock yesterday afternoon, a load of straw, be-longing to a Mr. Shinn, was set on fire by some loys on Callowhill street, above Fifth, and was entirely con-sumed. The wagon was considerably damaged, and the horses made a narrow escape from being burned to death REV. NATHANIEL WEST, D. D., lately

appointed chaplain of the United States Hospitals at Philadelphia, has removed from West Philadelphia, to No. 1602 Filbert street, where he can always be found, when not engaged in his official duties. WEST CHESTER PASSENGERS will no-

tice the increased facilities for travel via Pennsylvania Railroad. On and after Monday, July 14th, five daily trains will leave the depet, Eleventh and Market streets, for West Chester, as follows: At 7.15 and 8.45 A. M.; at 12 noon, and at 4 and 5.45 P. M. APPOINTMENT.—John F. Sherman has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas building inspector, in place of Robert E. Shuitz, deceased. Mr. Sherman is a bricklayer, and resides in the Seventh ward.

FOR CAPE MAY, -The splendid steamer William Kent leaves Arch-street wharf to-day (Saturday) for Cape May. Returning, she leaves the Cape on Monday morning, running regularly, making three trips each way per week. The steamer William Kent is a staunch sea vessel, having handsome accommodations. She was built for running on the Sound, and is only seven years old, and fitted up with state rooms. She is commanded by an experienced captain, who is deservedly popular for his uniform kindness and attention to

passengers. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—THE LAST FIGHT.—This evening is most positively the last appearance of Miss Julia Daly, who is under engagement to appear at the Winter Garden, New York, on Monday evening next. It is also the last performance of her new burlesque, "King Cotton," which she takes with her to Gothar

AMEBICAN PIANOS IN LONDON,-STEINWAY & BON'S PIANOS THE BEST IN THE EXHIBITION.—The Lon-con correspondent of the Now York Times, (June 7), and also of the Philadelphia Ledger, (June 16), an-nounces the fact that Steinway & Bon's pianos are pro-naunced by all judges to be the best in the exhibition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862. The rate for gold ruled very irregularly to-day, opening at 115, falling to 112, and rising to within a fraction of the former figure. This fluctuation was caused by advices from New York to the effect that gold was rapidly declining. Later advices corrected the tregularity and the market closed at 114 with a slight upward tendency. The activity noticed among shippers, who are making arrangements to send large quantities of produce to Europe for the sake of making the extra prem bills of exchange, will soon counteract the effects of the late specie exportation. If the trade is pushed vigorously forward and the produce sold for returns in gold the necessity for coin for foreign shipment will be avoided or at least the amount will be equalized by the new business. The business in old demand notes was very large on the street, the rate being 108\$\delta\$107 buying, 108\$\delta\$108\% selling. Large quantities changed hands at 108 and the demand was very pressing during the forenoon. Towards the est price bid. The market for gold closed 110 4 m114

Sales of the board amounted to about \$199,000 bonds and about 7,200 shares. The former was monopolized by II. S. securities, State fives, Reading, and City sives Seven-thirties de 1 med at the opening %, sailing the same as the endorsed, but improved up to yesterday's figure et the close. Sixes, 1861, were firm at 102, no change. State fives brought 90%. City sixes, new, were firm at 102; old at 97—no change. Philadelphia and Erie sixes firm at 93. Reading sixes, 1886, brought 85½; 1844, extended, 99-no change-1870, 94%-advance of %. 97 %, 102% being bid for first do. North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes advanced &; tens firm at 100—advance of &—first mortgage scrip brought 72. Eimira Bailroad evens steady at 801/2. Susquehauna Canal sixes advanced %. Reading Railroad shares advanced & at the First Board, but fell off at the Second Board same fraction. Norristown Railroad steady at 49; Little Schuylkill at 19. Pennsylvania closed at yesterday's figure. Beaver Meadow advanced 14, and continued firm. North Pennsylvania declined M. Elmira Preferred declined M on last sales. Catawiesa consolidated advanced M. Long Island firm at 17-no change. Lehigh Navigation advanced 1/4; scrip declined 1 on the bids. 25 was paid for Mechanics' Bank; 26 for Commercial. Passonger railways were inactive, no sales being effected. We noticed a decline in the bids for some of the securities.

Money matters are unchanged. the steamer City of Baltimore, from New York, as fol-

Leipsic, 60 days sight..... Frankfort, 60 days sight .... Market changeable.
The statements of the banks of the three principal ities of the Union for the last week compare with the pr vious one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as fol-

lows: Louns. Deposits. Specie. Circulat'n. N. Y., \$148,643,718 \$127,446,554 \$31,790,519 \$0,270,815 Boston. 64,690,268 26,568.8e2 7,934,037 6 943,828 Phila.. 33,206,661 24,367,782 5,645,007 4,749,220 Total.\$246,440,647 178,783,178 45,269,563 20,903,862 Lst wk. 244,896,978 178,508,885 44,207,812 19,471,420 L.year. 196,257,516 124,696,552 58 460,490 17,159,358 The Northern Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 \$\psi\$ cint., payable to the Philadelphia stockholders at the Bank of North America. Peterson's Counterfeit Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous five-dollar note on the Mercantile Bank, Plattsburgh, New York: Five, counterfeit; figure 5 on both upper corners; male por-trait on left; train of cars on lower centre.

We have received the following favorable account of week and season compared with the corresponding time ast year: Receipts to July 6, 1862.....

Increase for the week...... \$3,423 2 The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the eck ending Wednesday, July 9, and since January 1 Total. Tons. 150,841 105,233 Week. Previously. Tons. 144,435 101,421 ...2,580 43,014 15,602 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia, during the week ending July 10, 1862, were as follows

Barrels of Superfine.	10,350
do Fine.	30
do Middlings.	10
do Byo.	8
do Corn Meal.	580
do Condemned.	30