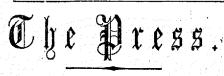
# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.



## WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

### THE NEWS.

Our Jan es' Island correspondent, in an unusually entertaining letter, describes the evacuation of that post, and the hardships which the movement occasioned to our troops, some of whom, the 100th and 45th Pennsylvania regiments, are particularized for their bravery and endurance. " Chester," our Stono river correspondent. like-

wise furnishes some details of James' Island news. The news of McClellan's reverse, coupled with unpropitious weather, had the effect of producing-a desponding " Fourth" among the Stono squadron. By a perusal of the letters from our correspondent with General Pope, it will be seen that this division of the army has advanced to Front Royal, en route for Richmond. We have now two splendid and effective armies in Virginia, both working for a common end, which we may hope to see attained before the summer months have

The charge of excessive cruelty against General Mitchell has been pronounced by that officer to be "utterly and absolutely false." Certainly, we should be loth to believe it, although it emanated from a responsible source, until the proof demanded in General Mitchell's letter is furnished.

Our Port Royal correspondent furnishes us with a copy of a letter written by General Stevens, in which that officer successfully vindicates himself from the charge of being responsible for the late check at James' Island.

We learn from the Davenport Democrat, of the 10th instant, that an armed band of rebels had made a descent upon the town of Memphis, in the northern part of Missouri, not many miles from Keokuk, and with force and arms had captured the town, and taken away with them some ninety Union citizens to parts unknown, and for purposes concerning which there can be no question. Col. Noyes, the Governor's aid, arrived at Davenport on the evening of the 9th, by steamer, having in charge 125 muskets and 17,000 rounds of cartridges, with instructions to proceed to the scene of trouble and investigate thoroughly, and take such steps with reference to the difficulty as might seem advisable.

The strike among the New York grain-shovellers and stevedores still continues, to the great detriment of the produce trade. There was a rumor ourrent yesterday that the men would resume work to-day, but the report cannot be traced to any reliable authority.

It is said that there were 11,000 slaves in Fauquier county, Virginia, before the rebellion, about 5,000 of whom have left their masters and sought employment elsewhere. Many of them remain in the county, but demand payment for their labor, ard generally obtain it.

The Following is extracted from a private letter dated Vicksburg July 1, and published in the New York Commercial Advertiser: "The river is fall-ing very rapidly, and I would not be surprised if were obliged to remain here all summer. Here we are four hundred and eight miles from New Orleans, and the river falling two or three feet in one night. The enemy are erecting batteries all along the cliff, and when the river falls twenty feet more, which it will do, the whole bank on either side will be a natural fortification All our transports and gunboats have been fired into by flying artillery, as they were coming up, and many men have been killed. We cannot return the fire, as our guns will not bear upon the cliffs. We have a fight almost every day."

The Toledo riot was repeated at Cincinnati last Thursday. The Irish laborers, or deck hands, deem. ing \$25 to \$30 per month too low, demanded \$40 per month; In the first place, German laborers were abundant at \$30 per month ; but the Irish laborers, through threats and intimidations, finally succeeded in driving the Germans from the leves a week or two since. Since then, the negro Inhorers have been a source of annovance to the Irish. During the last week there were several disgraceful assaults on the negroes while they were passing from the boats on which they were

to the battle. engaged to their homes. In no case, however, did Now the issue is fairly before us. All the

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higher level; it is, therefore, well worth while tions every true Union man can endorso : they are to ask what causes have led to the adoption of this bill, and what results will flow from it. Now that we have gained a higher point for observation, every man's first thought will be, why did we not get here before? We have swallowed the bill, and it is now seen so clearly to be our only chance for restoration to health that we wonder what has prevented us, all this long while, from accepting it. The creation of a State, no less than of an indi-

vidual, implies the endowment of a power to preserve its integrity against all undermining influences; the right of self-preservation is inseparable from life; it is life's first and universal law. Why, then, did we hesitate, at first to take every advantage of the rebels that henorable warfare would permit? Was it magnanimous concession, by us, of our fundamental rights, a waiving of all that was nearest and dearest to us for the sake of politeness-a courteous bowing away of the most essential element of our safety ? The facts of the case do seem to warrant this tribute to our snavity at the expense of our common sense; and history may record that we out-Frenchi-

fied the French when, having to wrestle to the death with a monster whose hot rage for slaughter could be quenched only by hissing itself out in blood, we drew on kid gloves instead of iron gauntlets, hid our swords in our walking-sticks, and sent in our cards according to the best usages of society, instead of hurling defiant challenge into the teeth of our

implacable foe. But therein history would take a superficial view of things. The cause of our supineness lay deeper than a polite unwillingness to join the struggle roughly, and even the everlasting attempt to conciliate the Border States was used by us as a pretext by which we might hide from ourselves the real hindrance that opposed our vigorous action. It was the custom of ready obedience that constrained us. We had grown used to the increase of the Slave Power, and that Oligarchy took advantage of the habitual deference that we paid it to strengthen its great held upon us-caste. The lords of a thousand slaves improved their elegant leisure by cultivating every amenity that would veil their

tyranny, and fascinate while they subjected us. They erected themselves into an exclusive society, and made us feel it to be a priceless honor to be its doorkeepers; and so the years would have gone on-cajoling from us every political right and every manly quality, if there had not been an uneasy sense of awskening moving the nation: we began to open our eyes occasionally, and to complain of

what our blinking sight beheld, and to resist further encroachments. Then the castepolicy changed. It was caste still-but it exhibited its power instead of its courtier-like graciousness, and thus made,

the nation. The whip was cracked, and many continued in their submissiveness to its imperious ordering; but some let the lash hiss useless threatenings about their ears; they stood their ground, then took the offensive and tore off the cloak from the loathsome deformity that arrogated to itself such lordly dominion. From that day was dated the downfall of the Slave Power. Slowly the opposition increased; steadily, sturdily it struggled; with tears and beseeching eloquence it appealed to the nation, and the great heart of the people throbbed responsive beats. There were quick calls then; hurrying feet; rattling armor buckled on; weapons

tions every true Union man can endorse : they are the natural sentiments of all loyal men. Democrats and Republicans. It is only necessary to examine the reso utions to discover a party feeling that should disgrace any man yie ding his consent to it, espe-cially at a time when the President is making overy honest effort to save the country. The leaders in this Convention should be the last men to ask for an opposition to President Linco'n. They should remember that the neonle have not yest for action an opposition to President Linco'n. They should remember that the people have not yet forgotton the Bachanan Administration and their course during the last Presidential campaign. The nominee for Auditor General, Mr. Slenker, of Union county, we have no doubt is a man fully competent to discharge the duties of the office-but if he can endorse every resolution in the plat-form upon which the Convention has placed him, we cannot support him. The nominee for Surveyor General, Barr, of the Pittsburgh Post, will not be in the way of the success of any ordinary upan who toted disloyalty. General, Barr, of the Pittsburgh Post, will not be in the way of the success of any ordinary man who may be voted for in opposition to him. He is one of the very smallest of the small kind of huckster

ing politicians. He has been fishing for an office with various kinds of bait for some years. The "nigger" wont save him from defeat. A CITIZEN of this city, whom we know to be reliable, offers to be one of a hundred gentlemen to contribute a thousand dollars each towards equipping the first ten regiments that may be raised in this city under the new call. This is a noble and generous offer. Who among our wealthy thousands will be the first to second it?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862. The President's request that the two Houses of Congress shall not adjourn until action has been taken on his suggestions for the protection of the slave property of the loyal men of the Border States, which request has been complied with, proves that when he proclaimed his desire to aid these States in the work of gradual emancipation, he did not make a politician's promise. One of the most persistent charges against the President's policy is the assertion that he never intended to go beyond a mere recommendation, and that, after the work of emancipation had been commenced, Congress would refuse to make compensation. Such a misrepresentation has done much harm in Delaware, Maryland, and other States. It is to be hoped that the friends of the President will bear these things in memory when they come to act upon the measure he has presented to them. Mr. Lin coln has taken a grave responsibility, and Congress should not allow him to bear it alone. Their former emphatic sanction of his remedy should be followed by liberal appropriation to put it on trial. This will have the effect of giving new strength to the people of the Border States, and may hasten the close of the war.

The late raids into Kentucky and Tennessse, unexpected as they are, are new admonitions to the people of the other adhering slave States, that there is only one way to be saved from the horrors of the rebellion-viz: to for the first time, a division in the spirit of stand by the Executive and to aid in a vigorous and determined campaign against the traitors. Any other course is simply to help the traitors and to hamper and letter the President. Indeed, however it may be excused, the half-hearted advocates of the Union are imperceptibly but irresistibly floating into the rebel ranks. And if they intend to land in these ranks, they need only keep doing what they are now doing. The rebels are longing to possess themselves of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, &c.; and it sometimes seems to me as if they acted in concert with such conditional Unionists as carp at and oppose Mr. Lincoln's efforts for their own and the general relief. But it cannot be that the people of the Border Common wealths chosen, poised, and flung; divisions of forces; plans of battle; watchwords; rallying cries; really desire to drink of the bitter cup that and with the wild tumult of enthusiasm, but has been put to the lips of their fellow-men the unfaltering tramp of earnest intent, the in the cotton region. This would be inconhosts of the North, united, marched forward ceivable madness, and I dismiss the idea as an

insult to their intelligence. But not only these citizens, but all citizens

sors. and with one exception they are unanim denying that the superintendent, or any offices now connected with the academy, or any young man under their charge, has tolerated, countenanced. or manifested\_any feelings or sentiments hostile to the lovernment, so far as the respective writers are aware. On the contrary, they assert without qualification, their belief in the thorough loyalty and fidelity of the superintendent, and affirm that there has been exhibited the utmost propriety of conduct, language, and senti-ment, on all occasions, by the officers and professors, and the young men under their charge. The single exception referred to is the answer of WILLIAM BOGERS HOPKINS, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, who was not prepared to define what consti-

The Prolongation of the Session of

The confiscation bill has not yet been returned to Congress with the President's approval. It is generally thought that his request for the prolongation of the seesion has reference to that measure, as there is some heattation in his signing the act. A report has been circulating to day that the Presi-

dent is preparing a message, while another rumor among the politicians is, that he will suggest some modification of the bill. There is no doubt, judging from the large majorities by which the bill was passed-namely, of two llurds in the Senate and nearly so in the House-that Congress will not adjourn without securing a measure o o much importance.

#### Naval Affairs.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer Flag and bark Reatless captured, on the 7th inst., off Bull's Bay, near Charleston, the British steamer Emilie, formerly he Wm. Seabrook, of Charleston. Her invoice shows an assorted cargo of \$21,578 but there is reason to suppose that there are arms, Confederate bonds, and specie on board. She has been san to Philadelphia in charge of a prize crew. Also, that the United States steamer, Quaker City, when off the Holp-inthe-Wall, on the 3d inst., captured the brig Delilah, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salipetre, drugs, copper, and

other articles. Also, that on the 2d inst. the schoon Volante was captured in Winyaw Bay, South Carolina. No Charges Preferred.

The statement which has been generally published that charges have been preferred against General Mirronell, are without the slightest foundation. None have been field the proper department, and General M. retains the about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Arkansas highest confidence of the President and Secretary of

The Guerillas in Virginia. The U.S. steamer Wyandank has arrived at the nav rad, bringing up a prize schooner. She reports that the guerilas are quite numerous along the banks of the Pianketank and Rappahannock rivers. They carry off

Inion men, as well as steal subsistonce supplies Resignation Accepted.

The President has accepted the following resignation Assistant Surgeon QUINAN; First Licut. C. SCHMIDT 18th Infantry : Second Lieut, SAMUEL L. BEGGER, 79th Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nomina

captain Simon F. Barstow, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, in the volunteer service GEORGE M. FINNEY, to be marshal of the United States

or the Territory of Dacotah. First Lieutenant WM. C. TURNER, of Ohio, to be assis ant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, in the

J. SPEED PLAY, of Kentucky, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. Lieutenant C. B. MARVINE, of New York, to be assist

ant adjutant general, with the rank of captain of volun-

The Emancipation Scheme-Reply of the Border-State Congressmen.

The Border Slave State Representatives to-day finallspreed upon their reply to the President's emancipation ropesition. It is represented as temperate and respect They cannot, for reasons stated, endorse his policy, and they differ from his belief that the declination of hese States to act upon and adopt it has or will prolong the war. They join in the recommendation that thos

States give it a respectful consideration, but in no way commit themselves to its support. Probably twenty members of Congress have been it consultation upon the subject. Some of those from the Border States were not present at the meetings, while others have left the city. Several will prepare a reply of their owu, the tenor of which has not yet transpired

New Currency io be Issued. The Committeef o, Ways and Means this morning had nder consideration Secretary CHASE's recommendation for making postage-stamps a legal currency, and deter mined to report a bill in accordance with that sugges

Arrested.

A couple of Washingtonians, who have been in the rebel army, returned here a few days since, and had the walk the streets under the prot

# MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ON THE KEN-TUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD. LOUISVILLE, July 15 .- The Bulletin says that Morgan's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the

Kentucky Central Bailroad, between Cynthians and Which was agreed to. Competency of Witnesses. Mr. FOSTER (Mep.), of Connecticut, called up the bill in relation to the competency of witnesses in United States courts. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to amound that no witness shall be excluded on account of color, and spoke at some longth in favor of the amound-ment. Paris. A gentleman residing near Cynthiana says Morgan's move on Frankfort and Lexington was a feint, the real object being to strike the railroad at Paris and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to ment.
It was further discussed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Howard in favor, and Messrs. Roster and Trumbull against, when it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 23.
Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kontucky, offered an amendment providing for the publishment of rabels or disloyal per-sons. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 10.
Discharge of State Prisoners.
Mr. TRUMBULL. (Par) Log Ulipsic construct, then destroy property in Bourbon county,

and retire to Harrodsburg or Mount Sterling. Advices from Lexington last night to Mayor Batch, or Cincinnati, render a part of the above theory in probable. It is reported this evening that the railroad track

between Lexington and Frankfort was torn up to-day by guorillas. GEN. CURTIS' ARMY SAFE

# . THE REBELS WORSTED.

CORINTH, July 13, via Louisville July 14 .-- Official in formation has been received at headquarters of the ar-rival of Gon. Curtis' army at Clarendon, on the 10th after almost daily skirmishing, in which the rebels wer

wortted. Six thousand of them made a stand on the 7th on Oocy river, near Round Hill. Colonel Harvoy, of the 33d Illinois Regiment, commanding the advance of General Steele's division, and afterwards reinforced by two companies, attacked and

completely routed the rebels, scattering them in all di-rections. Most of the enemy fied towards Little Rock They also evacuated Dunal's Bluff. LATER. General Curiis' advance has reached Helena. The

army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis. Sr. Louis, July 14 .- Despatches to military author ty received to-day say that Gen. Curtis'

where they are resting at present. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON. July 15, 1862. SENATE. The Stevens Battery.

Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshire, from the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution re-lating to the Stevens Battery. It provides that all right and title of the United States in and to the Stevens Bat-tery be released and co. vered to the heirs of Robert M. Stevens. Passed. Arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony.

Mr. LANE (Fep.). of Kansas, called up the resolu-ion calling on the Secretary of State to give the reasons or the arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony. He mo-ified it so as to meke it a request on the President, and if Protection to Slaves.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, introduced a bill further amending the articles of war. It provides that every officer of the United States shall furnish protection to every slave approaching the lines of the army. I loyal men lose their property from the effects of thi order, they are to be compensated.

Another Bureau. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, Introduced bill to establish a bureau of migration.

Letters of Marque. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iows, called up the bill in

Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.), of lowe, called up the bin in relation to letters of marque. Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.), of Illinois, opposed it on the ground that the rebels had no commerce at all, and it, would be a cost of recognition, as letters of marque were never granted except against recognized nations.

Slaves in Government Service.

After further discussion the bill was laid aside, and the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, caling forth the militia, &c., takon up-the question being on Mr. Sher-man's amendment, limiting emacchation of those who enter the service of the United States to the slaves of rebels. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, said there were 5,400 slaves in Kansas, the majority of which belonged to loyal masters, out of which it was proposed to raise two regiments. The idee of putting these men in the field to fight bravely, and then, when they had helped to save the ntry, to return to slavery, is outrageous. The Go nment that would do such a thing as that would deserve vengeance of the Almighty. He proposed an amend

The vergenice of the rinks are in the proposition in an and meet to pay the loyal masters. Mr. SHEBMAN (Kep.), of Ohio, thought the question of emancipation was now sufficiently mixed with war measures. It was doubtful whether the country could beer the load of deby which the proposition to pay could bear the load of debt which the proposition to per-for all slaves that were employed, even for a single hour, would involve. He thought we had gone far enough in this matter. A scheme, such as that proposed by the Serator from Kansas, would involve the country in finan-tal action.

Grand Mass Meeting in New York, Mr. GRIMNS (Bop.), of lows, from the Naval Com-mittee, reported a bill transferring the Western gunboal fleet from the War Department to the Navy Department. Parsed. Last Evening.

UNION SQUARE IN A BLAZE OF PATRIOTISM. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the com mittee of conference on the bill to prevent the imprison ment of soldiers in the penitentiary, made a report which was agreed to. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FREEMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Empire City Pledged to Furnish 10,000 Men for the New Requisition.

THE OUOTA TO BE FILLED WITHOUT DRAFTING.

[Specially reported for the Philadelphia Press.]

One of the most important events in the history of this untry occurred last evening in the city of New York. monster mass meeting, the largest probably that the orld has ever seen, has been originated and carried into practical execution in the short space of four days Early yesterday merning evidences of an immense up-heaval in public opinion were evident upon every street of the commercial metropolis of the United States. Various public houses in the city displayed their large flags, while private dwellings hung smaller flags, in some cases, out at their windows, transforming the city, as it wore,

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) of Illinois, moved to take up the bill for the discharge of all State prisoners, and to authorize the judges of the United States courts to take bail and recognizances. into a grand bunting emporium. Although the meeting was not celled until four

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, called up th bill amendatory of the act prohibiting the slave trade Passed. o'clock in the afternoon, as early as two o'clock, thousands of citizens had gathered in the vicinity of Union Square, where the carponters had not yet finished putting up the stands, nor the members of the committee concluded their operations of gracefully draping han-The bill for the discharge of all State prisoners w The bill for the discharge of all State prisoners was then taken up. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the first two sections of the bill providing for the dis-charge of all State prisoners and the taking ball, leaving in the bill one section, authorizing the Prosident to sur-pend the writ of habeas corpus when necessary. Ho had that to hoyed that the Senate now, when calling for more vigor in the prosecution of the war, would not make a general jail delivery. He thought that never had any Government dealt so leniently with traitors as this Go-vernment yet this bill proposes a general jail delivery of traitors who have been plotting the overthrow of the Government, and who were arrested on overwheiming testimony in the possession of the departments. He was thankful to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War for laying hands on the black-hearted traitors and shut-ting the a up, and he believed there were many more who cught to be shut up. He was opposed to the bill in any shape. Mr. TRUM BILLL said that the bill might not be pardreds of American lings over and around them. The first regular procession moved from Broadway through Broome street, up the Bowery, through Fourth avenue,

EVENING SESSION.

Transfer of the Western Fleet.

Imprisonment of Soldiers.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved executive session. Rejected—vens. 17, nave 20

ssion. Rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 20. The Slave-Trade Bill.

and to the place of meeting. It proved to be the em ployees of Singer's Sowing Machine Manufactory, numbering some two hundred and fifty men, headed by a very fine band, and a handsome brass field piece, and many banners and devices. They attracted, of course, universal attention, and the sidewalks were covered with people accompanying them to the place of meeting. Soon after, bands of citizens, headed in some cases by the simple drum and fife, in other cases by bands of music, came pouring in from all quarters, and soon it became evident that the meeting would be of no ordinary dimensions. All the large manufacturing establishments of the city nape. Mr. TRUMBULL said that the bill might not be par patriotically closed their doors at three o'clock, in order to allow their employees to attend the meeting, which they did en masse.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the bill might not be par-fect, but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to strike out the main features of it. Ife (Mr. Trumbull) was in isvor of carrying the war on vigorously and deal-ing death and destruction to traitore, but he was not fur imprisoning innocent men. Is the Senator from Massa-chusetts in favor of putting men from loyal States in pri-son without telling them what the obarges are? The Senator zeames they are traitors. How does he know it? If there is evidence, in Heaven's name bring it forth and let them be punished. This is not a jail delivery for any men who are traitors. Although the weather was intensely warm, it did not deter either male or female from collecting in large num-bers around Union Square. The utmost enthusiasm was everywhere manifested among the inhabitants of the city. The cars and stages were crowded to excess, At and let them be published. This is not a jail delivery for any men who are traitors. These men were arrested, without warrant of law, in the loyal portion of the country, and kept in prison for monthe, and come for a year. The had heard the Gon-stitution invoked for traitors in arma; then, should not these men have the benefit of the Constitution? But if these men are innocent, are they to lie in prison all their lives? By what anthority are these men kept in jail? What is the Constitution good for, if, in districts where there is peace and the laws are not interfored with, mon cannot clim the benefit of the Constitution and laws 3 Scores of men have been arrested and kept for months, and then discharged because there was no evidence against them. He thought it but fair that these men should have a trial, and no guilty one need escape. Only the innocent will come out. Mr. WILSON, of Massuchusetts, said if there was no released. Mr. SHERMAN (Ron ), ested if the constitution the although extra vehicles of every description had been placed upon the various lines. After Singer's company of employees, the surviving veterans of the War of 1812 arrived upon the ground, in their unique and showy uniform, creating the greatest merriment and good humor among the citizens. The Metropolitan Police, 500 strong, were upon the ground, and during the forma tion of the meeting preserved the utmost order. It seemed that organized bodies of freemen would never

cease arriving on the ground. Drums were beating in very direction. A small field battery, known as the Anthon Light Artillery, was belching forth five hundred guns in honor of the great occasion. In fact, there was a most interminable roar of artillory.

About five o'clock the last body of citizens arrived They were the navy yard boys, blue jackets and marines. all stired in their gayest uniforms. The streets "down town" were almost completely deserted, and the city wore the appearance of its being Sunday, the stores ha ving closed at four o'clock. The shipping, both in East and North rivers, was gaily decorated with bunting, a were all the public and private buildings in the city.

ADDRESS

which flow through the delts of the Mississippi into the

Gulf of Mexico, that one part of the great valley caund sceede from the other. Providence has written its eterna decree upon the rivers and mountains of our continent

be decided whether government is for the few or the many. We do not war with monarchical governments, or monarchical principles. They may be the best for some countries. The republican form of govern-ment is the one we prefer for ourselvee, and for that, in its purity and its strength, we are offering up our sub-stance, and pouring out our blood like water. We are contending for that scheme of government for which Washington and the rest of the fathers took up arms; for the integrity of our country, for our national exist-ence, for the Christian civilization of our land, for our commerce, our arts, our schools; for all those earthy things which we have been taught most to cherish au respect.

espect. Such being the magnitude of the stake in this contest,

Such being the mignitude of the stake in this contest, can it be wondered at that we fool that all that we have, and all that we can do, should be given to our country in this its great hour of trial? If there be a man amongst us who does not fool thus, he should leave us. We can-not endure the thought of a traitor in the midst of us.

ns who does not fool thus, he should leave us. We can-not endure the thought of a traitor in the midst of us. For ourselves, we are willing to make overy sacrifice necessary for the triumph of the Government It can have all the resources of tweaty millions of people All weak of it is, that it shall us them quickly, vigorously, and wisely. Let us have no dismitted counsels, no un-certain policy, no insufficient armaments, no paltering with rebellion. The orisis is most fortous and imminent. The nation is not in a mood for triffing. It believes that the surest means of suppressing the rebellion are the best. It or mplains only of delaye, vacillation, weakness. It wiehes the strength of the nation to be collected, and when collected, used so that not a vestige of ravolt re-mains. We know that we have the men and the means ; we only demand of the Government that it do what it is bound to do—use them with singleness of purpose, with well-considered plan, under the lead of the wisest counsel and the most skilfful cummad. This rebellion is a matter between ourselves and the rebels No person other than an Amoricen has anything to do with it. If another intrudes into it, we must re-gard and treat him as an ensueny. And if any foreign Government, forgetting its own duties, attempts to inter-fere in our affairs, the attempt must be repeiled, as we are sure it will bo repeiled with that firmness and spirit which become the American people and their representa-tives. If there be anything boot which we are all agreed, it is the wisdom of our traditional policy, that we will not interfere in our affairs of other nations, hor allow their interference in ours. To the mintenance of this

not interfere in the affairs of other nations, nor allow their interference in curs. To the maintenance of this

At four precisely Mayor Opdyke ascended stand number one, accompanied by a portion of the committee. The ceremonies of organization being gone through with Mayor Opdyke presided, and addressed the meeting in the most cloquent manner. He was frequently inter-rupted by applause. In consequence of the want of

indictment found by the grand jury these men would be released. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), asked if the oridence had been presented to the grand juries. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), said he supposed not. He supposed the Government did not want to commence hanging, and he did not suppose that these men wanted to be tried and hung. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, declared there was overwhelming evidence against many of these men, and against more yet at large. He doubted whether a jury would cowict these men in Washington, Baltimore, or even in New York. There are traitors all over the country, and if the evi-dence the Government has was published, it would amaze the country. He should regard the passage of this bill as a blow struck at the country. At 10 o'clock the Scante went into executive session, At 10 o'clock the Senate went into executive sess space we are compelled to leave out saval speeches, which were furnished to ear reporter in advance. David Dudley Field, Ezq., read the following address, adopted subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. by a convention of committees: To the Loyal Citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, on Union Square, on the 15th day of July, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Resolutions Against Beni. Wood. Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD (Dem.), of New York, rising to a question of privilege, said : Last week the festimany in the investigation of my case was closed, and I was not permitted to doubt that a report would be made by the Committee on the Judiciary. Yesterday I was informed that it had been determined to defer there-port until the next session. As soon as I learned this I sought the floor, as you well know, Mr. Speaker, to offer this resolution. I did not succeed. I seize this, my earliest opportunity, so to do. Sir, I protest against this delay. As an act of justice to myself, I ask the passage of this resolution. If I am guilty of the offence charged gainst me, I am sot worthy to remain a member of the House. If innocent, I certainly am entitled to my vin-dication. I submit the following: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee he instructed to report forthwith to the Bouse in the matter of inves-tigation of the alleged misconduct of Benjamin Wood, a Representative from the State of New York. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohlo, objected, as this was not a question of privilege. The war in which the United States are engaged is not The war in which the United States are engaged is not a war of conquest, but purely of defence. We are fight-ing for that which we received from our fathers; for the Union, which was freely entered into by all the parties to it; for the Constitution, which is older than this gene-ration; which was made, in part, by the robel States, and which every rebel leader has oftentimes sworn to sup-port. We did not resist ill our forbearance was imputed to pusillaminity; we did not strike till we had been ströck; and when we took up arms, we sought only to restake that which had been taken from us by force, or surrendered by an imbedie or traitorous President and arrendered by an imbecile or traitorous President and

Cabinet. The rebellion had no cause or pretext which was even blausible. Misgovernment by the Federal power was not a question of privilege. The SPEAKER said he hardly thought this came under that head, and he stated the question for the con-

plausible. Misgovernment by the Federal power was not even pretended, nor any just apprehension of mis-government, for though a President had been chosen whose opinions were bestile to the extension of glavery, whose opinions were heatile to the extension of elavery, the other departments of the Government were so con-stituted that, no legislation hostile to the South coild have been perfected. The robils revolted, therefore, grainst a Government which themselves or their fathers had, of their free choice, created for them, whose powers they had generally wielded, and whose offices they had, for the greater part, filled. What this rebellion was for is declared by the Consti-tution, which the robels immediately adopted for them-selves, and to which they invited the adhesion of the loyal States. That instrument may be regarded as their manifeste. It is for the most part a copy of the Consti-tution, which the robel of the Scotsein are the two cor-ner-stones of the robel Onstitution, the differences be-tween that and our own, and of course the only causes and the instlemable right of each State to secole from the rest at will. Silvery find Scotsein are the two cor-ner-stones of the robel Onstitution, the differences be-tween that and our own, and of course the only causes and objects of the rebellon. Whoever, therefore, either in this country or in Eu-rope; sympathizes with the rebels, or ables them, must justify the taking up of arms, and filling the land with dist cers and slaughter, for the sectablement of the per-petual right of slavery and the perpetual right of scoss-sion. The bare statement of the proposition, so far as slavery is concerned, should seems to be sufficient argu-ment. In this age of the world, under the influences of our Obristin civilization, it seems incredible that any set of niem should dare to proclaim perpetual the face of the world to instity or even to folerate them. In re-spect to the desumed right of secession, the argument is short and conclusive. Our Gonstitution established a Government and not a lengue; that was its purpose. The aim of its founders, to make it a Government indi-soluble and immortal, was as clearly expressed in the language of the instrument, and of contempo ose opinions were bestile to the extension of slavery other departments of the Government were so con

meeting of April, 1861, hereby declaring that every

meeting of April, 1861, hereby declaring that every event that has since occurred has served to strengthen the convictions, then held, of the wickedness of this ra-belion, and the duty of all loyal citizens to suppress it with the strong hand, and at all hazards. *Resolved*, That this war is waged on the part of the loyal for the ovorthrow only of the disloyal; that we-seck not to enforce any claims or to establish any privi-leges beyond those given us by the Constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremscy of that Constitu-tion over every foot of soil where it ever hore sway, with not a line interpolated or a line enacd. *Resolved*, That we are for the Union of this States, the integrity of the country, and the maintenance of this Go-vernment, without any condition or qualification what-ever; and we will stand by them and upheld them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure.

ever; and we will stand by them and upheid them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure. *Resolved*, That while we recognize, and will sedulous-ly maintain, the rights of each State under the Constitu-tion, we abhor and repudiate the doctrine-fatal to na-tional unity, and so prolific to treason in the army and navy, and among the people-that allegiance is due to the State, and not to the United States; holding it as a car-dinal maxim, that to the United States, as a collective Government, is due the primary allegiance of all our people, and that any State, or Confederation of States, which attempts to divert it, by force or otherwise, is guilty of the greatest of crimes gainst humanity and our National Union. *Resolved*, That we urge upon the Government the ex-ercise of its utmost skill and vigor in the prosecution of this war, unity of design, comprehensiveness of plan, a uniform policy, and the stringent use of all the means within its reach, consistent with the usages of civilized warfue.

varfare. Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of

warfare. Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis: those who are loyal to the Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and these who openly or coverity endeavor to serve our country, or to yield to the insolent domand of its ene-mics; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic clizans to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny. *Resolved*, That the Government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wissly and studiently avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, a like non-interforence with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy; it at the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Kurope, by an intervention in our present struggie, is a upins to thm as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distruct or feer, and from a knowledge of, and firm reli-nnee upon, the spirit and fortitude of tweaty millions of regolie, that any attempt thus to intervene, will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its perisistance, and fail to those whom it is intended to ald; and that it will tend only to strengthem and elovate the Republic.

epublic. Recolved, That the skill, bravery, and endurance exthore of a start his shine, bayed, and end trance ex-tion and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the

tion and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to sid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded, and disabled coldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that, to accomplish these ends, we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes, and our lives. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Administration of the President of the United States, and of the mea-sures recommended and sanctioned by him for the pro-secution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, and the wolfare of the country; that we shaction as wise and expedient the call for 300,000 more troops, and ear-neetly exhort our countrymer to rally to the standard of the Union, and bear it aloft until it shall float in pesce and expedient the call and states, and the Govern-ment should lose no the inset in a state of complete defence. *Resolved*, That a general armament is required by every consideration of picy and safety, and the Govern-ment should lose no the inset in fulling up our armies and put-ting the whole sec coast in a state of complete defence. *Resolved*, That is the recommended to the Common Council of the city of New York to offer a bounty of twenty-firs dollars to every resident of the city who ehell, within thirty days, callst into any regiment now in the field.

Charles King, Hiram Walbridge, and Samuel Osgood

At stand number two, Prosper M. Wetmore presided, after which Francis Vinton, Charles P. Daley, and David

At stand number three, Hamilton Fish presided, and

addresses were made by Hamilton Fish, B. D. Hitch-

ock, John A. King, Francis B. Spinola, and Leth B

At stand number four Francis Lieber presided, and

he meeting was addressed by Wm. Curtis Noves, Wm.

A stand number five the announcement that Major General John Charles Fremont would preside created the

liveliest excitement. Here we are compelled to arknow-

Gen. Fremont was introduced by Hon. Benjamia FF.

Maniere. Gen. Fremont crose, and uncovering his

head, was received with the most tumpltuous applause,

bowing frequently and attempting to speak, but for the

space of some minutes nothing could be heard above

the din of cheers. In consequence of our refusal of a

place upon the stand we could not obtain a verbatim

report of Gen. Fremont's remarks, but they were emi

nently patriotic and appropriate. He said he had tried to

do his duty to his country. He would like to have her right

in every respect, but he would be true to his country and

his flag right or wrong, and he would even now be

willing to do more-to lay down his life for the defence

of our glorious Unien. General Fremont was followed by Parson Brownlow,

Hon. Joseph Hoxie, Colonel James Fairman, just from

Bey, R. S. Storrs, D. D.; Bey, Bufus W Clark, D 1

nel James McKaye.

gentiemen wore read :

James river ; Captain Charles O. Nott, of Fort Denelson ;

Hor. E. Delafield Smith, Charles Gould, Esq., and Colo-

At this stand, the following letters from distinguished

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMMER. WASHINGTON, July 14. DEAR SIR: I welcome and honor your patrictic efforts to aroute the country to a generous, determined, irre-sistible unity in support of our Government; but tha Senate is still in session, and my present post of daty is here. A Senator cannot leave his post more than a coldier.

Boldier. Bot absent, or present, the canse in which the prople are to assemble has my God-speed, earnest devoted, affectionate; from the heart. What I can do, let me do. There is no work which I will not undertake; there is nothing which I will not renounce, if so I may serve my

There must be unity of hearts and of hands, too, that

There must be unity of hearts and of hands, too, that the Republic may be ifiled to the sublime idea of a true ormmonwealth, which we are told "ought to be as one buge personage, one mighty growth and starue of an honest mush, as big and compact in virtue as in body," Oh! sir, if my feeble voice could reach my fellow coun-trymen in their workshops, in the streets, in the fields, and wherever they meet trgether; if, for one moment, I could take to my lips the silver trumpet, whose tones bloodd scound and reverberation throughout the land. T

could take to my lips the silver trumpet, whose tones should cound and reverberate. throughout the land, I would soumon all, forgetting prejudice and turning away from error, to help unite, quicken, and invigorate our common 'country-meet beloved now that it is most im-perilled-to a compactness and bigness of virtue in just propertion to its extended dominion, so that it should be as one buge Christian personage-one mighty growth and statucof an honest many instinct with all the single-ness of unity. Thus inspired, the gates of hell cannot prevail against us. To this end the cries of faction must be silenced, and the wickedness of sedilion, whether in print or public speech, must be suppressed. These are the Northern allies of the Recolling. An aroused and indignant peo-ple, with iron heel, ought to tread them out forever, as men freed out the serpent, so that it can neither hiss nor sting.

With such a concord God will be pleased, and He will fight for us. He will give quickness to our armies, so that the bosts of the rebelion will be broken and seat-ticred as by the thunderbolt, and He will give to our be-neficent Government that blessed inspiration, better than any newly-raised levies, by which the rebelion shall be struck in its single valuerable part; by which that colos-eal abomination which was its original main-spring, and is its present motive-power, ball be overthrown, and by which the cause of the Union shall be linked with that divine justice, whose weapons are of celestial temper. God bless our country! and God bless all who now serve it with singleness of heart ! I have the honor to be, dear it; Your obedient servant,

LETTER OF SENATOR SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

WASHINGTON SHITMARN, OF OHIO, WASHINGTON, JULY 14, 1862. GENTLEMEN: I heartily approve the object of your meeting, and only regret that my duties will not allow me to attend. This is no time for parties or partisans. It is no time for earche platforms or partisans. It is no time

This is no time for parties or partians. It is no times for creeds, platforms, or names. We must preserve the unity of this Government. We must use all the re-sources at our command, and all the men, white, black, or mixed, willing to aid us. If at Hberty to choose, I prefer to (mploy only white men of a certain standard of morality, religion, and politics; but the man is a fool who, when his house is on fire, or he is in the midst of a shipwreck, will not accopt aid from any and every hu-men being. Nor should we mingle suy motive for conducting this war with the high, noble, and particide ene of preserving

war with the high, notes any motive for constructing time war with the high, notes, and patriolic ene of preserving the unity and authority of the Republic. Emancipation, Colonization, Free Trade, Home Industry, party names, may all be well enough to quarrel about in quiet times, but if we sustain the Government, we can leave these matters to the Providence of, God and the gold sense of any work the

our people. President Lincoln is a patriot. His errors are the errors

President Lincoln is a patriot. His errors are the errors of kindness and good motives; as he has the exclusive power to make cabinets or generals, and as we can only strike the enemy through their commands, I prefer to let them alone. For the sake of God and humanity, let them use their ample means to crush the enemise of both. Genitemen, my opinion is, we have not sconer subdued the itchels, because we have been afraid to use all our means, lets it might advance or retard certain political notione. I am now more assignine, because we are all, row, more, earnest. The people, and I think most of the officier, are determined to whip the rebels, even if their laves become free, even if their property is no

f their slaves become free, even if their property is no onger protected, but is transferred to loyal citizens.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863. o James H. White, Geo. Opdyke, and others, select

committee: GENTLEMEN: Your note, inviting me to stiend a meet-leg of loyal citizens of New York, to be held to-morrow, uss bren röceived. The chjects of the meeting are of vital importance.

The chiects of the meeting are of vital importance. They involve nothing less than a choice between an early peace, with the delivery of the nation from all sur-rounding dangers, or a protracted war, with hazards of ultimate natural dissolution. Public duties forbid my leaving the capital at this mo-ment, but I have given to the ouly male member of my fumily not already in the public service, permission to enroll himself as a private in the ranks of the volunteers which it is your purpose to send into the field. I have the honor to be, gontlemen, Your very obedient zervant.

FROM SENATOR KING. WASHINGTON, July 12, 1562. Mesers, James White, George Opdyke, Samuel Sloan, Prosper M. Weimore, Denning Duer, and Gharles

Prosper M. Wetmore, Denning Sour, Gould, Committee: GENTLEMEN: Your in vitation has reached me to ad-

GINTIATEN: Your it vitation near reactors me to su-driss a mass meeting of all parties in favor of supporting the Government in the prosecutie a of the war, and sup-pressing the rebellion, to be held in the city of New York on Tuesdey, the 13th instant. My whole heart is in the cause your meeting is called to promote, and I wish I could be there, but public engagements here; that I cannot put as de, prevent my attandance. I thank you for the invi-tation. Very respectfully. PRESTON KING.

At six o'clock, when our reporter was forced to leave

belehod forth its thunders ominously, as if the beaven

a threatening storm-cloud hovered in the sky, and

Your very obedient servant, WILEIAM H. SEWARD

Very truly, yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Your obedient servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

sting. With such a concord God will be pleased, and He will

ledge that more than half of the meeting had clustered

. Butler, Wm. J. A. Fuller, and B. A. Witthau

then addressed the meeting at length.

S. Coddington addressed those assembled

Ohittenden.

the police see fit to interfere. But on Thursday the Irish commenced assaulting the negro gang, driving them aboard. They then enacted the same scenes at all the boats where negro laber was used. Tur following represents the numbers of the killed, wounded, and missing, so far as is reported, in several of the divisions of the Federal army, during the latte batties near Richmond :

Kiled. Wounded. Gen. Sumner's corps.....132 Gen Couch's Division.... 50 273 The Irisb Brigade......35 227 Gen. Griffin's Brigade.....190 838 

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced amending the article of war which provides protection to all slaves approaching the lines of our armits, loyal masters, however, being compensated. The bill smendatory of the militia law of 1795 being under consideration, Mr. Sherman's amendment, limiting emancipation of slaves who enter the Government service, to slaves of rebeis, was adopted. Mr. Browning offered a further amendment, which was adopted, extending the emancipation to the mothers, wives and shurrer of such

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, spoke at length on the bill, arguing that we never could suppress the re-bellion without a policy, and that policy should to the Declaration of our forefathers; to the be-protection for the loyal, and punishment for the disloyal.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, urged a more vigorous prosecution of the war. He thought we had only gained enough ground in North Carolina to bury the loyal dead.

On motion, the House resolution relative to adjournment was amended fixing Saturday therefor, and adopted.

A bill from the Finance Committee, making supplementary appropriations, including \$15,000 for the purchase of artificial limbs for maimed soldiers, was passed.

In the House a resolution was adopted declaring active employment in the military service a valid excuse for the absence of members of Congress from their desks. A bill repea'ing all laws and parts of laws giving

mileage to members of Congress was adopted. This provision applies to the present Congress and the mileage already received for the same.

In compliance with a request of the President, the House decided not to adjourn until to-morrow. The Senate bill of inquiry as to the amount expended by Missouri in suppressing the rebellion. the ascertained sum to be set off against Missouri's portion of the war tax, was adopted.

WE HAVE been at some pains to present to our readers to day a very full report of the great meeting in New York yesterday afternoon. It was a magnificent demonstration. and in every way worthy of the metropolis of the Empire State. It showed that in the commercial heart of the Republic there existed a true love for the Constitution ; that beyond any consideration of commerce, advantage, profit, or loss, the buyers and sellers of New York valued the blessings of the Union. To perpetuate these blessings they demand vigorous measures, and a speedy prosecution of the war. From such demonstrations as these great good must come. Why should there not be a meeting of the loyal men in Philadelphia, to assemble and counsel together; to strengthen the loyal feeling, and avow our allegiance to the glorious cause? Let this thing be done at once. Let our worthy Mayor call a meeting for Saturday afternoon or evening, and the loyal people of Philadelphia will show their devotion to the Government in the most generous and enthusiastic manner.

THE SERIES of enactments intended to disable the rebels by other than military means, and entitled The Confiscation and Emancipation Bill, has 1 ass. d both Houses of Congress, and now only awaits the President's signature to become a law and a law-forming power in the land. Viewed from any and every standpoint, it is the most remarkable measure adopted by our Government since 1776. It is our second Declaration of Independence; the first created us-this preserves by recreating us. It is the epitome of all the disorganizing tendercies that have threatened our constitutional integrity from the beginning, the consummation of all countervailing sanative efforts, and the fountain head of many of the

intrigues of politics and parties are done away; pretences, whatever their former splendor, are stripped off and flung into a heap of rotten rags; the times are too awfully in earnest to brock any mummery or trickery. No more ringing false changes on words; no more lurings from the real scent. The route is right

forward now-no side debates, no retreats of a deceptive logic. The enemy is at bay and abreast of us. One by one our guns are fired to unmask his batteries, till the eleventh section finally discloses him and his position :

"And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this re-bellion, and for this rurpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare." No. Not emancipation for four million

blacks, so much as for twenty million whites. Emancigation from our long truckling to impudent caste and all the arrogance of oligar-chical tyranny. Emancipation around de-gradation into which we have become insensibly plunged; from virtual maintenance of the doctrine of natural human inequality ; de-

to the Declaration of our forefathers; to the safe passage of the Republic over this its first real crisis since its foundation.

bill and a five-dollar note. What on earth can she do with such currency-notes, for small amounts, respectively "good for a drink," "good for a sh.ve," good for a dinner,"

Moreover, nothing can be so easily imitated or forged. Lastly, if forged, there can be no prosecution or punishment for imitating an illegal issue. A great advance in prices of all commodities, and especially of commodities in general use, may be reckoned upon as an in

shinplaster currency. There will be two prices one for specie, another for paper. It was thus during the first French Revolution, where Assignate took the place of specie-it was even so during our own War of Independence, when change was scarce and Continental money at a tremendous discount. It is so, at present, in the rebel States, where Confederate notes are so valueless that people literally take them only from the bayonet's point.

long continue. For some weeks the transmission of specie to Europe, to settle the balances of trade and pay the dividends on American securities held there, may be expected. But, by the end of August, a change will have commenced. We shall be sending wheat to England and France, and shall be receiving back an immense quantity of gold in payment Between this and that time, however, there is likely to be much inconvenience from the want of specie-chiefly of silver coin.

ing it in the country, was reduced below the British sterling standard, some years ago, and

vate persons should be stringently prohibited and punished.

We hear, on authority which we have always found reliable, that Madame RISTORI, the great tragedienne, who is considered in Europe as equal to RACHEL in many points, and even superior in a few, is engaged for the fall season

in this country; and that M. FECHTER the sector, also comes hither about the same time. As we stated yesterday, CHARLES DICKEYS will spend a few months here, giving what may be called dra. matic readings from his own works. In Philadelphia, Mrs. GARRETSON and Mrs. DREY will respectively open the Walnut street and Arch-street Theatres with good stock compa-

property.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Calling Out the Militia.

the fact that all slaves, after its passage, who come with

An effort will be made to have it passed in the House

er, one commissary, and one assistant inspector genera

dent to receive into service for the purpose of construct

ing entrenchments, performing; camp service, or any

military or naval service for which they may be found

competent, persons of African descent, and such person

shall be enrolled and erganized under such regul

in the lines of our army, are made free forever.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862

THE SCARCITY OF CHANGE may lead to the issue of shinplasters in this and in other cities. Already, indeed, one of our leading hotels has issued its promises to pay. They may be use. ful, as media of exchange with their own par. ticular customers, but can be of limited use for general exchange. Suppose, for example, thata lady should purchase three dollars' worth of feminine "fixings" in a store, and receive the difference in shinplasters, between her

good ior three cigars," and so on? This is not all. Shinplasters, as actual notes issued by unlicensed and unchartered parties, are The Senate has passed one most important act this session, being a bill calling all the militia into the field to put down the rebellion. It is doubly important, from contrary to the banking laws of Pennsylvania.

will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the evitable consequence of falling back upon organized in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

in addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sconer discharged; and every soldier who shall enlist under this lawshall receive The present inflated price of specie cannot his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company, or regiment, into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in rela-tion to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section. The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry, now in the service, for twelve

The question is, where has it gone? Our silver money, with the express view of retain-

very little of it has been exported. If, as is said, the banks hold large amounts of silver specie, they would greatly help by paying it anthorize the judge advocate for each army, and section seven requires all battalions, officers, quartermasters, and away, so as to lessen the scarcity. It we must have shinplasters, let them be issued by readjutants of cavalry, exceeding the number authorized by sponsible parties, who will redeem them at a law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service Section eight authorizes the President to establish and not distant day. The National Government and the City Government are such parties, and organize an army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staff of the commanders of army corps as fol-lows : One assistant adjulant general, one quartermas the issue of such a substitute for specie by pri-

THE EDITOR of the Huntingdon Globe, Democratic paper, which proves its right to the name of Democrat by opposing, without

mercy, the designs of the Breckinridge

everywhere, should now understand that they the Government. They have at last been arrested, and must choose, and choose at once, between Government and Anarchy; between Union in the departments. and Disunion; between the Republic and the Oligarchy. We are once more in the midst of graduated at West Point, have been ordered to report: gloom; but it is a gloom that should make Second Lieutenants B. S. MACKENZIE and G. S. GIL every brave heart more brave, and every LESPIE Jr., to Major General BURNSIDE ; Second Lieu patriot more ready for suffering and for sacrienant GEO. BURROUGHS to Lieutenant WM. P. CRAIG-

fice. If this spirit is maintained unsubdued, HILL, corps of engineers, at Cumberland Gap; Second Lieutenant C. R. SUTER, to Major General McDowell; the end will be as glorious as the cause we Scond Licutenant J. A. SMITH, to Major General contend for is just and holy. OCCASIONAL. BANKS ; Second Lieutenant S. M. MANSFIELD to Brigadier General MANSFIELD; Second Lieutenant H. C. THERE need be no doubt that, at the usual WHARTON, to Major General SIGEL. season, the leading cities in the Union shall have their full quantum of public amusements. It is understood that the President will sand a messa

o-morrow, to Congress, returning the confiscation bill, and soliciting supplemental legislation on it before affix val. This is the reason why he desires delay of one day in adjournment. The Border State delegations have not yet finished their reply to the President's address, made on Saturday Representatives BINGHAM and POTTER are procuring

enstures to the address presented but rejected in the Republican caucus, on Saturday night, with a view to its mblication and circulation. 

Miscellancous.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Sr. Louis, July 15 .- Information frem Corinth up to Thursday says that General Halleck was there, and the nies. We hear, also, that Mr. LOUIS BAKER arious divisions of his army were in excellent condition has at least been in treaty for the purchase of

and eager for active operations. General Bragg has 40,000 rebel troops at Tupelo, and the Girard House, with the intention of conome 35,000 more are at Holly Springs and other places. verting the greater part of its front into first. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operaclass stores, and the remainder into a theatre.

There is no intention of erecting a theatre From Cairo-The Vicksburg Canal-Cotnear Concert Hall, Chestnut street, on the ton Burners, &c.

space partially cleared out for that purpose, ano, July 15.-Water has been let into the canal at by Mrs. D. P. Bowens, but abandoned because Vicksburg, but the anticipation that it would soon cut a hannel through has not been realized. The work is of a difficulty with respect to the title to the three feet deep.

The guerilias near Memphis are becoming very bold, ourning cotton almost in sight of the city. Disguising FROM WASHINGTON hemselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is stored, and then come in force and burn it. Seven scouts of the 11th Illinois cavalry were attacked

near Herando, on Friday. Two were wounded and cap ured. The balance escaped.

The War in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, July 12 -An engagement took place vesterday between a company of State militia and Quanrell's band, near Pleasant Hill. The rebels were finally renulsed with a loss of six killed and five mortally wounded. Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded. Dapt. Kethel, commanding the militia, is reported to have been wounded.

morrow. The first section provides, that whenever Quantrell's coat and sabre, and a list of the names of the Fresident shall call forth the militia of the States, he all his men, were taken. may specify in his call the period for which such servic

### Further from Richmond.

militia so mustered in shall continue to serve for the BALTIMONE, July 15 -The American has the follow term specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason ing additional news brought by Mr. Airey, who escaped of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in from Bichmond, last Tuesday : There is much sickness in Richmond among the citithe States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is autho

zens, principally typhoid fever. There are also sick and rized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, the and wounded soldiers in almost every house. Our informant was on the battle field of Friday, th number' shall be apportioned among the States according

to their population. When so enrelled, they shall b 27th, and represents it to have presented a scene of the most shocking character. The Federals had carried all their wounded to the Savage Station hospital whilst the The second section authorizes the President to call on hattle progressed, and not more than twelve of their dead were found on the field. The rebel dead were to hundred thousand volunteers, as infantry, into the field,

the number of nearly one thousand, who still lay as they had fallen, two days after the battle. On the approach to the Federal works, which were stormed, the dead bodies were literally piled upon each other.

John H. Tegmeveri, recently a member of the City Council of Baltimore, has recently arrived at Richmond, and is said to be connected with the Tredegar Werks. William H. Norris, a well-known member of the ba of this city; who figured as an aid to the bridge-burner.

General Trimble, also arrived in Richmond last week. Great confidence was felt at Richmond that the resu of the recent battles would secure foreign interventio and put an end to the war.

months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar There are fifty-one hospitals in Bichmond, all crowded with sick and wounded. troops, except as to service bounty, which shall he fifte

Robert Ould, recently District Attorney at Washingcllars, one half of which is to be paid upon forming ton, is at Richmond, acting as judge advocate of th their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of the enlistment. Section fourth authorizes the appoint court martial being held for the trial of Com. Tatnall, on the charge of destroying the Merrimac. Mrs. Frazier, of New York, one of the nurses of the ment of a index advocate general, with the nav of a

colonel of cavalry, to whom all proceedings in court-Federal Hospital at Savage Station, had been brought to mertial shall be returned, and no sentence of death o imprisonment in a penitentiary shall be carried out with-out the approval of the President. Sections five and six Bichmond as a prisoner. Major John Stewart Walker, of Bichmond, was among the killed at the battle of the lat of July.

Mr. Airey made his escape along with three other Union men, and reached the Potomac on Friday evening, having walked sixty miles, avoiding both the rebel and Federal pickets. Baving secured a boat, he was landed in Charles county, where he found the people as rank

chels as those he left behind in Richmond

The War in Northern Missouri. KEOKUK, Iowa, July 14 .-- A party of rebels, on Sun vith the rank of licutenant colonel, and three aids ds comp. Section ten regulates the number of officers of day, broke open several stores at Memphis. Northern cavalry regiments Section eleven authorizes the Presi-

Missouri, driving out the Uniopists and capturing several of the State troops. It is reported, by to night's train that the rebels are advancing on Athens, and the people are fleting. Troops leave for Athens to-night.

From New Mexico.

sent to prison. One of them is the son of an office-holde

### Army Officers.

Scrator from Kansas, would involve the country in man-cial ruin. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, said that he proposed to deal plainly with loyal men. When those elaves wereo once arméd they could not be conslayed again, and he proposed to pay them. It was perfectly lawful to use the slayes of loyal men in the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812; but according to the present policy they must not be used against traitors. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.) said he did not propose to com-mit the Government to any policy of buying slaves, whe-ther their masters were loyal or disloyal. The Govern-ment bung a man lately for engaging in this very trallio, and he should vote against all the amendments. After further debate, Mr. Sherman's amendment was udopted.

ndopted. Mr. BEOWNING (Bep) offered an amendment t strike out the words, "mother, wife, and children," i the section providing for emancipation.

Employment of Negroes by Gen. McClellan Mr. HARBIS (Rep.), of New York, said there had been a great deal of misapprehension in the country as to the fact of employing negroes. He read a letter from General McClellan. Eaying that all the negroes, male and female, who have come within the camps of the army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula, have been protected and otherwise have devolved upon our soldiers. The supply of these nervatives thus far has been incriticient for the otherwise have devolved typon our soldiers. The su of these operatives thus far has been insufficient for wants. He was in favor of freeing every person forming such cervice for the Government, and was in favor of Mr. Browning's assendment. Novel Plan. of Exchange. The supply ficient for the

Novel Plan of Exchange. Mr. HO WE (Rep.) said it might be the case that these negroes were employed in some parts of the army, but they were act in all. He read the correspondence be-tween Brigadier General Williams and Colons! Panie, at Baten Rouge, the latter being under arrest for disobe-dience to the order of General Williams, directing Colone! Panie to drive all the negroes out of his camp, as the army was demoralized by them. He (Mr. Howe) would be glad if we were going to make an exchange, to ex-change such brigadiers for negroes, and give a boot, for he thought the negroes would be of much more service to the country.

to the country. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, spoke against the Amendmet, referring to the evidence that there were negroes fighting in the robel ranks. He said that if we employed them to fight for liberty, we should give them and their family their freedom. Mr. Biow

YEAS. Arthony (Bep.) Browning (Rep.) Collamer (Rep.) Collamer (Rep.) Henderson (U.) Davis (U.) Doolittle (Rep.) Covan (Rep.) Howe (Rep.) Howe (Rep.) Howe (Rep.) Covan (Rep.) Howe (Rep.) Covan (

NAYS. Howard (Rep.) King (Rep.) Lane (Rep.) Kan, Morrill (Rep.) Sumner (Rep.) Wimot (Rep.) Wimot (Rep.) Wimot (Rep.) Wimot (Rep.) Massachieve (Rep.) Wimot (Rep.) Misson (Rep.) Miss Chandler (Rep Clark (Rep.) Foot (Rep.) Grin es (Rep.) Barlan (Sep.) Harris (Bep.)

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, offerad a furthe

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, offerad a further amendment providing that such mother, wife, and chindren shall not be freed unless they belonged to rebels. Mr. BENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, contended that, thoragh Congress might legislate against rebels, yot it had no zight to take from loyal men that which was con-sidered as preperty by the laws of any State. He thought this was wrong in itself. and bad policy, for it discouraged loyalty in the slave States. He did not think Presi-dent wasted immediate emancipation, tur proposed to leave it to the discretion of the Border States, and aid then if they choose to accent gradual emacination bem if they choose to accept gradual emancipatio The smendment was adopted—yeas 21, nays 16.

We must have a Policy.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana, proceeded to speak on the bid. He read from a leiter received from a gea-lteman in the Sonih who said that order NO 3 of General Halleck had been the death of at least 10,000 Western trans. He sam remeasure welling at the incident set

Halleck had been the death of at least 10,000 Western troops. He saw young men working at the landings and on the boats, but not a single black, except one stout fellow who was blacking the boots of a rebal prisoner. He (Mr. Wright) was willing to go to any length to put down this rebellion. There were traitors all over the hand, and we must have more energy in the prosecution of the war. He had littened here for a long time hear-ing Senators tell what we could not do. He would have been much more pleased if these gentlemen had spent six months in finding out what we could do. He would urge them to step discussing the negro question, and do every-thing to support the Government and suppress the rebel-lion. The House took up the Senate bill providing for the accertainment, by commission or otherwise, of the amount expended by Missouri, under the act of the Convention of that State, for arming, equipping, and subsisting troops; the sum ascertained due to be a set off to the direct tax imposed upon Missouri, and the same discount to be allowed as if it had been paid into the treasury in money.

thing to support the Government and suppress the rebel-lion. We newly could suppress this rebellion without a de-cided policy, and that policy should be protection to the loyal men, and no protection to disloyal men. North or South. Bulk ts and bayonets must be the policy of this war. He would join no political party till we had peace, but act for the whole country and for the suppression of the rebellion. The watchword must be "War-war-war"-presecuted vigorously to the end, and any general who would not employ every negro in doing all the ser-vice they were capable of, should be turned out, and the property of every rebel, North and South, should be at once conflacted. Make it understood that the man in arma signist this Government must forficit his property and hisrights, and we will soon have them loyal men. Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, believed that Missouri was the only State where rebel property in different circumstances. He urged greater energy in the prosecution of the war. He said the rebels never wanted the Border States to go with them. They only wanted the Border States to go with the that we and you had the Border States the contended that the war could not be put down by conflaction bills, but by uniting the army and go into the Southern Confideracy and drive the rebels home. When the surged greater energy in the prosecution of the war. He said the rebels never winted the Border States the contended that the war could not be put down by conflaction bills, but by uniting the army and go into the Southern Confideracy and drive the rebels home. When the army goes into North Caro-lina and Georgia there will be no rebel army left in the Border States. Mr. PHELPS (Dem.), of Missouri, explained the circum-The Senate bill requiring the commanders of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims at the Government departments, to take the oath of alle-giance was passed.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall, with \$441,000 in gold. The Governor of Panama has removed the seat of go-vernment temporarily to Santiago de Vessguas. Fani-lies are fleeing from the city to avoid the anticipated dancer

danger. The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated at Panama. Solutes by the U.S. steamelike Saranac and the Britleh ship Termagant were among the events. The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Salvador had arrived from New York.

lina and Georgia there will be no robel army left in the Border States. Mr. OABLILE (U.), of Virginia, said the army had heen in North Carolina already. Mr. HENDERSON said, yes. The army has taken just about land enough to bury the dead loyal men. Missouri does not ack any stay of the army there to pro-tect them. Let the army go on into the Southern Con-federacy, and make the people feel that there is a war existing. Mass the army together, and when it has gone through the Southern country and planted banners on every bill-toy, then the robellion will be suppressed. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, contended that if the army had not been distributed in the Border States and down the Mississippi, the Border States would not have be uable to protect themselves. Though he did not approve of everything that had been done, yet never was more done in the gamme ine. He could have withed a little more energy findsed into the army and the people last December; but gentlemen are wrong when they say there has been no policy on the pat of this Government. There has been a policy, and it has been to maintain the Breadent, to support the country, and maintain the laws, and put down the rebellion and trempel it under this Government. Mr. POWELL (Deen), ef Kentucky, spoke at some length against the policy of arming the slaves. "The di tension was continued by Mesure, HENDER-

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour, firm for Ohio. Wheat Irm, and advanced 5. for white; red unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Coffee buoyant. Whisky iteady at 26% o.

CITY CONVENTION - A joint Conven

Mr. BINGHAM objected to the introduction of th Pay of Members of Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the joint resolution, further to provide for the compensation of members of Congress was referred, re-ported the following: That till the further order of Congress, the Scoretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall receive as valid excuse for ab-sence from duty active employment in the military ser-vice for the suppression of the rebellion.

The resolution passed. Mileage. The House resumed the consideration of the mileas , which was pending when the adjournm

place yesterday. Mr. COLFAN (Bep.), of Indiana, introduced a bill for the reduction of milesge fifty per cont., to which Mr. ALDRICH (Rep.), of Minesota, tad offered as a substitute that ' all laws and parts of laws giving mileage to members of Congress be, and the san Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved i

amend \_ir. Aldrich's proposition by adding "and this proposition shall apply to the present Congress, and the leage already received for the same.

mileage already received for the same." Mr. Thomas' emendment was adopted—yeas 64, nays 48, and Mr. Aldrich's ubatitute for Mr. Collax's bill, as thus amended, was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 42. The antitum as then stated on ordering the bill to be emprosed for a third reading, when Mr. ENVEADO (Rep ), of Massachussits, moved to Tay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 30, nays 80. Mr. COLFAX said the House, by their votes, had abolished all mileage, and required the members to reland what they have received during the present Congress. He regarded their action as serious. He should rote for the bill as amended, not because he approved and be-lieved the Sonate would concar in it, but because it would give that bedy something to act upon. Congress have passed reforms, cutting down chaplains' rations, regimental bands to the extent of millions, and why much a league, cr partnership, as the union between New York and Virginia, and when Englishmen talk of New York and Virginia, and when Euglishmen talk of the right of Virginia to self government, let them ask thomselves if they think Bootland has a right to secode from England at will. So much for the legal right—now for the political ne-cessity. The secession of Louisiana and Florida from PentsJivania and Ohio can no more be admitted, con-sidered as a question of policy alone, than could the se-cession of Wales from England, or Burgundy from France ; nay, more—it would be possible for France to vist as a pusceful merics without a foot of the old do.

regimental bands to the extent of millions, and why should not members, considering the people are heavily taxed, reduce their mileogo one-half? Doubtless, many members, like himself, intended to give whatsver they were able to give of their pay, for the war, and could as well pay it this way as another. Mr. THOMAS (Rep.) of Massachusetts, explained the graceful, in the present condition of the country, and when the Treasury is in a distressed condition, to give up their own mileage isslead of regulating that of future members, who can regulate the matter for themselves. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Bep.), of New York, agreed with Mr. Thomas that, in making reforms, mem-France ; hay, more-it would be possible for France to exist as a pewerful empire without a foot of the old do-main of the Burgandian princes; and England might be powerful and respected, though the Welsh in their moun-tains still maintained their independence. But such is the shape of this continent, and the net-work of waters

agreed with Mr. Thomas that, in making reforms, mem-bers should not overlook themselves. The mileage albers should not overlook themselves. The mileage al-lowance was indefensible on economical, just, or legal grounds. The whole theory was atrocious. Even if the mileage was cut down one half, it would not be more than any man expends. If they desire to be sincere on the subject of reform, they should remember that it is not charity only which should begin at home. Mr. SARGEANT (Bep.), of Californis, controverted. the position of Mr. Celfax. The latter said he was un-able to secount for the pressonal feeling exhibited toward him by the genfleman. He (Mr. Sargeant) wished him to know that when he spoke estmestly he was not speak-ing angrity.

that the Northwestern and the Southwestern States shall be forever joined. But if it were possible to be otherwise—if several inde pendent communities, without any national tie, could ex-ist side by side in the great basin of our continent-they would be rivals, and from rivals would become enemies, og angrily. The words of the colloquy were not distinctly heard in

would be rivals, and from rivals would become enemies, warring with each other, seeking foreign alliances, ob-structing each other's prosperity, and assailing each other's power. The great experiment of republican go-vernment would have failed; an experiment dopending for its success upon the possibility of uniting an inde-pendent action of separate States in respect to the greater number of the functions of government, with the action of a national Government upon all matters of common concern. The reporter's gallery, owing to the noise in the hall, oc-casion(d by the prevalence of a heavy storm outside. Mr. COLFAX explained. He did not think that any thing more radical than reducing the milesge one half could be effected. number of the inscions of government, when the above of a national Government upon all matters of common in America is to determine whether a great country can be governed by any other than the monschical form, with its concomitants of privileged classes; and standing summents; and, of course, whether this country of ours is to continue to be the asylum for the poor and the oppressed of all countries, there can be no greater ques-tion presented te any people than that now presented to us; none in which the millions of this continent, and of Europe, are more deeply concerned. If such a sacrifice were necessary, the thirty millions who now inhabit these States could do nothing so useful or sublime as to give themselves and all that they have, that they might leave this bloed lard under one free, indissoluble, re-publican government, opening wide its arms to the poo-ple of all lands, and promising happy homes to hundreds of millions for scores of ager. We are persuaded that there has never been a struggle between authority and rebellion whose issue involved more of good or ill to the human race. We are fighting not for ourselves alone, but for our fellow-men, and for the millions who are to come after us. These are scenes in the great war of opinion, which began before the cea-tury opened, and which will be ended only when it shall be deticted whether government is for the few or the many. We do not war with monarchical governments, or

thing more realized than reducing the minesge one man could be effected. The bill was then passed—yeas 86, nays 29. Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to amend the title, by making it rend, "An actabolishing Congres-sional mileage." Agreed to. The SPEANFER laid before the House a brief nots, addressed to him by President Lincoh, saying that he would be obliged if the time fixed for the adjournment shoulk be extended one day.

Adjournment Postponed. On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, a resolution was passed that, the Senate concurring, the mession be extended to Thursday.

Expenses of Missourl.

ances under which the money was expended to suppre

ecession movements. Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, could see no reason

why this measure should not prevail. ) he biil was then passed. The Senate bill requiring the commanders of vessels

The Confiscation Bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARIEL.

\$441,000 in Gold.

Arrival from Newbern.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer Jersey Blue, from fewbern on the 11th, arrived this morning. She brings o news.

The Canadian Banks.

TOROSTO, July 15 .- The statement that the Canadia anks are about to suspend specie payment is untrue.

Markets.

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Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, introduced hich was passed, explanatory of the fifth section onfiscation bill, so that its operation may not be clive. Adjourned.

	sympathizers, lifts the weil that concealed the	shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not	KANSAS CITY, July 12The Santa Fe mail, with	length seainst the policy of arming the slaves.	UITY CONVENTION A joint Conven-	policy the nation is devoted, and the Government can	Deichen ferte in indhuers onindusty, as it the hoavena
		Inconsistent with the constitution and the tars at the	dotes to the 30th ult, has arrived here. The news is	The discussion was continued by Messrs. HENDER-	tion of the Republican and People's parties was held,	count on the unanimous support of our people.	themselves desired to units their applause with that of
wider range and a firmer basis. It marks the first	real purposes of the nest of politicians who	1 TICELEONE MOST Property of the provider of the second	unimportant.	SON and WRIGHT.	last evening, at the County Court-house, Mr. E. P. Par-	Frasmuch, then, as the actual rebellion and the pos- sibility of foreign intervention make it necessary that	the freemen assembled to give eclat to the movement.
gleat crisis that our country has ever reached	celebrated the 4th of July at Harrisburg by		It is rumored that all the Texans, excepting one com-	Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep), of Maine. called up the	ker in the chair. All but tix of the wards were repre-	the whole loyal people of this country should be banded	Recruiting parties were on the ground, and reaped
and successfully passed. For the exigencies of	doing everything that they dared to do to aid	the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any	pany, have left Arizona and commenced their homeward	resclution from the House postponing the adjournment till Thursday.	On motion, it was ordered that a majority of the wards	together on one man, for the delence of all they hold	rich harvests. It was the general opinion of persons
and successfully passed. For the exigencies of		person who during the present rebellion has levied war	papy, have fore initiation and commented their money and		constitute a quantum	most dear, we here piedge ourselves to each other, to	present that the full quots of the Empire City would be
outward danger, even of a life-and-death		or borne arms against the Government, or adhered to	Insicu.	Adjournment on Saturday.		Cor grees, and to the President, that, with all our re-	promptly raised without drafting. It is believed that ten
struggle, do not constitute a national crisis.	arms against the flag of the country :	their enemies, shall render any such service as enu-	Recruiting in Boston.	Mr. SUMNER (Bop.), of Massachusets, suggested that	prepare a list of Senatorial and Representative delegates	sources, we will support the Government in the prose- cution of this war, with the utmost possible vigor, till	the usard men will be forthcoming from the citics of New
The purposes of Providence so far outrun	"Curiosity took us to Harrisburg on the 4th.	merated in the section preceding, he, his mother, wife-	BOSTON, July 15 The citizens' committee, acting in	it be postpored till Satu day. The resolution was then	to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg to-morrow. After a short consultation, the committee presented the	the rebellion is overcome, and its leaders brought to	York and Brocklyn in a short space of time.
	We attended the Democratic State Convention as	and children shall forever he free, any law or custom to	concert with the city and State authorities, will first en-	After further discussion the bill was passed—yeas 28	following list:	merited ponishment.	The following telegram was read from stand No. 1:
human purposes that they always find expres-		the contrary notwithstanding; and where such persons	deavor to fill up the Massachusetts regiments now in the	Naye-Meters Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Powell,	SENATORIAL.	John Austin Stevens, Jr, read the fellowing resolu-	Urgent business of state prevents my being with you #
sion in external fact long before a nation's	with men as delegates who have been repeatedly	one service to loyal masters, provision is made for com-	field to their full quota, and then recruit for the new regiments to the number required. The committee takes	Eaulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson, of Missouri-9.	George Inman Riché, John W. Forney,	tions, which were adopted by a convention of commit-	pertonally to-day; but I am with you heart and soul, nevertheless. A. LINCOLN.
heart and energies are ripened to meet the	repudiated by the honest Democracy of the State. But as the honest Democracy do not make office-		hold of the work with great energy and every prospect	Mr. FOSTER (Bep.), of Connecticut, called up the bill from the House in addition to the pension bill, making a	William S. Peirce, Oharles J. Ellis.	tees, and which were unanimously ratified :	Stand No. 4 contained Wallace's band, fourteen pieces.
fact, and to confies its moral import. Let the			of success. The recruiting headquarters will be estab-	provision for pensions for masters, &c., on the gunboats,	REPRESENTATIVE.	BESOLUTIONS.	At a quarter past four there were not less than five hun-
	intrigue and deception, they permitted the old rot-		lished on Boston Common.	Passid.	1. Samuel S. Osvin, 9. R. Alsop.	Whereas, At a meeting of the citizens of New York.	
danger increase as it may, and the national	tan politicians of the State to orgin meet together	Senate instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to		Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), from the Committee on Fi-	2. Eliab Ward. 3. John M. Butler. 11. M. H. Dickerson.	convened on the 20th of April, 1861, it was resolved to support the Government in the prosecution of the war	from the turnets of Cheaver's church was strung a
course be practically shaped by it how it may,	to devise ways and means to insult the true patriot-		Inducements for Volunteers.	nance, reported back the bill providing an additional duty	4. Thomas M. Hall. 12. James McMaous.	then opened by the rebels, with all the means in our	flag, bearing the following incription:
the real crisis is not reached till a people's			PORTLAND, July 16Governor Washburne announces that the State Government will pay \$30 bounty to each	of one cert on sugar manufactured from sugar cane in this country. Passed.	5. F. A. Godwin. 13. Montgemery Johnson.	nower: and whereas, nothing has since occurred to	"Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, and to all the
sentiment is cducated, by disaster and sorrow,	Secessionists to secede from the Democratic party		that the State Government win pay \$50 bounty to each recruit for the new regimente, and \$35 to those joining	Mr FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance.	6. Morton McMichael. 14. James H. Billinger.	change on opinions or our determination then expressed,	inhabitants thereof."
	in '60, and who have ever since been acting direct-		the old regiments.	reported back the bill making supplementary appropria-	7. William J. Wainwright, 15. C. C. Jackson. 8. O. H. Needles. 16. Benjamin Jacobs.	but everything to confirm them; and whereas, after a	The windows and, halcony of the Everatt House were
to appreciate the true meaning of its respon-		feelings or a numeric bostile to the Covernment of the		tions, with emerdments. The several amendments of	8. C. H. Needles. 16. Bonjamin Jacobs. 17. John O. Knex.	series of successes to the Federal arm, interructed only by a few temporary reverses, the casualties of war have	occupied by a goodly number of ladies. The stand were
sibility; it is not safely passed till the purpose	vernment, were largely in the majority, and were	Tipited States The committee have made a report in	Enlistments in Itlinois.	the compittee were adop ed. One adopted appropriates \$15,000 for the nurchase of artificial limbs for	The nominations of the committee were ratified, and	reduced the effective strength of the regiments in the	i fitted on regardless of expense, sud preparations by 8921
of Providence, as expressed in that responsi-	only kept from passing resolutions more open in	A second and a second	CHICAGO, July 15 The Governor has issued a procla-	wonnded soldiers and scemen. The bill was passed.	the delegation was, on motion, empowered to fill vacan-	field, so that recruits are needed to fill them up; and	ing, together with a large canvas awning, rendered the place a convenient and comfortable resort from the sun.
	i sympacity with the reveal, biroughteat of dereading.	cated upon information which left no alternative	mation calling for nine regiments of infantry for three	A message was received from the President to the Pre-	cies.	whereas, the occupation of the places repossessed by our	prace a convenient and connortable resort
bility, is accepted and acted upon. The con-	their candidates by the weight of their platform.	المراجع المراجع المستعد المراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمعام والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع	Jears.	sident pro tem. of the Senate, as follows:	The Ocnvention then adjourned.	army requires an additional force, and the President has called for three bundred thousand man, and for these	Toma At a sustaine Toma Atter in front of the
fiscation bill is an index of a vast change in	We must admit that the resolutions are more			"Sin: Please inform the Senate that I shall be obliged to them if they will postpone the adjournment at least one	North The State Street Street in Street	reasons another meeting of citizens has been called, and	
the opinions of the Northern States; they	respectable than we had a right to expect from a	vernment which supports it. The committee re-	NEW YORK, July 15The steamer Bornssia has ar-	day her or d the time I understand they had fixed for it."	DEAR INTERVENTION.—Louis Napoleon is paying dessir for his expedition into Mexico. It has slready	is nom approximited; it is thereason	This stand was annropriated to the young men, our of
have swung up, with marvellous rapidity, to a		civid riplies from twenty-two officess and profes	rived. Her advices have been anticipated.	The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.	cost him \$15,000.000.	Resolucid. That we reafirm all the resolutions of the	surrounded by a large would.
Maio smang and area marionous replaced to a	I head as minore ramor. Soferat of the resolu-	L SCIACE EFBACH TEAM ANALYTING OTICOTH BUG BLOIDE	ALTELA MACE WASHINGTON AND A MARKED AND		에는 사람이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 같은 사람이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	· 양양 영상 전에 알려진 것은 것이 많은 것을 같아. 관람이 있는 것은 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 이 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 있 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 않이	「無保険」 逸を見てる にしてい してい
	그는 것이 아파 아파 가지 않는 것이 많이 많이 많이 했다.		그는 말 같은 것 같은				
그는 가장에 제공을 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 같이 많아졌다.	나는 말 잘 못 했는 것은 나라는 것을 하는 것은 것이 있는 것이 같이?	n she katabé na kasar na kasar siné kasar na kasar na k	and an inclusion of the state o	2 118 - 122 TATA - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	지수는 것이 많은 것이 가격 수집에서 가락 것이 많이 있는 것이 없다.	e la plante di Verdi dal del kuta da di kiele destella de	en de la server de la companya de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de l