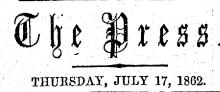
# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.



# THE WAR,

THE first news to be announced to-day to every loyal American heart is more important than the details of any field operations, however brilliantbecause it is that on which all our future military manouvres must depend for success. It is the triumphant response which the country is making to the President's recent call for new troops-clear, clarion tones ringing out full, and firm, and free from every Northern State. It sweeps down from the Green Mountains-a sirong, steady wind of patriotism, pure and bracing as the air whose home is rugged peaks and inaccessible forests. It floats in from the West-as vast in its reach, as generous in its utterance, as befits a spirit born of the prairies. It pours out from the East with Puritan sturdiness; Pennsylvania swells the chorus with its mighty voice; from every quarter comes the answer on bugle-calls and drum-beats. At first, an inexplicable lethargy mufiled the national voice; but this is shaken off now, and the people, recognizing the momentous crisis which recent events have suddenly hurled upon them, put forth their might to meet it. Wo are in the midst of the second grand uprising of the greatest nation on earth, and it exceeds the first as much as tremendous energies slowly culminating exceed the riotous tumult of enthusiasm engendered by special excitement. We are not driven by impulse, but knowingly guided by will; and every man who hereafter shall enroll his name among the country's defonders will perfectly understand the issue presented to him, and the cause for which he risks his life. An army of patriots, banded together by such high and holy purposes, can never be beaten. Heaven he

States to send forth the most men and in the shortest time ! Let Pennsylvania vindicate her old fame by taking that lead in future which she always has held in the past. We cannot afford to leg or retard operations by undue deliberation. Every chief city, East and West, has appropriated large sums to aid in recruiting; shall Philadelphia be the only exception, and thus hold out bounties to her citizens to join regiments organized elsewhere?

THE new recruiting regulations issued by the War Department will be read with interest. They are intended both to expedite and to regulate enlistments-being admirably adapted to supply olddeficiencies and remedy old defects. Under them, the recruiting officer is held severely responsible for the bodily qualifications of his men; we shall send out no more weak or half-sick regiments.

THE news from Tennessee is highly important, and abundantly confirms the views recently sot forth in this paper in regard to rebel raids. The guerillas, finding that their foray had stirred up a spirit which, resulting in a general arming, would overwhelm them, have retired toward McMinnsville. Their purpose has been but ill accomplished. Their loss has exceeded that which they have inflicted upon us, and their future chances are ruined by the alarm raised by their raid. The Tennesseans will not be caught inapping again, and this whole subject of guerilla warfare is set in the right light before the country. The dismemberment of an army as large as that assembled at Corinth necessitates a division into separate hordes, distinct in a decline in its value must inevitably be folorganization, and each pursuing the plan which its lowed by a relaxation in this respect. It is, individual position makes feasible? These bands of course, not presumed, while gold continues must continue to exist till they are cut off from | at its present rates, that the "change" diffi-

"akedaddling," by reading aloud a pretended telegram, ordering him to stop his train at the next station, long enough for officers to arrest the party. As soon as the train reached the next station the fugitives seized their carpet-bags and took to their

heels in the direction of the woods. INDIAN affairs in Colorado Territory are in anything else but a desirable state, just at this time.

fest in the disposition of the Arapahoes and Cheyenncs, and the recent raid of the former, in conjunction with a band of the Sioux, against the Utahs, will, we fear, cause trouble in the Western settle-ments. Colorado has raised nearly two thousand volunteers for the war, besides having sent to her a fine battery, and one hundred and fifty men, but no sooner are they in a condition to do service, than they are called to Mexico, so that to-day there is not a squad of ten soldiers who can be called out to defend the lives, homes, and property of the citizens of Colorado, in case of an Indian war. Oun Nashville correspondent writes that Beau regard is at Chattanooga with 40,000 troops. THE news from Vicksburg is as unimportant as the slege of that stronghold has been tedious. Our Memphis correspondent is of opinion that Vicksburg is a second "Island No. 10." and cannot be take without the co-operation of the land forces.

A DESPATCH dated Kinderhook, July 14th, says : Ex-President Martin Van Buren is very low to day, from his sufferings under throat affection. His physicians say that he cannot long survive. He sinsensible, and unable to recognize friends and relatives." THE Railway Journal estimates the value of railway inventions in the last forty years in this country alone to be twelve hundred million dollars.

Let the career of improvement seems as far as even rom having reached a limit. THE Department of State has been informed by our consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, that the reguations regarding the custom houses of that island have been modified as follows :

Either national or foreign vessels entoring them with cargo, of whatever nature it may be, will have to pay, besides the port charges, tonnage dues on the measurement expressed in their register, as designated in the tariff. THE Turk's Island Standard, of the 28th o June, says: "About 58,000 bushels of salt have been shipped from the different ports of this colony ohartered for Name Broad supply of excellent salt; price seven conts."

THE SMALL-CHANGE DIFFICULTY is daily becoming more embarrassing, and will until measures are adopted to check it. There is really no good reason for its existence, unless mere speculation may be assigned as such. There is as much silver coin, of all denominations, in the country now as there has ever

cuse in the draughts that have been made

upon it from abroad ; but this does not apply

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862. Congress will leave a large discretion in

the hands of President Lincoln, during the recess between its adjournment and its meeting in December next. The People have out confidence in him, and the politicians A growing animosity to the white settlers is mani-

need not distrust him. All that the President has done on his own responsibility has been well done. He acted boldly and promptly after Sumpter fell, and before the called session of the present Congress; and in this saved the Republic. He saw the national danger, and he grappled with it. If he had not done so the rebellion would have triumphed. The same Congress which approved his course in this emergency, and indemnified him by solemn legislation, will gladly repeat this expressed and legalized confidence in the coming recess, should he be equally bold and sagacious. The members have indeed given him their ideas and instructions in the various statutes they have passed and he has signed, but there will

emain a mass of duties incidental to a state of protracted rebellion and stubborn war, not anticipated or provided for. He must dispose of these with few other counsels than his own judgment and reason. It may be, that in view of the strong opinions of Congress and the public wishes of the people, he may adopt a stern and pervading policy as to the war and its enemies, armed and unarmed; as to the rebels themselves, and those who sympathize

with them. Undoubtedly the President is strong enough to crush out treason wherever it appears. He can do nothing more popular than to strike it. boldly. The sympathizers with Secession will demand his early and vigilant attention. They grow reckless in the immunity and impunity with which they may and do enact their treason. They are at once the best auxiliaries of the traitors and the worst foes of the Republic, for they labor without injury to them-

selves, and with dioice at every defeat that befalls the Republic, and sorrow only over our triumphs. As long as they are permitted to exult in their ingratitude and shame, so long

will our armies be weakened and our Government embarrassed. President Lincoln checkmated this class before, and will not fear to do it again. OCCASIONAL.

FROM WASHINGTON been. The high price of gold finds some ex-

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

Late Southern News.

to silver change and the nickel cent, both of I have received a copy of the Petersburg Express of which are now at premiums of from ten to day before yesterday. It contains a significant state-ment from the Atlanta Intelligencer, stating that a twelve per cent. Almost every merchant or trader, whose business renders the changing laring guerilla chief is now out on an important expedi tion, and may be soon heard of at Nashville or Memphis. This probably refers to the Kentucky raid. The Express of money at his counter necessary, is now obliged to pay these premiums, or suffer gives an account of planting eight guns on the James damage in not being able to supply the wants iver, and firing on our transports, and says that they have about two hundred and fifty sharpshooters of his customers. We have heard a number. lining the banks-they fire on our gauboats, who reply, they add, but do no damage. It says: "The present position of MCOLELLAN CON in this way be renof remedies for this evil suggested, the meanest of which is the proposition to issue corporation "shinplasters." A much better lered wholly untenable. No river in the South offers way than flooding the community with this more superior advantages for this peculiar mode of war. are, and we are pleased that our authorities are deterwretched sort of currency would be the nined not to let such advantages go unimproved. Cut adoption of some effectual plan for bringing off MCOLELLAN'S supplies and check the advance of his the silver of the country from its hiding einforcements, and he will soon discover that Berkeley is so place for him." A local item mentions the arrival of a large amount of Yankee tents, blankets, and overplaces. Can such a plan be devised and executed? Yes, providing the people will coats, captured at the late battles. The Express contains a proclamation from General take the matter in hands and demand it.

If we can give the premiums a down-LEE, in which, after rendering thanks to Providence ward tendency, the change trouble will or the signal success with which He has blessed their arms, he congratulates their army on its splendid re-sults by driving the powerful and splendidly-equipped speedily work its jown cure. As the increase of the current value of coin necesarmy of the enemy, entrenched in works of vast extent. sarily drives it into the hands of speculators. rom within sight of the capital to thirty miles below it on the James river, where he seeks to recover, under rotection of his gunboats, from his series of disastrous The immediate result of cur successes, he adds, are

e relief of Richmond from its state of of the grand army that so long menaced its safety, many housand prisoners, including officers of high rank, and the capture or destruction of thousands of arms, and fiftyone pieces of superior artillery. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men, out while we mourn their loss, let us not forget that they died in defence of their country. A despatch, dated Jackson, Miss., says: VAN DORN declared martial law in fifteen counties around Vickseclaring that he will punish disloyalty; that the credit of the Government must be sustained, and t papers publishing movements of troops will be suppressed. A despatch dated Mobile, 10th instant, says: "The Tankees are vigorously shelling Vicksburg, doing little lamage, however. The Yanktes are pillaging the plan.

The Confiscation Bill Signed. The President signed the Confiscation bill to-night. The Militia Bill.

The House to day passed the bill calling out the millis of the several States, just as it came from the Senate alished in The Press this morning. Another Brigadier General.

Hon. KDWIN H. WEBSTER, Representative from Maryand, has been appointed a brigadier general of volun

Proposals for Gunboats. The Navy Department will receive proposals for build-ing double-bowed side-wheel gunboats until the 30th

t, from shipbuilders actually engaged in the construc tion of vessels. Change in Command

A rumor was freely circulated at the Ospitol to-day that Gen. HALLECK had been ordered to the command of all the armies in Virginia, Gen. MOCLELLAN and Gen. Fore, however, retaining their present commands under Gen. HALLECK. It is of course impossible to vouch for the truth of this, though those who gave it currency, as usual, " had it on good authority."

Miscellaneous.

The promotions and appointments in the army, since the publication of the 10th of June, embrace those of thirfy non-commissioned officers and privates to second lientenancies in the regular service, thus placing them in

the line of advancement. Captain WILLIAN PAINTER, formerly of Philadelphie, as been promoted to major, for gallanity at Dranesville and efficiency as assistant quartermaster, and detailed t General BICKETTS' division.

Actirg Master's Mate DAVID T. POTTER has been dismissed the service, he having offered to pay JOHN B. MURRAY, of New York, \$50, to retain the appointment of acting master. The following officers have been ordered to the United

States iron-clad steamer New Ironsides: Lieutenant ROBERT BOYD, Jr.; Master H. B. ROBESON; Acting Master GROEGE W. DORNETT ; Paymaster A. W. Rus-SELL.

Brigade Surgeon ADAM HAMMER is ordered to report to he medical director at St. Louis for duty, in charge of one of the general hospitals in that city.

. H. BRADFOR, and Hespital Stewards Modianus and USTEN, will report in person to Surgeon LETTERMAN medical director of the Army of the Potomac, for duty. SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, was to-night confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme

CHICAGO, July 16 -A special despatch from Memphis to the Tribune says : 200 of Col. Fitch's command had a engagement with the rebels numbering 4.000, on the morning of the 6th. The Federal loss was 22 killed an rounded, and that of the rebels S4 killed, wounded, and

engagement took place on the night of the

June 24, and arrived at Jacksonport on the 26th. On July 2 they started across the country.

were fired on by guerillas, seven miles below Grand Glasse. The fire was returned, and the robels fied. A contraband who was taken on board the next day says he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action. On the 7th Gen. Curtis' advance, consisting of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, 11th Wisconsin, and 33d Illinois, were attacked by two regiments of Texan Cavalry and a large

brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, ride over the infantry, and throw them into confusion. The affair termi-nated in the utter rout of the rabels. They were pur-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862. SENATE.

> Protection of Kentucky. Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts, from the Mili-tary Committee, reported back the bill authorizing a volunteer force for the better protection of Kentucky, and asked to be discharged from its further considera-

> Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, called the bill up and urged its passage. Messre. WILSON and COLLAMER (Rep.), of Yer-

Mossrs. WILSON and COLLAMER (Rep.), of Ver-mont, opposed its passage. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, thought that Kentucky should not be allowed to raise troops simply to fight on her own soil. He said there were sixteen men from a rural town in New Hampshire in one regiment of the Army of the Potomac, and he was informed that not one of them was alive. Yet not one of them had periahed by the bullet, sabre, or bayonet of the eneary, but they had all died in the trenches of Virginia. How could he was side in Virginia, when Kentucky was allowed to have troops paid only to fight in her own State, and do easy survice at her own doors? The bill was then laid aside informally. The Centiscation Act.

The Confiscation Act.

trength was. Here the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Conduct of the War-Ball's Bluff.

The Confiscation Act. Mr. OLABK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up heip resolution from the House explanatory of the con-iscation act. He offered an amendment that no punish-ment under the bill should work forfeiture of real estate stated naturel life. firstion act. He offered an amendment that no punishmet modet the bill should work forfeiture of real estate befond natural life.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep.), of Illinois, opposed the amendment, as the life forfeiture of real estate in the Wist would amount to nothing.
Mir. SHE BMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said if the Senator cdild say that it was likely the President would voto the bill unless this amendment was adopted, he (Mr. Sher. men) was willing to vote for it, but he wanted the President to ke the reponsibility.
Mr CLARK. I think I may say that I am authorized to be that the should offer another amendment is dopted, he (Mr. Sher. men) was willing to vote for it, but he wanted the President to the the the sponsibility.
Mr CLARK. I think I may say that I am authorized to state that this will remove one of the objections of the President to the bill unless of the President to the bill and one of the object of this amendment was the inducement to obtain the President of the should offer another amendment: that the words "granting" and "annesty" shall be construct so as to authorize the President to restore any projerty taken under the bill if he thinks it necessary. Mr. LANE (Bep.), of Indiana, said he was not willing to kislate under any durces, and anond a bill which is not jet a law. He would not surrender the independence of the Stenste to the dictation of any President, however he might trust in him. Let the President, if he does not like the bill, send i the axe not willing to have his and i confiscation. He was not willing to have his did of Haven.
Mi OLARK thought we might as well look at the queston practically, and not stop at likely we might as well look at the queston practically, and not stop at likely points of eti-

ques on practically, and not stop at little points of eti-queto. If there were honest objections, we might as well try/o harmonize them.

and OLARAR throught we might as well look at the questo. Full there were honest objections, we might as well try to harmonize them.
Arsarel Mode of Legislations. If the President has objections, it is his business to send the bill back with them. Jit was time that we met the ensenies of the country fully and not with timid policy. We must defend the multi was time that we met the ensenies of the country fully and not with timid policy. We must defend the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the country from its ensenies, and from any timidity on the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the country. We must meet the question boldly, and not by this kek-door legislation. If the President had construent to establish.
Mit HARRIS (Rep.) to hought there was nothing so mozhone in this proposition. If the President had constitutional scrupples, proper respect should be paid to them and if we can pass this recolution, and avoid a veto of tholil, he thought it best to do so.
Mit WADE (Rep.) of Ohio, thought this was an entirely novel question. This way of coming in here was figitimate and unknown to the Constitution. He didn'hnow who was authorized to speak for the President when we pass a bill act ask what his royal pleakare is, and how much we shall alter of it to escape his of thibdy. The only constitutional work of the Constitution and adjust a total surrender of the constitution and adjust a total surrender of the Constitution and adjust of the Senate. This way of coming in here was the distributed when we bear a bill surrender of the constitution and adjust and how much we shall alter of it to escape his to this to big incident a total surrender of the Constitution and adjust and total surrender of the constitution and adjust and a total surrender of the constitution and adjust and advid survey of coming in which ack door veces, channoit be tolerated. It is seens that rate gentlemen have been to see the President and lear bis options. These gentlemen are very

reat measure he would do so. Mr. FESSENDEN (Bep ), of Maine, said he could see o impropriety in any Senator asking the President about is views of any bill. Such impropriety, if any, could not-e charged strongly against him, for he had done it now or the first time in his life. He had been solicited by pr the first time in his nice. He had been solution by hany gentlemen to inquire of the President as to his spinions on this bill, considering that it would be very dent and Congress on so important a measure. It must be aremembered that the President is an important branch of this Government, and without bias

all of any of the bolos Army of the Potomac resired except in front of Washington.
He then read further testimony, showing that the Navy Department for 4,000 men to hold Mathia? Point and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as easily as Juno, till in October it was agreed to sond men. Yoessels were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the froose were not sent at the appointed time, and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The oridone first was accessed to sond men. Yoessels were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the froose were not sent at the appointed time, and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The oridone first as inch as it could with this plan, but General McClellan objected, because he feared the arrangements for landing had not been made. Thus the navion was disgraced for monthe by the blockade of the Potomac, and the combite on the Ordunot of the Yorrig dithe necessity for such a morement. The President agree to some forward morement, and the Gombite on the Ordunot of the Yorrig dithe necessity for such a morement. The President and Cabinot were some-fits the near intended to go into white quarters. And he did not. Core have ment, and they are reasured by General McDellan that are the submary the President agree the order, forward in diver the way, and the weeks and days of gates and pick acts to be over.
The Alext, in January, the President gave the order, forward in diver any order of the ower, to the reader. At last, on the 10th of March, that army numbered 20,000 men by the muster roll. They marched to Masses, but to leave the energy increased around by manapolis. Seven out of cight of these generals were appointed by the advice of General McClellan divide this samy and sale diverse roll ansass, why did not his margificent army or 20000 men at ansastent the divide of Gardellan divide the state and the second gardellan divide the state and any or the leave the energy in the the state any ore on thanassas. Why did

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

he number two millions. Mr. BOSCOE CONKLING remarked that it had better

In BOSDOR OF REFLACT FEMALER I that it had better be three millions.
 Mr. LOVEJOY (Bep.), of Illinois, suggested that the men be musticred without regard to color.
 The House refuned to suppend the rules for the recep-tion of Mr. Kellogg's resolution.
 The House disposed of sundry bills on the Speaker's

Admission of West Virginia.

Colonization.

Amendment of the Militia Law.

The Senate bill amendatory of the militia act of 1795 was taken up. It authorizes the President to call out the militia for a period not exceeding nine months, and the employment of persons of African descont, etc. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question.

Mr. BLETAND (1997) of Feinsylvania, moved the Mr. BLDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, earnestly ap-pealed to his collesgue not to insist upon the passage of the bill without affording an opportunity for amendment. He could vote for some things therein, but not for others. Mr. STEVENS adhered to his motion, as he wanted

ne bill to pass now. Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to table

Not agreed to-yeas 29, nays 77. The bill was then passed under the operation of the

The bill was then passed under the operation of the previous question. Mr. SEDGWIOK (Rep.), of New York, reported a recolution, which was passed, tendering the tanaks of Congress to the naval officers Lardner, Davis, Dahigren, Rowan, D. D. Porter, and Stringham. Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table in order to reach the bill explanatory of the confiscation act. as returned from the Senate with an amendment. Mr. MALLOBY (C), of Kentucky, moved to adjourn; negatived—yeas 21, nays 74. The House agreed to Mr. Ellof's motion—yeas 79, nays 24.

Mr. MALLORY again moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas

able by agreeing to Senate's an

Son was ordered either to attack the enemy or else keep him sugaged, so that he could not reinforce at Manasas. Patterson telegraphed that Johnston had a superior force and had received that Johnston had a superior force and had received that Johnston had a superior force and had received that Johnston had a superior force and had received that Johnston had a superior force and had received the received nor reinforcements, and had leas of a force than Patterson. The reason thursday till Sunday, by reason of the quation-matter's supplies not coming up; the delay on Sunday morning, in .consequence of Keyes' brigade not gottlog in position, the arrival of Johnson's rein-forcements, the disater in placing a battery a thousand yards in advance, mistaking a rebel regiment for a bat-tery support, and failing to bring up the reserve at the eritical time. But the losses at Bull Run were small, and the poople rallied till the 10th of December; the roll was 195.435 men, with thirteen regiments not reported, and mostry intended for Barnside—all boing unier the com-mand of Gen. 'McClellan. If the referred to Ball's Bluff, reading the orders to Divens and Ool. Baker, shour-ing that Baker supposed that 40,000 min were within welve niles of him. There was no evidence of rasianass on the part of Baker, except in exposing lits own person. He quoted from the evidence of Major John Dix, who said that a very few men in reinforcement would have sufficed to drive off the enemy at Ball's Bluff, and this galant officer of the enemy at Ball's Bluff, and this galant officer offered to go if they would let bin hare as company with a hundred men. The enemy's batteries were in the woods, and it was difficult to tell what their strength was. LATER FROM EUROPE. THE PERSIA AT SANDY HOOK. FRENCH IRON-PLATED FRIGATE FOR MEXICO.

Attempted Assassination of the Grand Duke

Constantine.

Bacon. 52,384 boxes. Hams. 6,317 packages. Shoulders. 4,064 packages. PRODUCK.—The Brokers' Circular roports Ashes stea-dy; Pearls 353. 6d. 3636. 6d. Post 353. 6d. 3568. Rosin continues excited ; the week's advance is 38. 6d. 494s.; sales and re-sales 10,000 barrels at 17s. 6d. 2025. for com-mon to good common. Spirits of Turpenheaver, 1003. Sugar nato good common. Spirits of Turpenheaver, 1003. Sugar fat. Cofree inactive. Rice very steady. Bark.—Sales at 3s. 3d. for Baltimore. Linseed again rather clearer. Linseed Cil quoted 49s. 6d. to 41s. Fish Oils—Sales un-important. The royal mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which miled from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 5th, and from Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at New York yes erday afternoon. The steamer St. George, from Quebec, arrived at

Greenock on the 3d, with New York telegrams of the 23d June, picked up at Cape Bace.

Linseed Oil quoted 49s. 6d. to 41s. Fish One-Sates un-important. LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring, Bros., & Co. report breadstuffs steady, but quiet. Iron-Weish in rath-er more demnal; Bars and Rails. £5 5so £5 10s; Scotch Pig dull at 51s 3d ∞51s 43/4. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine greatly excited, and advanced up-wards of 20s; sales at 105s. Tailow steady at 47s. Lin-seed Oil steady, 39s 3d. Linesed 1s dearer. Linssed Oakes in good demand. Boston in bags ±10 5s. Sporm Oil quoted at £90. Cod, £42. Messrs. Baring Bros. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring Bros. The New York correspondent of the Times says : "The North is looking forward with keen anticipation

The following are the estimated stocks in Liverpool on 10th June 1882

..... 12,834

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1862. The specie market was firm to-day, opening brickly at

16 premium, advancing  $\chi$ , and continuing at the latter figure all day. In view of the unfavorable news from

Tennessee and other Border States, the Stock Board has exhibited considerable depression for some days past.

again in all their gloom and misery. But this view of the

matter is not shared by the mass of the people, if we are

a judge by the manner in which they crowd the brokers

in great demand. has merely advanced in price, and a

of grain and other produce are fairly at work, the high

boon as that demand ceases, as it will, when our shippers

Old demands were very active to-day at a slight ad-

..... 86,254 sacks.

quarter tierces. barrels, boxes.

The New York correspondent of the Times says: "The North is looking forward with keen anticipation to the great battle before Bitchmond. The strength of the two armies is about equal. The Confederate army at Richmond numbers about 160,000 men, and Jackson's force in the Sheanahoah valley. Bas been sufficient to keep in check three Federal generals. Beauregard re-mains a mystery. "So great is the perplexity he causes that no one would be much surprised if he were to be heard of to-morrow in the valley of the Sheanaheah, annihilating the armies of Fremont, Shielda, and Banks, threatening Maryland, and scaring Washington for the second time within a month. The conquest of Richmond will, by all accounts, be one of the most difficult achievements of warfore, but should it be evacuated without a fight, or be captured by McClellan, the result will be the same. "Bold Richmond, to the Vest, is a mountainous country. abounding with formidable deflex, each of which might be defended against a large army by a hand-full of men. The war would he transforred farther South, and if Federal armies follow, yellow forer or other deleterious agencies of the climato would then sear their ratks, and render active hostilities impracticable for the only solution of this difficulty." "The Army and Nawy Gazzite observes that it has ever maintained the power of the North to take posses-tion and ability to do so looked more precations. The battle in fourt of Richmond will determine the facts of the campaign in Virginia, but it will not put an end to the ward which is assuming a more hateful and facts of the campaign in Virginia, but it will not put an end to the ward which is assuming a more hateful and factorious AMERICAN SECURITIES.--Mesers. Baring Brog. say: We have to notice a further fall this week in United States stocks. The Federal 6 per cent. bonds are quoted at 77m79; the Brees at 75m76; Pennsylvanis fives 75m77; Massachusetts fives 89m91; Virginia eixes 45m47, ster. ling fives 42m44; Illinois Gentral sevens 77m78, sixes 71m73; New York Central sixes 82m83, sevens 33m85, shares 75m77; Erie sevens 89m91, snares 29m80; Penn-sylvania Central 32m84, Salve 81m, GLASGOW MARKET --Messrs. John McOull & Co. Peport Wheat quict, but steady: Milwankes 243 adapta The Conduct of the War-Ball's Bluff. Mr. CHANDLES resumed his remarks on the conduct of the war. He read from the testimony of several offi-cers concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff to the effect that the reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edwards' Ferry. But Gen. McCall was ordered to fail back at the very time that Col. Baker was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Ed-wards' Ferry, though the distance was short. General Stone swears that there never were any mounted guus belween Edwards' Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man who issued the orders must answer to God for the slaughter of brave men at that fight. After this wholereport Wheat quiet, but steady; Milwaukse 24s 3d 024 9d. Flour unchanged. Mixed Corn 17s 9d 7 230 ibs. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Outlie in Hont of Richmond will determine the fate of the campaign in Virginie, but it will not put an end to the war, which is assuming a more hateful and ferocious character as it goes ou. There will be no going into summer quarters for either army. There will be an chauce for the smallest intervention or officious good effices The uncertainty, too, regarding the movements of specie, leads many to suppose that the days of '76 are upon us

offices. The Morning Herald cays that McClellan had pe-remptory instructions to attack Richmond and to capoffices to get rid of their specie-the only currency they could depend upon in times like those our Revolutionary remptory instructions to attack Richmond and i ture it before the great anniversary of the Decl f American Indep fathers saw. There is no real danger from this currency depreciation. Gold, like every other commodity that is

The 4th of July was made the occasion by the Londor

rate will fall off, and people will be once more at their ease. Who does not remember the air-balloon maala ? and who does not remember how soon the price of them came down when they commenced to burst and burn people's whiskers? Gold itself is safe to keep, but it is not sale to buy at 17 per cent. premium to store away, in the hope that the rate will soon be fifty.

The 4th of July was made the occasion by the London Times for an editorial contrast of the ordinary American style of oration induged in on that day, and the style which, according to its views, the present position of af-fairs would seem to demand. The Times puts a speech into the month of a sup-posed American orator, the burden of which is that the North has not been able to accomplish its purpose; that the complaints, &c., against England have been majnet and unfounded, and that it would have been majnet at the start to have let the Bouth go. In the Times' city article, it is stated that private letters from America by the last mail, written by persons entirely impartial, and with the best means of in-formation, assert that the actual state of the Federal atmies is misrepresented to the public, and that they have suffered deplorably from sickness in its worst forms. A faver, similar to the jail fover of past times, has, it is averred, inflicted torrible havec, and the impression as to the correctness of these statements. The Times multibles a letter from Mrs Edward vance on yesterday's figures. Stocks are still much de-pressed. United States sixes, 1881, opened at 100, role & at the Second Board, and declined % at the close. The seven-thirties declined % on the bids. City sixes,

The seven-thrites accine a 3 on the bias. Only sizes, new, declined altogether % on yesterday's figures. No Change in the old. Pennsylvania Rallroad first mort-gage bonds declined %. Lehigh sizes brought 103%. Reading Rallroad shares declined %, Long Island %.

averred, inflicted terrible havoe, and the recent urgent call for new levies tends to confirm the impression as to the correctness of these statements. The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Edmund Potter, the chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the cotton supply. The nation, he ears, wants cotton. Four millions depend upon its supply for the very necessaries of life, and millions more will suffer who hitherto depended upon the circulation of probably £10,000,000 annually now being taken out of circulation. The revenue will suffer materially; the taxation must, be increased, where it can be borne, to meet the oxpen-diture. Mr. Potter says that to India solvemus we lock for a supply for some years to come; but private capitalists will not ram the risk of crippling or ruining themelves by seeking to invest in India schemas for cotton preducing. If American affairs are settled, by and convert, perhaps, any such prices being paid in India for cotton as at the present. Mr. Potter comes to the conclusion that it is the durty of the Majestry's Go-vernment to grapple with the question. On the following day, "An Old Indian " replies to Mr. Potter, and adduces facts to show that the interference of dovernment officials in the character of cotton mer-chants, would be prejudicial to thefuture supply of cotton from India. It is stated that the Ganadian etaff will soon have dwindled down to proportione like those which it possessed before the Trent affair caused such a large accassion to Catawissa Consolidated Z, Pennsylvania X. Minchill was firm at 47 X, Beaver Meadow at 54 X, Norristown at Was nrm at 41%, Deaver measure at 34%, Normstown at 49%. Susquehanna Canal brought 4%. Schuylkill Navigation 14%. Arch-street Passenger doclined %. Second and Third K, Thirteenth and Fifteenth K. Sprace and Pine steady at 12. Bids for the other companies exhibited a decline. A small lot of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank sold for 24, with no mor hank offerings. Drexel & Co. quote

Jold. Old demand Treasury notes.....

Pittsburg, Pa. The vignette represents three mechanics At is stated that the valuation cosh which it possessed dwindled down to proportions like those which it possessed before the Trent affair caused such a large accession to apparently engaged in conversation. On the right end

of the bill is a portrait of Franklin Pierce and figure 5 ; before the Trent affair caused such a large accession to its strength. The Parliamentary proceedings on the 3d instant were, in both Houses, of merely local importance. In the Commons, Mr. White gave notice of a resolution to the effect that Government should instruct the commanders of the British newal and military forces in China to on the left end State arms and FIVE. This is a very smooth and deceptive-looking affair. The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the

transported over the second week ending July 12, 1862: Week, Proviously. Total. avoid any intervention in references to the rebel-lion, except for the protection of British subjects. In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Earl of In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Earl of Donoughmore moved for copies of correspondence be-tween the Colonial Scoretary, the governments of Canada and British Columbia, and the Hudton's Bay Company, respecting the establishment of a means of communica-tion between Canada and British. Columbia, the license is include the Tation tearliers which are deal 1850

Hazleton...... 1,247 16 53,726 94 54,974 00 East Sugar Loaf..... 1,146 13 46,513 04 47,650 09 Council Ridge...... 714 00 34,783 12 35,197 12 Council Ridge..... Mount Pleasant...... Spring Mountain..... 2,269 13 2,269 13 221 01 51,669 18 51,581 14 529 09 17 615 18 17 17 

York and Lehigh ...

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missing. Another 7th, in which Col. Fitch captured all the enemy's camp equipage and prisoners. Both fights are said to have asen place within ten miles of Duvall's Bluff, where arge force of rebels are said to be stationed. The Escape of Gen. Curtis' Army.

MEMPHIS, July 14.-Gen. Curtis' entire command ar ived at Helena on the 11th. His army left Batesville or

On the 4th, when the 15th Illinois Regiment wa ming down White river with a load of cotton, they

force of infantry. Our troops had four mounted howitzers, which ward

sued by our force, and a large number of prisoners were captured, who were afterwards parcied. After the battle our troops buried 110 rebels on the

field. Our loss was eight killed; among them, Capt. Sloan, of the 11th Wirconsin, and 32 wounded. Major Glendon, of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, was severely wounded. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss, as compared with ours.

Notwithstanding the long foreed marches and short rations, Gen. Curtis' army is in good condition. When it arrived at Helens, Ark., but three days' supplies were

Jy the conate as an Associate current of the United States. WASHINGTON, July 17-1 o'clock A. M.-The execution and a fist of the confirmations cannot be obtained till morning. THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. Col. Fitch has Two Fights.

# Assistant Surgeon HARRISON ALLEN, Medical Cadet F.

their bases of supplies or their efforts are made futile by pertinacious vigilance. A special despatch to us quotes a statement: of the Atlanta Intelligencer that evidently alludes to the Tennessee raid. Its tone is jubilant and defiant in advance. showing the importance which the rebels attach to this kind of warfare. It is, therefore, doubly necessary for the Border States to be prepared, though the prompt check just given to the raid will probably discourage any immediate renewal of such attempts.

THE intolligence from McClellan's lines is not of much moment. The tone of the rebels is elevated by their recent disasters : they must preserve the balance; if they experience material reverses, they whistle and desperately pretend to be happy. This forced bravado is seen in their refusal to negotiate any exchange of prisoners that does not include General Buckner. This is a new style of rebel braggadocia, and movements are now on foot that will soon reduce the inflation of both their military parleys and their very unmilitary pro-Clamations and messages. The idea of blocking General MoOlellan's supplies is equally absurd-the James river can always be kept open as our highway. The rumor which puts Gen. Halleck in command of all the Virginia armies we cannot guarantee. For the sake of avoiding further disturbance of commands and plans, we trust that it has no foundation. If the generals now in the field are not competent for their respective posts, we may despair.

CONGRESS has passed such an amendment to the confiscation bill as removes the President's objections to that measure. The new provision makes the act still more lenient, and is characteristic of the President's Christian forbearance.

PHILADELPHIA adds another name to her long list of honored braves in the promotion of Captain William Painter to a majorship, for gallantry at Dranesville and efficiency as assistant quartermaster. We still hold the medal. All honor to blazoned ! And honor to that other roll draped and shrouded lay a people's sorrow ! We have to number in it another gallant spirit nurtured in our midst. Colonel Thomas A. Ziegler, of the 107th P. V.'s, died suddenly, yesterday, at Baltimore. An able officer and a courteous gentleman Is gone ; but his influence lives, and will raise up a fit successor.

# THE NEWS.

THE commencement of the guerilla warfare in Tennessee, Kentucky, and in portions of Virginia, although attended with lamentable loss of life and great destruction of property, is nevertheless, in one sense, a cheering sign of the times. We accept It as an acknowledgment that the rebel armies are forth, to burn bridges and harass unimportant Union | notes. towns and villages, rather than incur the perils of pitched battles. Our correspondent with General. Pope's division is confident that in a very few. weeks it will be impossible to find a guerilla camp in all the Shenandoah valley, so much has the condition of affairs changed since that officer took command. In Tennessee and Kentucky we hope to be able to record as great an improvement in the "situation," before many weeks have elapsed. Colonel William B. Stokes, a prominent Union man in the former State, ex-member of the United States Congress, is raising a battalion of cavalry to operate against the rebel guerillas in that State.

THE news from General McClellan is favorable By the correspondence of the New York Express. to the 11th inst., we have the intelligence that the rebel army has fallen back ten miles toward Richmond. It may go further, or content itself with throwing up obstructions against the advance of McClellan. The army, in its present position and condition, can defy the whole force of the entire Confederacy. Their flank is protected by the gunboats, and the ground slopes up from the river and culminates in a crest some four miles back from the river. To and on this crest our army is encamped, and it is the highest ground in the vicinity. The army is in admirable condition, in excellent spirits, with the most unbounded confidence in its General, and looking forward to an early advance.

THE Seccessionists of Rush county, Indiana, to the Fourth of July in Washington township, assembling for the purpose in a school-house. The which he compared the condition of the rebel States of the South with that of the revolted colonies du-

culty can be entirely overcome; but if it can be sufficiently modified to obviate a resort to fractional notes, the public will have cause to be thankful. Our own opinion is, that the trouble complained of is vastly more attributable to the actions of corporations than individuals, and it is to the latter, therefore. that we look, mainly, for relief. We have, for example, institutions in Philadelphia, the receipts of which in silver change daily, if put n circulation instead of being sold to the

brokers, would measurably ease our difficulties in less than three days.

Let us take, for example, our city passenger railroads, of which we have some fifteen in active operation in this city. The daily receipts on each of these roads will average two hundred dollars, or three thousand dollars per diem on the whole fifteen. Of this amount, at least seven-eighths is specie-small silver and cents-or a weekly aggregate of \$15,750 (fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars). This specie, we are informed, is sold by the companies and their employees, and all other expenses are paid in notes. The expenses of the roads will average one hundred dollars per day each, or nine thousand dollars per week; and, as the bulk of this sum would go into the hands of persons who live upon their immediate earnings, it would at once find its way into general circulation. The temptation for large, moneymaking corporations to take advantige of

popular necessity, is of course a strong one, although it is hardly magnanimous, especially on the part of those whose existence and prosperity are due to the good-will of the people. We have always been, and are still, the friends and advocates of city passenger railroads, but in times like the present, when the high and the

low, the rich and the poor, the prosperous and the needy, are forgetting self in the common cause of the good of all, we have felt it our duty to call their attention to this subject, and in the name of the people to ask their power-Captain Painter and the roll on which his name is ful assistance in relieving the public from a very serious inconvenience.

> IT IS TO BE HOPED that Secretary CHASE'S or some equivalent suggestion for relieving the public, at this time much annoved and inconvenienced by the scarcity of change, may speedily be carried into effect. Stamps are portable, and also represent value, which is a

great point. Above all things, shinplasters must be discountenanced, and Mr. CHASE proposes a penalty of \$5,000 for issuing them. There really is no scarcity of silver. Any quantity of silver coin may be had at the brokers-by paying for it. The banks have abundance, if they would only disburse it losing their cohesiveness, and are content, hence- to the public, in exchange for their own

> A correspondent of the New York Times puts this shipplaster question in a plain manner. He says: "What will be the result of this shinplaster epi-

demy? A loss of millions to the people, and the enrichment of knaves. You doubt this? Listen: The classes of business men who issue shinplaste are principally, restaurants, bar-rooms, beer sa-loons, grocers, bakers and barbers, and the city of New York alone has more than ten thousand of New York alone has more than ten thousand of them. I know of a restaurant, doing only a mid-dling business, who, a few days ago, made twenty-five-cent shinplasters to the amount of \$2,000! Now, if on an average, every one of the above-nemed business men issues oxig \$300 worth of slin-plasters, we will have in this city alone shinplas-ters to the amount of \$3,000,000. But this epide-my will, if not stopped *lave*, immediately spread like wildfire all over the country. Philadelphia, Beston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, &c., will follow, and in less than no time the country will be flowed with at least from fifteen to twenty millions of shinplasters. There can be no doubt that among those issuing shinplas-ters, there are plenty of honest men, who are will-ing to redeem their issues (if not counterfeited;) but rest assured that many of those who now hasten but rest assured that many of those who now haston to make shinplasters will not be anxious to redeem them, and many of them will abscond after having pocketed some hundreds of dollars; then, after a little while, the people will have been swindled out of millions. And who will be the losers of these millions?--who but the innecent?"

This is the truth. Respectable persons will not issue these small promises to pay, esthe number of forty or fifty, attempted to celebrate pecially as they would violate the law if they did, but people who have nothing to lose, in the way of .character, will strike out into the Declaration of Independence was read by a certain | Lusiness largely, if they dare, cheat extensive-Dr. Hall, who udded some comments of his own, in ly, and, clearing away with the spoil, lugh at their dupes.

tations on the river of horses, mules, &c., and that nerots are at work on the canal across the river bend." Passengers from Memphis, July 12, say HINDMAN has captured Cuntis' army.

New Recruiting Regulations. The following is the substance of a general order that

as just been issued from the War Department: In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the Goverors of States are authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one second lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the ervice at the commencement of the organization, with authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted. If any recruit shall be enlisted, who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all the expenses caused thereby shall be paid to such officer. bestopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government thereafter. Any officer thus appointed and mustered, shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and spay-roll of his company, ad should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Government may designat his men may be transferred to some other. company, his appointment be revoked, and he be discharged without ay, unless the Governor shall think it proper to give

him a position in the consolidated company to is men have been transferred. Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at east as often as once a week, when they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty, by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from the service forthwith by the sur

eon, who will report such di charges to the Adjutant General of the State, and also to the adjutant of the re giment, noting particularly those cases where the disa-bility was obvious at the time of enlistment. As soon as the organization of a regiment is completed. it will be carefully inspected by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No absentees, excent he sick in the hospital, will be counted. He will also compare the muster in the rolls, and if found correct.

will sign the roll certifying to the muster of each man a the date of his enlistment. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their egiments belong. Until regiments are organized and heir muster-rolls completed, they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all requisitions for quartermaster's, medical, and ordnanc stores, and contracts for subsistence, will, if approved by them, be allowed, and not otherwise.

Where it is desired by the Governors of the States, the United States officers of the Quarter naster's, Medical, and Ordnance Departments may turn over stores to the State authorities, to be issued by them in accordance with the regulations, and accounted for to the proper bureau of the War Department. Persons travelling under the order of the Governor of any State, on dusiness connected with the recruiting

zervice, will be allowed the actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer on the presentation of the account, accompanied by proper youchers, and the order under which the journey was performed. Flag of Truce.

A flag of truce to MCCLELLAN to-day brings down tters from all the prisoners in Richmond, which will be speedily forwarded North to their respective destinaions. The rebels refuse to agree to any exchange of prisoners that does not include BUCKNOR. They say they will make 1.0 conditions.

The Anticipated Message on Confiscation. It was generally anticipated, to day, that the Presi-dent would se.d in his message soliciting a modification of the confiscation bill which had been submitted to him for approval. This course, however, was rendered unnecessary by the introduction of an amendment in each House, to-day, covering the objections of the Presi-cent. It is well understood that the message had been written and was in the hands of the President at the Oapitol, this morning, ready for delivery had not such prompt action been taken. The amendment of a bill not eally in the possession of Congress, was regarded, by the strict parliamentarians, as a strange proceeding. It is probable that the President signed the bill to day in its modified form, which only forfeits the real estate of a rebel for a life-time instead of forever, as originally drawn up.

Hon. JORS COYODE, of Pennsylvania, has had an in-terview with the President relative to his approval of a ecent order of the War Department for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers to hospitals within the States to which they belong. The President states that the proposition meets his approval, so far as it does not conflict with the requirements of the public service. He loes not deem it necessary to remove to the States those soldiers who are slightly injured, or are afflicted with an illness from which they may recover in a few days; but he gives his assent to the transfer of the most serious class of cases, where it is evident that a soldier is so afflicted as to be unable to join his command for some time. These will be sent to be

LATEST FROM TENNESSEE. The Rebels Reported to have Evacuated

Murfreesboro.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.] NASHVILLE, July 16 .- The rebels are reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro'. The killed on both sides were not over 50. Gen. Duffield is severely if not mortally wounded; but he is now under good care.

The cltizens buried the dead of both the Federal an obel troops. No private residences were destroyed during the late engagements. Enlistments here are going on moderately.

The city of Nashville is now beyond danger. Important from Tennessee.

NASUVILLE, July 16 .- The rebel guorillas have fallen

back toward McMinnsville. They number about two Our officers have been taken along by them, but the

men have been released on parols. Our loss was 33 killed and 62 wounded. The rebels lost 50 killed and 100 wounded.

The citizens are taking good care of the wounded. and have buried the dead left by the rebels.

The citizens are actively enlisting in the Home Guards. and reinforcements are arriving. No danger is now ap. prehended to the city.

The Charges Against General Mitchell. LOUISVILLE, July 16 .- The Journal, in replying to a despatch from General Mitchell, says that Mitchell's nswer acquits Colonel J. T. Morton, of the 21st Ohio Volunteers. The Journal speaks highly of the character of Colonel Morton, who says he does not want to rely on his own personal character entirely to substantiate the charges of crime against Mitchell. He left for Washington on the 9th. to lay the particulars of the case befor the military authorities. The Journal, in conclusion, says: "All our prepos-

sersions were in favor of Gen. Mitchell, and, being thus. prepared, we withheld his dishonor until we felt that we could no longer either doubt without dissembling or forbear without faithlessness. The duty we performed was not a welcome one."

Death of Col. Thos. A. Ziegle, of the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment.

BALTIMORE, July 16 .- Cel. Thos. A. Ziegle, of the 107th Begiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, died after a few hours' illness, at Warrenton, Va., on Friday last Col. Ziegle was a native of York, Pa., where he recruited his regiment.

The First of the New Call for Troops.

THE VERMONT NINTH REGIMENT AT NEW YORK. THE VERMONT NINTH REGIMENT AT NEW YORK. New YORK, July 16.—The Vermont 9th Regiment ar-rived here this morning, and were received by the "Sons of Vermont," who gave them a fitting reception, including a dinner to the officers at the Fittin-avenug Hotel. The regiment marched down Broadway this af-ferncop, paying a marching salute to the wife of the Prisdient at the Metropolitan Hotel, and embarked on the Amboy boat at six 0°clock. They were the resipi-ents of manifestations of great enthusiasm on their march from immense crowds. Salutes were fired at dif-ferent points, including the New England Rooms, the windows of which were filled usit the daughters of New England, who waved their Vormont brothers farewell and Godspeed. From Vicksburg.

[Special Despatch to the Ohicago Times.] VICKSBURG, July 8, via OAIRO, July 14.—The weather continues exceesively hot, and no movements are going on, nor are any even rumored. It is too hot to spread

OD, DOT ATG ANY GVEN TUMOTCL. IT IS NOT HOU TO SALASS. The steamship Rhode Island came up from New Or-leans last night, with dates to the 9th ult." Here was a slow passage, and hence the news she brings is scarcely worth repetition. The Rhode Island had to fight her way by Grand Gulf, in doing which she was hit fifteen times. No one, how-ever, was killed. Commodre Farragut has sent up for river pilots, the below Yicksburg. The Tonnessee went down last eve-hing.

below Vicksburg. The Tonnessee went down last eva-ning. The rebels exhibit an intention of annoying us by making a fight here and there with light artillery and guerilla parties, as the recent transactions at Greenville Bud below plainly attest, and stringent, measures will need to be adopted to prevent the continuance of the evil. Late last evening the tug Jessie Benton ran down to ward the rebel batteries, and was permitted to ge within half a mile of them before a shot was fired. The shot wisted her widely, and aba returned.

clased her widely, and she returned. 9 o'CLOCK P. M.-Our pickets below Vicksburg advanced a small distance last night toward-the en

line. Up to the hour of writing not a shot has been fired by our fleet below or above the city. The rebels have fired a few stray shots at pickets on

All teological and all a low and shows at proves on the point. All is Sabbath like stillness, Skirmishing takes place nightly between our own and the robel pickets. Last night a robel captain and one private were killed.

Co-day ten privates were taken prisoners. VICKSDURG, July 10 (via CAIRO, July 13).—This morning the rebels opened with their rifle guns in fine style, but finding their shots ineffectual soon ceased The weather this morning is more bearable, there eing a slight northern breeze. Firing was nulle rapid this evening. The enemy replied with their rifled guns. No great day

a tither side. Pennsylvania Sick and Wounded Soldiers. CAPT. EDWARD C. BAIRD .- This officer, to whom ailusion was recently made by one of our correspondents with the army of the Potomac, in noticing the gallant part performed by the "Reserves," as having, in a charge, "led the 7th Begiment to triumph and glory amidst a shower of bullets and shells," in the battle of Monday, June 30th, near White Oak Swamp, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of the late Capt. T. I. Baird, United States army, an officer of the war of 1812. Capt. Edward Baird has been in the service almost continuously since April, 1861, and was appointed an rectard to levenes tratuing trategoe

is Government, and without his signature no bill can me a law without a vote of two-thirds. The people very much interested in this measure, and he felt a again commerced digging trenches, and waited ill the enemy got all the reinforcements he could raise by im-pressment, and for the army from Corinth to come to his aid; and then the rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing. But instead of reinforcing that position, a retreat was ordered, and this is called "strategy." We lost ten thousand men by digging trenches, and then left those trenches without firing a gun. The army was ordered to advance on our gun-boats instead of on to Richmond. Mr. CHANDLER, in conclusion, said he knew he would be denounced for making these disclosures; but he thought the country ought to know the facts. Only traitors and fools would denounce him. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Laid over. The Senate them went into executive session, and sub-sequently adjourned. are very much interested in this measure, and he felt a deep interest in it, and had voted for it, though with some hesitation as to its constitutional bearing. He believed that whaterer opinize the President expressed he ex-pressed honesity, and what is the part of common sonso: if we can retain all the cs ential features of the measure, or have no bill at all? Is it not best to do the best we can under such circumstances? Is there any loss of dignity or character in passing such a resolution as this, or is it better that no bill should be passed? Splite was willing to take all the responsibility of going to the President if there was any responsibility at all in the matter.

Another Amendment Proposed.

"Another Ameniament Proposed. Mr. POWELL (Den.), of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Clark to strike out the word " real," so as to have the limitation to life forfelture apply to property. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Hep.) hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He should have said nothing in this ratter; but his yives had been misropresented by the press. He had been charged with trying to protect the real estate of robels. No man had labored harder than himself to secure this very thing, and get rid of all con-stitutional objections. He wanted to take all their real ientale and repeople those States with new and loyal people. equently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. V. ILSON (Bep.), of lowa, from the committee of conference, mede a report, which was concurred in, on the bill probibiting the confinement of prisoners in the military service in penitentiaries, except on conviction of military desertion, or an attempt to incite to multipy, and discharging from the penitentiary of the District of Oo-lumbis. certain convicts confined there by sentence of cont martial. The state and respective truces states with new and toyat people... Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Karsas, was willing to stand by the President, and not ask him to ...tolate his con-science on account of the Senate, He thought the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire better for the people of Karsas, as they would get hold of the redel property for life much cheaper than otherwise, and he was willing to ture this constituents to get hold of the Hille of forfeiure. marinal. Emancipation with Compensation.

Importance of the Confiscation Act.

Court mattial. Emancipation with Compensation. Mr. WBIGHT (U.), of Indiana, from the solect com-mities on gradual enancipation, to whom the President's recent message and draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill providing that whenever the President's hall be satisfied that Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kontucky, Tennessee, or Misseur', has adopted measures for enanci-pating slaves throughout either or all of these States, it shall be the duty of the President', assisted by the Secretary of the Tressury, to procure and deliver to such States 5 per cent. United States bonds, equal to the valuation of the slaves, according to the can-mus of 1860, provided that no compensation shall be made to any State which has aided the present robel-lion, or to any one who has held or accepted any civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them. The whole amount of the bonds to be delivered shall not exceed; in the aggregate, SLO, 000,000. For the purpose of settling the slaves boycad the limits of the Durided States, \$20,000,000 ere appro-printed to be expended in colonization, at the disording Interimentation of the Confiscation Act. Mr. TRUMBULL did not wish to make the President violate his contectance in any way. But is the President in any way connected with legislation except by yeto ? The Senate was not coming in conflict with the Exect-tive in any way, but the President, in an uncon-stitutional manner, was bringing himself in conflict with the Senate. These proceedings were very dan-gerous. He did not doubt at all that the Senator from Maine understood the views of the President cor-rectly, but on come other bill, and on some other occa-sion, some Senators who were not so accurate might un-dertake to state the views of the President, and make a mistake, and the Senater from New Hampshire was suggested simply afd solely for the purpose of over-coming the objections which he understood to be made by the, President. This seems like an attempt to coerce Congress. If the President has objections, let him make his to objections which he understood to be made by the, president. This seems like an attempt to coerce Congress. If the President has objections, let him make his co. attitutional precoget and veto the bill, and then it will not follow, as suggested, that we have no bill, for the veto message might be taken up and acted on, and, if necessary, the bill passed by a two-thirds voto. He had let a great deal of interest in the passage of the confiscation bill, and balieved that if one had been passed at the commenter of the session, the robelion would have been is superiment of the session, the robelion would De deivered shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$180,-000,000. For the purpose of settling the slaves beyond the limits of the United States, \$20,000,000 are appro-printed to be expended in colonization, at the disoretion of the Precident. The benefits of this act shall not enure to any State failing to pass a law of emancipation within free years from the date of the passage of this act, and providing for an entire and complete emancipation within the entry. providing for an entire and complete emancipation within twenty year;. If any State, effer having received any bonds as aforesaid, shall recommend or tolorate slavery contrary to the act of emancipation, it shall refund to the United. States all the principal and interest paid on account of such bords. Mr. WEIGHT, of Indiana, briefly explained the provisions of the bill, and, on his motion, ten thousand 'copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. at the commencement of the session, the rebellion would have been suppressed. It would have been of more value than the taking of the rebel capital. It was just the difference between saying to the slaves of rebels Resolution to call out One Million Men. Resolution to call out One Million Men. Mr. KELLOGG (Bee), of Illinois, offered the fol-lowing-memely, to the east that the Constitution and laws shall be acknowledged and enforced in the United Statef and Territories thereof, and the present causeless and unnatural rebellion speedily be put down: There-fore, *Resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby, empowered to call into the army, by voluntary enlist-ments, or other means, as he my direct, for one year, unless sconer discharged, one million men, in addition to the present number. He said the increase of the army shall be organized, equipped, paid, &c. as is now by law provided. Mr. POTTER (Bep.), of Wisconsin, wished ito make the number two millions.

" Escape from your masters and come within and your shackles shall fall off forever." a and your shackles shall fail off forever," and saying to them: "If you come to our lines, you shall be driven hackles." The rebels had confiscated all the property of Union .men they could lay their hands on, but, of course, we protected the robels, and when the Union army came, they set a guard-and protected robel property. So there was every in-ducement for the men to side against the Government; for then there was no harm to course to them from side ducement for the men to side against the Government, for then there was no harm to come to them from either side. We should have had plenty of friends in the South if the confiscation policy had been adopted, and men been told that if they took up arms against the Government their property would be taken. The confiscation bill makesit the duy of the President to take property of rebels towaid the expenses of the war; but the bill, if he understood it, did not declare the forfeitures of real estate of any convicted traitor, and he thought that when the Presi-dent came to examine the bill carceluly, he would find that there was no such clause in it. He (Mr. Trumbull) did too believe the veto message would ever reach the Senate, and would not believe it till he asw it. There-fore, he would not pass this resolution to obviate any supposed objection. He would wait till the President senat his objection in a regular form, and then he (Mr. Trumbull) was perfectly willing to repass the bill with the modifications or not as the Senate may decide. Mr. HALE (Rep.), did not think the President had done any thing wrong, or infringed on the dignity of the Senate in any way, and this was not the time to attempt to stand on triffes. He thought this objection of the Pre-sident was a very great mistake, but as the President was acting honestly about it, he thonght the . Senate should meet him in the same spirit. Mr. Forwell's Amendment wit then reisted. for then there was no herm to come to them from either side. We should have had plenty of friends in the South

Admission of West Virginia. The Senate bill providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia was taken up. Mr. SEGAB (U.), of Virginia, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 44, nays 70. Mr. BOF COF CONKLING moved to postpone its con-sideration till the 2d Tuesday in December. Carried— yeas 63, nays 53.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to eater into contract with any foreign Go-rerument for the reception and colonization of recap-tured Africans in the West India islands. Mr. Powell's Amendment Rejected. Mr. Powell's amendment was then rejected-yeas 16,

Mr. Powell's amendment was then rejected-yeas 16, nays 21. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said the country was never in so great paril as it is now, and in such a time as this he was willing to forego his individual opinions rather than bazard the passage of the confisca-tion act. Though he did not agree at all with the Presi-dent in his objection, yet we will have a great object in the emancipation of the slaves of rebels secured. He abould, under the circumsfances, yote for the resolution, and for the amendment of the Senator. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, said he shuld yote for the resolution, though the proceed against any

vote for the resolution, though he protested against an such objection as suggested, but he would not jeopardiz in any way, the confiscation act.

Mr. Clark's Amendment Adopted. Mr. Clark's amendment was then adopted :

 
 YEAS.

 Anthony (Rep.)
 Foster (Rep.)

 Browning (Rep.)
 Hale (Rep.)

 Chandler (Rep.)
 Harris (Rep.)

 Chandler (Rep.)
 Hanris (Rep.)

 Clark (Rep.)
 Handerson (U.)

 Colamer (Rep.)
 Howard (Rep.)

 Cowan (Rep.)
 Howe (Rep.)

 Doolistic (Iep.)
 Lane (Rep.) Kan.

 Willey (U.)
 Soft (Rep.)

 Føster (Rep.)
 Morrill (Rep.)
 YEAS.

Foot (Rep.) NATS. 
 Carlile (U.)
 King (Rep.)
 Trumbull (Bep.)

 Davis (U.)
 King (Rep.)
 Wade (Rep.)

 Grin 68 (Rep.)
 Powell (Dem.)
 Wilkumson (Rep.)

 Barlan (Rep.)
 Suisbury (Dem.)
 Wilkumson (Rep.)

 Kennedy (Dem.)
 Starke (Dem.)
 Wilson (U.). Mo.

Further Amendment Offered.

Mr. OLARK offered a further amondment that the words "grant an amnesty" shall be construct to autho-rize the President to restore the property scized under the bill to any person found innocent. Agreed to, and the resolution was then passed. Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of ficers. The bill was passed.

Mr. MALLORY again moved to adjourn. Lost-yeas 30, nays 34 Finally, without further proceedings, except to delay action, the House voted on the Secate's amendment. The vote was 79 yeas to 9 nays. There being no quorum, a result was not reached. Another vote was Taken on the Secate amendment-namely, "Nor shall any punishment or proceedings un-der the said act tess construed as to work forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life," etc. It was agreed to-yeas S3, nays 21, the latter being as follows: Nays-Messers Ancous, Binzham, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Davis, Dunlon, Holman, Law, Menzies, Mirris, Steele (N. Y.), Steele (N. J), Shiel, Silles, Stevent, Word, and Wilson. Internal Revenue. Mr. FESSENDEN (\*ep.), of Maiue, from the Com-mittee of Finance, roported back the resolution amend-ing the act to provide for internal revenue. Passed. Internal Revenue-Amendment. The H

and the withdrawal of the Red river territories from der the control of the Hudson Bay Company, and their 3. Spring Monntain .... creation into a colony depending directly upon the Grown. He called attention to the important position which Briish Columbia occupied, and impressed upon the Gov Harleigh. nent the necessity of affording increase colonization. The Duke of Newcastle had no objection to produce the

952 10 565 10 638 19 190 12 Ebervale.... Lilnesville..... ...... Other Shippers..... papers asked for. He thought that both in peace and war t was desirable that there should be easy communication between British Columbia and Canada, and he believed the two colonies would be willing to contribute to the formation of a road, the expenses of which would be

Decrease...... 4,733 12 48,672 04 63,405 16

810 13

11,751 09 13,338 18

13,939 19 486 17

41.322 18 42,275 08 27,837 08 29,403 07

13,535 10

13,939 19 456 17

The following table shows the carnings of the Clave and and Pittsburg road the first half of the last two fisca years : 1861. 1867

 Dec.
 1862.
 1862.

 Jan.
 S63,980
 Dec.
 1861.

 Jan.
 1861.
 62,203
 Jan.
 1862.

 Jan.
 1861.
 62,203
 Jan.
 1862.
 99.675

 Feb.
 \*.
 69,664
 Feb.
 \*.
 184
 99.675

 March
 \*.
 99,674
 Feb.
 \*.
 184
 99.675

 March
 \*.
 99,674
 Feb.
 \*.
 99,675

 April
 \*.
 99,674
 Feb.
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 99,675

 April
 \*.
 99,674
 Feb.
 \*.
 99,675

 April
 \*.
 99,674
 Harch
 99,675

 Mary
 \*.
 101,792
 May
 \*.
 106,973

The two colonies would be withing to contribute to the about f100,000. With regard to the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, the Government would certainly not as: Par-liament to pay a million and a half for such a purpose. He though the original clariter of the company was ill-advised, but he would not think of resorting to ex-treme measures against the company so long as it was possible to come to some arrangement with them. He trusted the company soil due the public half way with reference to the formation of Columbia. Alter some remarks from Lord Taunton, the motion was agreed to. In the House of Commons, on the same evening. Mr. Layard, in 'reply to Mr. Maguire, stated that negotia-tions were going on between England and the Ropublic of Paragnay, and he hoped that friendly relations would scom be restored. It was proposed to take stopt to as-certain the coton-growing capabilities of a portion of the Rio Plats, and, when the inspection was completed, a report would be made to the Government. Mr. Layard, show hen the inspection was completed, a report would be due of the ports of flexico was not intended to interfere with the operations of legitimate commerce, and would not be rigidly enforced in the case of neutral vessels. Mr. Echeron Effect, a distinguished member of Par-debt furded a dividend could be

traffic will reach \$1,300,000 against \$1,114,940 last year. Under the reorganization, the concern gots its cost down to the actual money it sold its bonds for, and to a sum upon which dividends can be made upon average yearly earnings.

of neutral vessels. Mr. Eotheron Estcort, a distinguished member of Par-liament, was dengerously ill, and his life was despaired of. The New York Evening Post says: FBANCE AND MEXICO.

Stocks remain very inactive and prices again lowe The weakness is traceable partly to the closing of conacts incident to midsummer, and partly to the uneasi ness with regard to army matters. The nees will regard to winly matters. The money market, if snything, is calculated to develop speculation, but there is little or no disposition to enter into large opera-tions, at least fill the response of England and France to the check before Richmond is received. This is due about Monday or Tueeday next. The market after the board was stagnant at 89% @89% for New York Central, 33233% for Erie, 61 for Erie Preferred.

FBANCE AND MEXICO. Contradictory rumors were afloat as to the designs of the French Government in regard to Mexico. The Paris papers had been requested to be particularly reserved in regard to Mexican affairs. The Globe's Paris correspondent says: An impression is gaining ground that wachike measures against Mexico may be superseded by diplomacy. The expense of the war, a probable conness with Spain, and a disagreement with England, are not without their influence. The correspondent of the Times writes in a different strain. He says: Four thousand men will be sent out at ence to make their way to General Lorencez, should be be seriously menaced or cannot keep open his commu-nication with the coast. Should there be no pressing do-mard, they will stay at Martinique or Guadaloupe, and be forwarded in successive detachments to Vera Gruz, when the sickly season is over. Not only the thousand, but twenty-five thousand troops will go on to Mexico. In fact, there is hardly a limit to the number, for the city must be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an infor New York Central, 33æ33 $\pm$  for Erie, 61 for Erie Preiered. Panama is weak and offered at 123 $\pm$ , Pacific Mail was firm at 105 $\pm$  0106. The feature of the list of State stocks is the firmness in California sevens, with sales at 95 $\pm$ -a rise of 4 $\pm$  4 $\pm$ cent. during the past week. Missouris and Tennessoes are heavy; North Carolinas fell 14 $\pm$  cent. Governments are weak. The coupon sizes of 1851 close with sellers at 100. The 7 30 notes are quoted 102 $\pm$  0102 $\pm$ . The money market is better supplied on call, though the bulk of the business is still done at 6  $\pm$  cent. At 5  $\pm$  5 $\pm$  4 $\pm$  cent favorite borrowers easily supply them-selves. First-class paper is scarce at 5 $\pm$ 6  $\pm$  cont. Silver is quoted to-day 120 $\pm$ 12  $\pm$  cent. The latter figure would be paid for large lots. Dutiable demand notes are weaker, 1072107 $\pm$   $\pm$  cent. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, July 16. the be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an in-

must be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an in-definite time. It is stated that Admiral De La Graviere will hoist his fag on board the iron plated frigate Normandie, and sail for Mexico at the end of July General Torey will not leave France for Mexico until September.

ITALY.

SPAIN.

BUSSIA.

Durland. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of the bullion of £311,138; the amount held, £16,220,771. Jieasrs, Baring, Bros., & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5: 1d;

Eagles, 76 % s 2% d. MABRETS.-LIVERPOOL, July 5, 1862.-Cotton.-The

MARKETS. LIVENPOOL, July 5, 1862. --Cotton. --The Brokers'. Circular says: "The market has again been greatly agtiated throughout the week, and the ainring position of the general stock creates still greater uncasi-nees, both here and throughout the manufacturing dis-tricts. Important as was the advance last week, there is a further rise curing the present to about double that extent. The Genard for American has been large each day, especially when the very small stock is taken into consideration, and the average advance is fully 2d per pound. The trassactions in Brazil have been unusually extensive at about a similar ad-vance, with large speculative buying. Egyptian has been in very great request at an advance of 2d to 2½d 4P lb. Speculators have been eager buyers. The whole stock of East India has dgsin been more than turned over during the week, the sales for arrival having been also on an encurace scale at daily (almost hourly) Advancing prices;

The Cortes were closed on the 2d inst.

s neighborhood

burdans.

The eighteen hundred men who wore embarking in Algeria were to start on the 5th inst. for Guadaloupe.

FRANCE.

The Emperor wont to Paris on the 3d inst., for the purpose of presiding at another Cabinet Council. The clerical paper, the Ami de la Religion, had ceased to appear to appear. The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continue very unfavorable, and the Bank of France is asked to come forward and aid the manufacturers by dis-

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. Rentes Cloced on the 4th at 65 45. The walls of Paris were co-vered with placards, announcing that there will be abortly given, on the lake at Versailles, a grand mautical fete, representing the combat between the Merrimac and the Monitor.

TTALY. The recognition of Italy by Russia had been commu-nicated to Turin by telegraph. The official envoy from St. Petersburg was on his way to Turin. The Portuguese envoy had remitted a letter to King Victor Emmanuel from the King of Portugal, requesting the hand of the Princess Pia in marriage. It is reported that the Austrian Chamber of Deputies had expressed a wish that the Government should, by diplomatic means, terminate the affairs in Italy, and obviate a greater concentration of troops in Venetia and its neighborhood.

BUSSIA. The Grand Duke and Duckess Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were warmly cheered on their strival. On the night of the 3d, however, as the Grand Data may alconing the strike the second arrival. On the high of the 3d, however, as the Grand Duke was stepping into his carriage on leaving the thea-tre, a revolver was fired at him, and he was reported to be slightly wounded. The perpetrator had been arrested. According to present reports, it does not appear that the Russian grain havest will be large this season. In the South the crops have been burnt up, and in the North they have had cold ond wet. The cold, at the date of the last letter, was described as unprecedented at this season. 
 Worris Coil Con.
 44
 Spruce & Fluces.
 14

 Morris Coil Con.
 47
 Spruce & Fluces.
 14

 Morris Coil Pref.
 125
 Gr & Cts B extiv 23%

 Sch Nav Fref...
 14
 14
 Thir & Flictute.

 Sch Nav Fref...
 14
 14
 Thir & Flictute.

 Sch Nav Fref...
 14
 14
 Thir & Flictute.

 Sch Nav Fref...
 12
 Girard College..
 21
 is season. The fear of further fires seems to have subsided. The The fear of further fires seems to have subsided. The insurance companies have lost between £220,000 and £220,000 sterling, but the total destruction was much more, the amount insured having been comparatively small. It is thought, however. Inta a million, or a million and a quarter sterling, will cover all. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 4th were very firm. The favorable bank returns, and the certainty of a continued influx of gold, contributed to increase the disposition to confidence. Consols closed on the 4th at 91% \$22 for both money and account. The money market was without change. The supply was aburdance.

New Yark Stocks, Vesterday-Second Board

30000 U S conp 68 '81. 99 % 130 N Y Con B...... 86 5000 do...... b30.100 % 100 Eric B....... b30. 36

Philadelphia Markets.

The Flour Market is inactive, but firm at prev

Jur.v 16-Ryon

of the South with that of the revolted colonies du-	churs of deced where is is critical a solutor is so at-	the andre of non-April 1001 and me statistick &	mi. I BEDER DER (PPp.), of manue, tom the com-	Stevene, waro, and wingon,	encricus scale at daily (almost hourly) advancing prices;	The Fight Disingt is machive, but man at previ
ring the Revolution. He thought the cases pro-	flicted as to be unable to join his command for some	tinuously since April, 1861, and was appointed an	mittee on Finance, recorded back the resolution amend- ing the act to provide for internal records. Passed	Internal Revenue—Amendment.	quotations are raised from 21/d to 21/d P ib, and are	quotations; sales comprise about 700 bbls good Per
	time. These will be sent to hospitale in the States, where	assistant adjutant general of volunteers in Septem-	Mr. FESSENDEN also reported back the resolution	The House concurred in the Senate proposition, namely,	ouite low enough as given. Speculators have again been	extra at \$5.25; 500 bbla do family at \$5.50, and 200
cisely parallel, and our "Southern brethren" en-	their friends and the benevolent can take care of them,	ber last, and at once detailed for General Meade's	providing that active employment in the military service.	that all the sections of the internal revenue bill which	buyins; very heavily each day. The amount of	fancy Ohio at \$6.50 P bbl. The sales to the trade
titled to the active sympathy of all true "Demo- as the 6th inst. It is not important, except	Sentences of Court-Martial.	brigade.	for the suppression of the rebellion, be deemed an excuse	require anything to be done on and after July and	their purchases reaches no less than 104,920 bales.	moderate, within the above range of prices, and su
	The proceedings and contences of the general court-		for abtence fremduty in Congress.	August are amended, so as to mean that such things	The total business, including the above, and	fipe at S4.75@5 IP bbl, as to quality. The receipts
		CHESTNUT-STREET THEATREWe are informed	Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to amend	shall not be done later than the lat of October next, under the direction of the Secretary of the Tressury.	26,370 bales taken for export, has been 155,170 bales.	light, and the demand, both for export; and home
of the traitorous proceedings, interfered, one time, has acknowledged the Kingdom of Italy,	martial, at Fort Columbus, of which General BROWN		so that the employment in the military service shall be	who shall make proclamation of the date to be fixed by	The business restorday (Friday) was about 12,000 balos, fully one half for sreenistion and export. The demaad	limited. Ryo Flour is selling in a small way at s
named Steele, from Ugden, knocking the orston and that the Enough many sti	was the president, have been officially approved.		without pay.	him.	was less urgent, but higher prices were demanded The	
	Capt. E. C. JONES, of the 7th Infantry, for being drunk	space near Concert Hall, will speedily be carried	Mr. SUMNER (Bep.), of Massachusotts, moved to	The House then adjourned.	official auotations are:	P bbl. Corn Meal is scarce, and Penna. is want
ighed and the conclove was broken we	while on duty as officer of the day, has been cashiered,	into execution by the gentleman who owns the lots	amend that where any member of Coogress withdraws from his seat, in anticipation of the adjournment, in ad-	· 이상 사람이 있는 것은 <u>이상 사람이 있는 것 수 있는 것</u> 을 알았다. 수 있는 것은	Fair. M'ddling.	\$2 75 ₽ bbl.
	and therefore ceases to be an officer of the army,	which were partially cleared, for that purpose,	dition to the sum now deducted by law, there shall be a	War Meeting at Albany, N. Y.	Fair Orleans 173 17	WEEAT-There is not much demand for shipn
THE locogn incomgence by the Persia, which is The Guard the work the	Private PETER FAY, guilty of absenting himself from	some time ago. The owner's title to the property	further deduction, equal to half the mileage allowed, un-	ALBANY, N. Y., July 16 At an onthusiastic war	14 Mohile	and prices are firm; sales of 6@6000 bushels are repo
arrived at New York yesterday, with advices to be vera Gruz this month, and the military re-	his post one week, without leave, has been sentenced		less the absence be for sickness or by consent.		" Uplands 17 16%	at 124@128c. for good and choice Pennsylvania red, for ne v Delaware red, and 183@136c. for while. R
the 6th inst., is largely made up of London preju-	to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to	is unexceptionable, and the speculation ought to	Agreed to, and the resolution was passed.	meeting held here last night, Gov. Morgan presided, and a	Stock on hand, 184.940-of which 62,350 bales are American. At see, from Incis, 262,000 bales.	firm, Pounsi lvania selling at 682693. Corn com
dices against the United States. The Times has will be despatched in September.	forfeit \$10 per month of his pay for the same period.	have success, in such an excellent locality.	The bill for the discharge of State prisoners, &c., was	revolution was adopted recommending a call of the Legis-	TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Business keeps on a	slowly, and prime lots are wanted at full prices:
and a purch a			taken up.	lature to authorize the payment of the State bounty to	limited scale, owing to the excessive prices demanded by	bushels yellow sold at 57c. afloat, and 56c. in store
an outrageous article, attempting to east ridioule The celebration of the Fourth of July, by	The Amendment to the Confiscation Bill.	SALE OF DRY GOODS ; ALSO, STOCK OF SPOOL	Habeas Corpus.	volunteer.	producers, which are now from 2d to 3d P ib on cloth	cluding inferior lots at 55:556. Oats are unchar
upon our celebration of the Fourth of July, for   loyal Americans in London, appears to have	The following is the bill which passed both Houses	COTTON, NOTIONS, &C., BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRA-	The section authorizing the President to suspend the	Recruiting in New York.	over last week's figures.	4,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 39c. afloat.
which malignant breach of decency the Times is provoked the ire and stirred up the bile of the	to-day, and which removes the President's objection to		writ of habeas corpus, was amended so as to limit its ope-		BREADSTUFFS The weather has been favorable for	BARK.—The receipts and sales are light, and the m
called to account by the Morning Star and Daily eccentric hirelings whose stock in trade chiefly	the confiscation act:	TORThe attention of purchasers is invited to the	rations to the time when Congress is not in session, and to political offences.	ALBANY, July 16Governor Morgan has determined to take the responsibility to offer a State bo inty of \$50	the cross, and the markets were inconsequence lower.	for Quereitron firm at \$33.50 P ton for 1st No. 1.
	Resolved, dc., That the provisions of the third clause	large and general assortment of foreign and domes-	Mr. Wilson's amendment to strike out the first two	to each recruit, and provide a som aufficient for that	This morning, however, there is more raiu. Mesara, Bichardson, Spance, & Co., Wakefield, Nash,	OUTTONThere is very little offering, but the r continues firm, and on the advance. Salas are
News, and berated in effective style. Consists of abuse, in the Times, of this coun-	of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to	tic dry goods, white goods, emdroideries, kid gleves,	Sections, was rejected—reas 18, navs 19.	purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to endorse his	Mesara. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour neglected	small.
ADMIRAL JUVIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, goos to try, its institutions and its neonla Con-	pupish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the	army shirts and drawers, fans, &c. also, stock of	The bill was further amended on motion of Mr.	action. The amount required will be two or two and a	and 6d P bbl lower. Onotations. 24s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat	GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS -The market is
Mexico in July, on the French iron-plated frigate sidering with what cordiality Queen VIC-	property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so	dry goods, to close a concern, and, by order of ad-	BROWNING (Bep.), of Illinois, so that prisoners shall	halt millions.	owing to the fine weather and heavy arrivals, 3d P coutal	changed but firm, with a good demand for the form
Normandia The Grand Date Grant Vic-	construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to		not be discharged until they have taken the oath of alle-		chesper; red Western, 9s 6der10s 10d; Southern 10s 10d	full prices.
at in Warsaw, and is said to have been slightly	the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a state Legislature or judge of any State court, who has	ministrator, a stock of s;ool cotton (4,000 dozen),	giance to the United States.	Recruiting in Ohio.	mlls 1d; white Western, 11. 6dmlls 91; Southern 11s	WHISKY is better. Bbls are held at 34m35c, b
as in transary and is said w mays been stightly right on Ct Common days	not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an	threads, notions, &c. also, jewelry, watches, &c.,	Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, referred to the fact that the committee on the Conduct of the War had	CLEVELAND, July 16 -The Oity Councils last night	9d æ12s 6d. Corn slow at a decline of 6d 49 490 lbs;	sales are limited. Hhds at 33c, and drudge at
wounded.		to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four	been engaged in a full investigation, and had collected a	appropriated \$35,000 in aid of recrniting	mixed, 278 9d; yellow, 28s; white, 32s@33s 6d.	Euron.
Sixry patriots, who left Norway for Canada to festivals of the Anglo-American charitable	federate States of America, nor shall say nunishment or	months' credit, commenci g this morning at 10	great deal of evidence Beferring to the battle of Bull	No. William Street and	PROVISIONS.—Bet f-No change in demand or value. Pork unaltered Bacon-More firmness for good quality,	Markets by Telegraph,
escape a draft, were terribly frightened by the Societies, there is ingratitude as well as bad	proceeding, under the said act, be so construed as to	o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos.	Bun, he said there was a column of 20,000 under Patter-	Departure of the Steamer Scotia.	tot inferior still low and irregular. Lard quiet but	BALTIMORS, July 16 -Flour steady and much
conductor of the train on which the fugitives were teste in this attack on our Fourth of July.	work a forienture of the real estate of the offender beyond		con and 85 600 under McDowell, with a reserve at Wash-	NEW YORK, July 16 -The steamer Spotia sailed to-	steady, at 39m42s. Tallow in good demand and 6d	Wheat firm, and advanced 2030. Corn quiet at 6
fourier of the second on the second and subsection in the second of our from of diff.	his natural life.	232 and 234 Market street.	ington. He read toveral despatches showing that Patter-	Cay, with 250 passengers and \$750,000 in specie.	deerer ; butchers', 45s 61a 403.	Oats very firm. Whisky steady at 34%c,
化化化物 化丁基基苯基苯基乙酰氨基基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰氨基乙酰			아랫동안 성의 기가님이는 것은 것 나는 방법적인 것이 같다.	국왕이 있는 것이 아니는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이다.		