# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 19. 1862.

# trariaty of ominion. You will not, therefore, by surprised ot been able to concur in view with the ma-. This is attributable possibly to the fact that my State is not a Border State, properly so called. at d that my immediate constituents are not yst disen-thra.led from the hostile arms of the revellion. This fact is a physical obstacle in the way of my now submitting is a physical ob-twele in the way of my now submitting to their consideration this or any orber proposition look-ing to pollicial action, especially such as, in this case, would require a change in the cressic law of the State. But for net thefer that I am insensitive to your appeal. I sm not. You are surrounded with difficultins far arover than have embarrased any of your probas-sors. You need the support of severy Amarican chizae, and you ought to have it, active, zealous, and honest. The union of every Union man to aid you in preserving the Union of every Union man to aid you in preserving the Union is the duir of the time. Differences as to po-lice, and methods must be subordinated to the common purpose.

The looking for the causes of this robellion, it is natural that a chi rection and each 'party should ascribe as little bisme as resultle to itself, and as much as possible to its expotentiate of the causes of this robellion, it is natural that cach rection and party. Possibly you and I might to the specest period of our views. That there should be differences of opinion as to the best much of lead our similes, is equily means. Footasts on such questions weaken ourselves and strongthem our enomies. They are unp officially neural. Contests on such questions weaken ourselves and strongthem our enomies. They are unp officially neural is in a con-tumptible struggle amongst ourselves. The secrifices they have already mule, and the suffer-ings they have could read, guest chest of interest. The secrifices they have already mule, and the suffer-ings they have couldred, give the best surged to in a pread will not have been mude in vain. Hando i in our ready to yield all his material interest, and to forego his mest cuerished sentim interat and opinions, for the preser-vation of his country, although he may have perilled his life on the bottle-field in her defences is but half a pa-triot. Among the loyal people that I represent there are no half patriots. Aircady the rebellion has cost us much, oven to our undering ; we are content; if need be, to give up the rest of upprese it. We have should by you from the beguinting of this struggle, and we mean to stand by you, God will-ing, thi the end of it. I id not voole for the resolution to which you alluda, solely for the reason that at the time I was absent at the ready to represe that a the itime I was absent at the ready to represe that at the itime I was absent at the readies of my own State. I it is right. In looking for the causes of this rebellion, it is natural

I thin act vote for the resolution to which you minute, solely for the reason that at the time I was absent at the rapital of my own State I ris right. Should any of the Slave States thick proper to termi-nate that institution, as several of them, I understand, or at least some of their of zens, proceeded, justice and a generone county require that the country should inter-jore to add in in leasening the borden, public and private, occasioned by so radical a change in its social and indus-tion bound the second states of the social and indus-tion bound the social and social and social and indus-tion bound the social and social

occasing of by so radical a change in its social and indus-trible rotations. I will not now speculate upon the effect, at home or abroad, of the adoption of your policy, nor inquire what action of the reboil inders has resurced something of the hird important. Your whole Administration gives the highest scattering that you are moved, not so much from highest seturence that for are moved, not so but in from a cerics to see all mean very where maio free, as from a far higher desire to preserve free institutions for the senofit, of mus already free; not to make slaves freemion, but to prevent freemen from bring made slaves; not to destroy an institution, which a printen of us oaly consider, bad, but to save institutions which we will alke consider good. I am satisfied you would not ask from any of your fellow-citizens a secifice 1 to the your indement. immeratively

required by the safety of the country. This is the spirit of 1 our appeal, and I respond to it in I sm, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HORAUM MAYNARD.

TO THE PRESIDENT.



#### THE WAR.

FROM General McClellan's army we have no news of special importance. It is not to be inferred from this, however, that the army is lying in listless inactivity. The movement against Richmond is daily progressing satisfactorily, and it is evident that it will embrace the combined powers of our land and naval forces. That its results may culminate speedily in such a victory as will insure us against the possibility of foreign intervention, both these arms of the national service are rapidly being rendered most efficient for the work before them. The army, encamped tn a commanding position, alike impregnable against rebel hordes and the ravages of disease, is being reorganized and largely reinforced. Its morale is perfect, and its confidence in its general unshaken. Properly supported, it fears no obstacles, and is determined to gain a decisive success when the next encounter shall take place. As to in October. the navy, it must share a large portion of the labor and honor of the struggle. It may have obstacles to contend with, but only such as must yield to the skill and valor of our seamen. The shelling distance of the rebel capital. The idea printed in a Richmond paper that Gen. McClellan and the strangest and most contradictory so that our fleet may ascend the river without en-Southern. It takes for granted what has not been | POPE, which appear in our telegraphic coquite established, that the fortress is impregnable from the water. A letter received in Cincinnati, from Engineer James Perry, of the sloop-of-war Dacotab, states that his vessel and another has been | the most vigorous, we may say, the angaged in the work of dismantling the forts on the James river, and removing obstructions therefrom. Mr. Perry speaks of the arrival of gunboats specially adapted to the work of engaging Fort Darling successfully. It may thus be seen that the James-river flotilla is not wholly occupied in convoying transports to and from Harrison's Landing, but has commenced operations looking to the downfall of the rebellion, at least in Virginia. Under the command of such a prompt, energetic, and gallant officer as Commodore Wilkes, we have confider ce that it will win a proud distinction before many weeks have passed. As will be seen, General Pope has commenced his has determined to put a stop to the kid-glove policy which has heretofore prevailed in Eastern Virginia The effects of this stringent course will be salutary. The people of Eastern Virginia who are really for the Union will be protected and indemnified-those who are disloyal will be punished. His idea of making the army subsist as it goes is an excellent one, and will go far to simplify the operations of the troops. Our special correspondent from East Tennessee, writing from Florence, gives us an excellent account of the recent raid of Morgan into Kentucky. It will be seen that the assault of the rebels was, in many cases, a surprise, and that many shameful scenes were enacted during the hostilities.

THERE WERE many things about the late | goat of an efficial, or a party, or a parliament-Harr shurg Convention to commend it to usarv measure.

its toldness, its unanimity, i's liberality, and Look where we will, we see the representaits loyalty. But, perhaps, nothing will comtives of unblic opinion on a false track, and mend it to the people more warmly than the pursuing a false scent. Congress and the wisdom its members manifested in the choice press are equally insane. In the former, not of the nominees. This is, after all, a first a day passes without some violent denunciation consideration in the election of men to public of the organizing powers at the heads of the place. We want men of truth and honor, different governmental departments. The and good repute, to fill our high stations, to Chief Executive bimself is not spared. Men administer affairs of State, and control our who were before thought as right-hearted as local governments. Honesty and principle right-headed surrender heart to jealousy and are the virtues we recognize and reward. The bitterness, and head to the intrigues of invi-Harrisburg Convention has been discreet in dions ingenuity. The majority of the great its choice of candidates. Hon. THOMAS E. papers in the country are pursuing the same

among us.

COCHRAN, of York county, the pres nt Aulitor General, was renominated by acclamation, and Hon. WM. S. Ross, of Luzirae county, has been placed in nomination for Surveyor General.

That Mr. Cocnnan should have been nominated for re-election to his present position sidiously betraying the country into the hands was what we had expected. He has been a of the Secessionists. faithful officer. In a responsible place at a responsible time, he has so discharged its duties that there has not been a breah of | repturously bail this chance of increasing the suspicion or a word of censure. The Union Convention merely paid a proper tribute to | the country's pillars ; this class has one reprean accomplished officer in bringing his name sentative in our city, more than one in before the people. Judge Ross, of Luzerne, the nominee for Surveyor General, is one of

our ablest and most widely-known citizens. He has always been a Democrat, but, like such men as Judge KNOX, ISAAC S. MONROE. P. FRAZER SMITH, and others in the Convention, he has always been consistent in his Democracy. When the Democratic organization as they can turn a penny, and will stuff

asked him to be guilty of a traud upon a free the ballot-box if it will stuff their pockets. people he protested, and when it subsequently insisted upon all its followers becoming enemies of the country and apologists for treason | Not daring to face in their proper garments he abandoned it in disgust. The Republicans of the Convention paid a high tribute to his courage and consistency in supporting his nomination, and we trust he will be elected fice Lot, in your judgment, imperatively Surveyor General. Here, then, is the issue plainly before us.

In Messrs. Cocuran and Ross we have a re presentative loyal Republican and a representative loyal Democrat. They are men of a class who have Been unceasing in their devotion to the Union, and unsuspected in their love for the country. They were loyal even before Fort Sumpter fell. They fought treason in

the beginning, and they are fighting it in the end. They represent no party and inculcate no new creed. In uniting their names upon the same ticket the Convention ignored party. and abandoned party names. The resolutions

plore, by all that is sacred in republican liwhich were adopted are such that no patriot berty, to reconsider their course. You are can refuse to endorse them, for they represent violent in your strictures upon Secretary STANthe feelings of the great people of Pennsylva-TON, gentlemen. You attribute McCLELLAN'S nia, and recognize no friendship or sympathy reverse entirely to his failure in receiving reinwith traitors. Let us, then, with a fixed purpose support

these nominations. In doing so, we shall not only elect good men to office, but insure the triumph of true principles, and lead to the a result of your military hypothesis? Does downfall of bad measures and bad men. The party in opposition to Coonnan and Ross reit seem to you fair, in other positions of life, to condemn a man unheard? And do you really and presents the worst sentiments of the North. seriously arrogate to yourselves such profun. Anti coercionists, peace-men, Secessionists, dity of insight into the exigencies of our armies Breckinridgers, and Lecomptonites ; the slaves and of their strategic situations, that you of BUCHANAN; the enemies of DOUGLAS; the can imperiously thunder against them storms friends of DAVIS; the discontinted and disloyal \_all who are against the country are with the of the most carping criticism? Why, your course implies that all the details of the War epponents of COCHRAN and Ross. And it is a duty as sacred as the duty of al egiance to see Department are entirely open to your sathat they are overwhelmed at the ballot-box.

preme control of that department. Far be it WE ARE NOT disposed to become enthusiasfrom us to contradict or even throw the tic over the operations of any new-made genefaintest shade of doubt upon the supposition ral, and our experience with proclamations guns of Fort Darling have to be silenced, and, if and military orders has made us quite critical that you are all far more fit for it than is the report is oredible, another "Merrimac" must be and hard to please. We have had some fear- Iresent incumbent. But seeing that you all destroyed, before our gunboats can get within ful rhetoric since this war commenced, "by can't get it, gentlemen, would it not be as well to club your disappointments together, make command of the major generals commanding, a mutual-admiration society, and rally in support of him who is now in office? We contemplates cutting a canal behind Drury's Bluff, theories have been broached in general orders suggest to you to deter these pleasant of the day. There is, however, something countering the guns of Fort Darling, is peculiarly | fresh and frank about the bulletins of General little jokes of yours upon the Secretary till the country has dined, and is in a better humor to hear them; just now they lumn. That commander has evidently taken sound like jokes coming from the jaws of off his gloves, and thrown away his scabfamine. We would ask you, gentlemen, if a hard, and his programme is decidedly unity of public sentiment in support of the whole Administration and in defence of the most severe, that has yet been marked out. country is not quite as important as a union of General BUTLER's course is milk and honey to conceit and arrogance for the inflation of your that proposed by General Pope. The com. editorial personalities ? If you will arraign Semander of the Dopartment of Virginia does cretary STANTON, bring forward proof, and not not recognize the sentiment of teuderness mere surmises, that have not one chance in ten which has begirt robel homes, defensively, as, in their favor. If you will insist upon his resigan armor, and insured protection to the rebels nation, show that his conducting of the Virthemselves. He does not see why an army ginia campaign could have been better, conshould half starve in a fruitful country, sursidering the resources at his command, the rounded by wheat-fields, overflowing granaries, infinite perplexities of the many departments and well-fed cattle, while the tedious transporta. under him-cach climoring for undivided attion wagons are lumbering over the mountains, tention. But remember that every blow aimed with their freights of loathsome bacon and adaat him is two blows aimed at the President. mantine biscuit. If Virginia has made war, Remember that if you succeed, from what he is disposed to make war upon Virginia, and Campaign in a vigorous and earnest manner. He while visiting the rebels with a deserved and ever motive you act, in implanting skepticism of his honesty or his wisdom, you are stealthterrible retribution, he takes especial care to ily sowing tares that will overrun and choke do nothing to the injury of any good and loyal all our wheat, and make our harvest-field a man. Thus far General POPE has done his field of barren and noisome weeds. duty well. We have every hope that the fu-Again we say, this thing must be stopped. ture management of his campaign will abundantly justify the good opinion we so cordially It will never do.

Special Despatches to "The Press "

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862. Generals McClellan and Halleck. 🖏 There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. MCCLELLAN

as resigned. It is believed that Gen. HALLECK will soon reach Washington, but the character of his business has not

The Richmond Papers on Generals Pope

and McClellan. and Enquirer, of the 15th, appears to be alarmed at the order of our War Department, concentrating the forces of MCDOWELL, FREMONT, and BANKS, course. Clamoring against Secretary STANander Gen. Pors, and reminds its readers in that quarter that he is notoriously one of the most daugeron; of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and da-TON, hinting about President LINCOLN, railing at Corgress, revitalizing the ghosts of extinct rivg, and is very apt to do unexampled things. It adds political parties, or seeking to undermine the that the foray into Orange conn'y, and the destruction of commanding general on the Peninsula, they the railroad bridge over the Rapidan by the enemy, is a are really wrecking the public faith, and inchallenge on the part of POPE that our (the rebel) gene-

rais have now to take up. Of President LINGOLN'S recent visit to the army of the Potomsc, the Enquirer says :- "A dirty trio, 'LIN-Various motives are actuating these papers. COLN, STANTON, and WINFIELD SCOTT,' passed by Old Point on Thursday last, en route for MCOLELLAN's head-Some have downright rebel proclivities, and uarters at or near Berkley. A gentleman who saw the teamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro wind that is fanning the flames kindled around ealers, says there was a band of music on board, and many flags and streamers fluttering gaily to the breeze. Late Southern News.

New York. The second class is as vil-The Petersburg Express of Monday hopes that some lainous as the former, but exceeds it in exchange of prisoners may soon be effected, as they believe that the rebel authorities have a number equal to dirty stealth. It is a motley gang of rulethese in our possession. The same journal is opposed to or-ruin politicians, men whose aptitudes the rebel Government permitting "Yankee officers so naturally incline them to whatever unmuch liberty while on their parole." The Express conder-hand meanness promises the acquisition tains an account of the visit of President Lincoln to the army on the James river, and copious extracts from late of power, who will turn their coats as often Northern journals.

From the Army of Virginia.

A letter from Warrenton says our troops are all in find These political blacklegs have just now perspirits at the prospect of active operations. Mention is formed a very clever piece of knavish trickery. also made of an important position already made. The prople of Warrenton are represented as conrisous to-wards our troops, and the ladies, though rank Secesthe scorn of an outraged people, they have sons of the men, and all village neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution in the manner specified by General Orders No. 5 (curren sionists, treat them with dignified politeness. Warrenton assumed the mild garb of "Conservatism," and. White Sulphur Spritgs have been recently infested and by their sleek seeming and bland deprecating of any "agitation," they have won

by rebel sconts, who were passed yesterday by a detach-ment of our cavalry without opposition. Reports exist in camp, which are probably based on the placid support of several gentlemen whose lerity, and no delay in such movements will be excused hereafter, on any pretext. Whenever the order for the movement of any portion rebit authority, that JACKSON is at Stauaton, preparing for another visit down the valley. He will not have an age may be apology for their dotage. These papers, also, are not without representatives indisputed march

The command of Gen. HATCH is reported to have pene The command of ven. LATOR is reported to nave pene-trated as far as Rapidan station, on the Y.rginia Central Railroad, 74 miles from Weshington. The following appointments have been made in Gen. BANK's corps d'armée: Brigadier Gen. Augur to the But there is a third class-and their voice echoes, and all too loudly, in Philadelphiathat means to be honest, and does not see how

completely it is playing into the hands of the let disvision; Brigadier Gen. PRINCE to the lst brigade and Brigadier GREENE to the 2d brigade of the same di-Government's enemies. The mistakes which these papers make are mistakes of judgment. They condenin because they think they see From the Army of the Potomac.

something worthy of condemnation; their er-Information up to last night has been received from rors are those of thoughtlessness. It is to eneral MCCLELLAN'S headquarters. these that we appeal; it is these that we im

The health of the troops was much improved, and n lifficulty exists in receiving subsistence supplies. No military movements of consequence are mentioned Promoted from the Ranks.

During the last month some thirty promotions to com

missioned officers have been made from the ranks Others will doubtless soon be made. Patriotic Action of the Coast Survey Emforcements. You are unquestionably right in

the last; but did it ever strike you that you ployees. were unconsciously deceiving yourselves into The employees of the Coast Survey office have contri very false logic by making your military fact

gacious visions, and virtually, though with becoming modesty, invites your "grateful fellow-citizens" to elevate you to the su-

reviously expressed by me, not to receive any pecu-iary hemefit for services rendered, or for risk incurred they can only lead to heavy affliction to the population, iary benefit for services rendered, or for risk incurred in behalf of either Department of the Governm perewith remit to you the amount which has this day been paid to me as profit' on my interest in the arms thu imported, and sold to the War Department, viz: a check on the Bank of America for \$25,290.60.

Interesting from Harrisburg, FROM WASHINGTON. THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA BE PROSPECTS OF ENLISTMENTS-HOW THEY ARE RETARDED-ONE YEAR ENLISTMENTS-REGULA-TIONS FOR STATE TROOPS-PROPOSED EXTRA SES-SION OF THE LEGISLATURE-A STATE BOUNTY TO BE PROVIDED.

HARRISBURG, July 18 .--- Much regret is expressed here hat the Government has refused to send, as far as practicable, into the various States, the sick and wounded, in which they were enlisted. One of the State hospital, at this place, has been closed by ords: of the Medical Deeriment of the United States, so limiting the number that accommodation had been made for by the State au-

horities This is but one of the difficulties encountered by the patricitic and benevolent efforts of the States to better the condition of their soldiers. Great axatlety is felt by the relatives and friends of the sick and wounded soldiers now here, and coustantly arriving, on account of the re-strictive orders, and disappolitement is the order of the day. Grave fers are entertained that this action will retard noistiments under the new call. The prospect for en-listments for three years, throughout the State, as far as heard from, is favorable, but it is bolieved that the num-bers will be largely increased if the term of service is made for one year, as indicated by the bill just passed by Congress. We learn that an order will soon be issued for the establishment of camps in various, parts of the State, and in all cases, where it is possible, the volunteers will be formed into regiments in the counties and districts where they reside. This is but one of the difficulties encountered by the

We are also informed that the Governor has in con-

templation the colling of an extra section of the Legisla-ture, upon which will te strongly urged the passage of an act granting, in addition to that now offered by the Na-

another time. These checks have given rise to nume-rous squabbles and rows. Vesterday, an old and re-epectable-looking gentleman dropped into an eating sa-loon in the neighborhood of Ninth and Ohestnut streets, and called for his dinner, in payment for which he ten-dered a one-dollar city bill. The note was accorded, and as change, he was handed two effects and a small amount of specie. The man looked at the proprietor in surprise, and demanded all specie, as he did not wish the checks. This was refused. If then asked for his note back späin, which was given him, whereapon he drew from his pocket a card, and wrote on it, 'Good for 37 conre, at No. 1312 S---- street. There,'' cried he, '' 10's not a good role that won't work both ways; I have as much right to issue checks as any other man.'' The proprietor looked astonished, the testomer had departed. We also have heard of a case in which a certain grocer is practising quite a share game. If a customer half dollar, this is orivinal, instead of giving change, which in this instance he is duty bound to do, returns a written order to the purchaster. A gross swindle of this kind should not be tolerated. Uther store-keepers are also in the habit of charging a heavy discount on notes, besides giving as change linese abuninable checks, which in unadreds of cases will now the redeemed. The '' check nuisance,'' if it increases as rapidly the next works as huisance," if it increases as rapidly the next week as it has during the past, will be a thousand times more annoying than the " small-change panic.

ture, upon which will te strongly arged the pasage of an net granting, in addition to that now offered by the Na-tional Government, a bounty to each man enlisting for the regiments now in the field, and those to be raised under the late call. No authority now exists for the expenditure of money in this way, but if the Governor. finds that he is institled, in the opinion of the people, in couvening the Legisla-ture to fill our regiments and the quotic-which will re-quire 50.000 additional men-he will it is said, offer the bounty in advance of their action, and rely near the support of the Representatives of the people, who have heretofore always acted with great unanimity upon the measures relating to the support of the Government and wifare of our troops. Thepots from our State agents and sanitary committees at Frederick, Md., Baltimore, New York, Washington, Fortress Monroe, the Army of the Polomac, and the Army of the Scotawest, are extremely favorable, and indicato that the efforts of our State authorities are not unavsiling, and that the state, are meeting with a gratitude from our soldiers that will, when known, amply repay them for the time and expense incurred in their bohalf. These efforts, though now great, require to be kept up and renewed. In order that every comfort, consistent with the circumstances of their condition may be fur-rished them. THE SHERIFF CONTESTED ELECTION with the circumstances of their condition may be fur

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAFE RACE, July 18—The steamship Oity of Wash-ington, from Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown en the loth inst, passed this point to-day. Her dates are four days later. ( The steamship Africa arrived out on the 6th inst., and the Eina and Nova Scotian on the 10th. In the House of Lords Earl Russell stated that France had declined entering into a treaty with England against the size frade. for real estate.

had decined entering into a treaty with England against the slave trade. A resolution prehibiting English interference in China was rejected in the House of Commons. It was rumored that France will retire from her mili-tary operations is Mexico. General Prim has arrived in Madrid. The coton maxufacturers of Rouen and Lyle have sent a deputation to the Emperor to represent their difficulties. The Italian ministry reputiates any interference by that Government with Mexico. The Unit'd States gunbost Tuscarora has arrived at Sonthamuton.

Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of this gives one a sets from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be in the execution of the duty, will be specially designated, and no depacture therefrom will be permitted to pess unnoticed, without the gravest and most conclusive reasons. The commanding officer will be in diresponsible for a strict and prompt compli-ance with every provision of this order. By command of Major General Pope. GEOMGE D. BUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G, and Chief of Staff. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRCINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

onthampton. It was rumored that Russia will join France in the pro-Descent relation with America. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says he has reason to believe that France entertains very se-ricus intentions of interfering in order to end the civil

rious intentions of interforing in order to end the civil, war in America. The Times thinks that any offer of mediation with America will be received by that country as as insult. In the Honse of Lords the African slave-trade bill had been read a second time. Earl Derby expressed fears that unless a treaty was made with Frence like that with America, the putting a stop to the slave trade would be insufficient. Earl Russell staid that France had declined to enter into a similar treaty, but he believed that she would offer no objection to the exercise of its provisions. . Lord Palmerston confirmed the statement that Russin had recognized Italy, and said that he believed that Pruesia would do the same. The argument was continued at length, as the point raised is one of great importance. After Mr. Hirst and Mr. Gowen had addressed the court. Mr. Wharton sug-gested that the assessors made a list of taxable inha-bitants, as d he was of opinion that if Mr. Lippincott was a taxable resident of the district in which he offers his vote, and he paid the entire tax, batke or county, he was entilled to vete, although he had not paid what was called personal tax. He reduced the question to ne for the court to decide, whether Mr. Lippincott was a resi-dent of the election district. recognized routs a

It was rumored that the Galway Subsidy would be retored. Rumors that France would back out from the Mexicar

BANQUET TO GENERAL SHIELDS .-BANQUET TO GENERAL SHIELDS.— Brigadier General James Shields is now in this city for the purpose of recruiting his health, now much impaired by devoted attention to duy upon the field. On Thura-der evening a grand complimentary benefit was given him by a number of his friends at the Continental Hotel. Major General Patterson occupied the head of the ta-ble, General Shields on the right, and General Montgo-mery on the left. The only other of the military family present was Captain Behan, of the 84th Pennsylvania, who fought with Shields at Winchester. After the preliminary arrangements had been gone through with, Geveral Patterson proposed as the first toast of the evening: The Breadch of the United States—An Honest Man and a True Patriot. The Star Fongaed Banner was then sung by Mr. John Expedicion continued. The Paris Constitutionnel says that the glory of the French arms once vindicated, and money tled with Mexico, proceedings against her will termi

(iii) with meaner, proceedings of the Bentes. The Paris Bourse was heavy at 681, 300, for the Bentes. The Italian ministers had again strongly repudiated the rumors of Italy's interference in Mexico. Mr. Mow had resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Structure Structure.

Mr. Mow had resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The Opinione Nationale says that Russian papers re-vive the rumor that France, in consequence of the stub-bornness of England against doing so, has invited Rus-sis to join her in an after of mediation to America. The London Darity News sives currency to rumors that Gens. Scott. Banks, and Pope, were about to enter Mr. Lincoln's Gabin et at Washington. It thinks that the accession of Gen Scott indicates that military opera-tions are to be procecuted with the utmost vigor, and to be kept free from the civilian interference which has hitherio, through jealousy pampered with the more-ments of General McClellan. The London Times has daily aditorials on the position of affinish America. It says that the diseavered States

llewed the toests: 7 he Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The Union-One and Indivisible.

ouncils only will be to blams.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECRUITING OFFI-

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD .-

THREE MEN MISSING .- On Wednes-

J., in company with some women, in a small boat.

PERSONAL.- Lieutenant Joseph T.

d a True Patriot. To this three cheers were given. The Star Spanged Banner was then sung by Mr. John Makoney, the company joining in the chorus. Then lared the teach.

The Army and Navy Addresses ware also delivered by General Montgo

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts from Richmond Papers-"A Ditch Around Drury's Bluff''-Our Gunboats With-drawn from the Chowan. From a copy of the Richmond Enquirer, of the 14th

JULY 18, 1861. M. 12 M. 3 F. M 9 A. M. 12 M. 3 F. M. 2 86 88 70 77 77 WIND. instant, which has reached us by one of our correspond-ents, we present the following extracts : by W.Sby W. SSW. |ENE. ENE. ENE. THE ENEMY'S OPERATIONS.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

nother time. These checks have given rise to num ous samabbles and rows. Yesterday, an old and r

ents, we present the following extracts: THE ENEMY'S OPERATIONS. From gentlemen lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over one hundred trans-ports, vessels of war, and gunboats, are at Herrison's Bar in the James river, while the remnant of McCileilan's broken army lies on the northern bank from Herron Oreek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defeat that we would very much de-light to see exincel by the Confederates in the flush of their victory. Six long wherves shready facilitant the landing of supplies and reinforements. Houses are being built for stores and hospitals, and every pre-paration which a permanent base of future ope-rations would indicate already oxists at Herrison's Bar. The ercemy may not move at an early day, but that they have not abandoned the ides of capturing Rich-mcnd will be apparent to any man who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar. Commodore Wilkes, of Trent notorioty, assumed, on Saturday, the command of the Federal floct in the waters of James river. This man is desirous of perpetuating the fame de acquired amough its countrymen for the cap-ture of Mason and Sidell; for that reason, and under the hope that he may be able to raise the drooping war-pirit of the North by some brilliant exploit with His gunboats, has Commodore Wilkes. That he will soon try something is the option of able neval men in our service. Wilkes cannot afford to be idle in James river. His abilities as an officer were never regarded above mediocrity, but the pestige among his country men futher trans the idlice inder both the Federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that wilkes wasputtering out his little brains against Drury's Bind. The sizteen Federal gunbats that now shelter and THE SMALL CHANGE PANIC .- The THE COMALL CHANGE FANCE.— Ine demand for nickels at the mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and resterday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next wook it is expected the nickels will again be paid out. The ccarcity of small change has, as is known, caused many restaurants, hotels, stores, and other public es-tablishments to issue chacks good for certain amounts at worker. The charge chacks have given rise to nume

Federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that Wilkes weighted the provide the surprised at any moment to hear that Wilkes weighted by a support of the little brains against Drury's Bluff. The sixteen Federal gunboats that now sholter and protect McClellan are looked upon with more pride and regarded with a deeper affection by McClellau's additional the support of the delirium of his delight, threw his arms around him, and exclaimed. "There ough to be a gunboat in every man's family." So deep is their attachment to the gunboats that, were all of them ordered frem the river, the army would "sko-dadle" out of Virginia the first dark night. They regard a columbiad with veneration, while a four-mile shooting hundred-pound rifled gun is idolled. McClellan will have to carry a gunboat with every regiment before he can make them leave the river. The Federals having had success in canal working around listand No. 0, and elsewhere on the Missispi, have been seriously considering the feasibility of a deep ditch for gunboats around Drury's Bluff. As ridiculous as this may appear to some of our readers, we know that at one time, and that net very recent, it was discussed by Federal engineers. The works the silencing of our batteries by the gunboats; this the Federals will understand, and they may seek to ditch Drury Bluff out of visitence and Biohmod into ashes. Our around set the ensure the pick contributes, which ne inverted Bichmond. We must again dig, dig, dig, or McClellan with the sense rest that large portion of his around the enemy's front that large portion of his around barks of the eriver, and work the dischard on the very may seek to ditch Drury Bluff out of visitence and by remove from the enemy's front that large portion of his around barks. Our array neither digs nor drulls on the vicinies which relieved Richmond. We must again dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Bichmond a perfected writh a strength which will eff overy effort. We nout again THE SHERIFF CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—At the opening of the court yesterday morning, Mr Hirst again renewed his suggestion that the case should be discontinued curing the summer vacation, and inquired it Mr. Brewster had anything to say. Air. Brewster replied that every application for a con-tizuance must be based upon legal ground. None had been hid here. If the suggestion was addressed to the court, he had no doubt but that the judges would take carr of themselves. If they found the case affecting thir health, they would postpone the hearing, and atsuch time acue of the coursel would be tound to object. Judge Thompson said the case would proceed for the present. The judges were not ready to say what was to be done. How was glad, however, to find, for the first time in his experience, members of the bar were of opinien that the court needed relaxation. To-morrow the court would be prepared to say what course was to the court would be prepared to say what course was to be pursued. Mr. Lippincott recalled, and produced his tax receipt

Q. Have you any objection to state for whom you oted for sheriff? Q. Have yon may objection to state for whom you yoted for shoriff ? A I decline. Cross-examined.—I have voted in Philadelphia for the last five years at least, and during that time have been ascessed; imy residence is at 916. Filbert atrest; by far the greater part of my time has been in Philadelphia. An argument was now started in regrit to the question propound it to the witness as to his vote. The question turned upon the construction of the law in reference to the payment of taxes. Mr. Thayer, quoting the law which sets out the qualification of the voter, referred particularly to the stax: that he shell, within two years, have paid a State or county fax, which shell have been assessed at least ten days before the election. Had the witness paid within two years a State or county fax? Why should a man not be permitted to vote who has paid a tax upon his property ? Is it any the less a charge upon his person because it is a charge type he property? It could not be tolerated in a free Government, that a man, with millios of dollary at interest, should not be allowed to vote because he had not paid twenty-five cents in addition to the other amount.

#### A BLACK LIST.

A BLACK LIST. As promised, the Memphis Avalanche, of the 23d and 24th, publishes lists of those who have taken the Federal oath of allegiance since the advant of the Federals in Memphis. Although (says the Memphis Appeal) the whole number is some five hundred, we have examed the nances over very closely, and are gratified at being able to announce that we recognized but few of promi-nence in eithor the social, political, or mercantile walks of the cit. With the exception of perhaps half a score, all shour cames are given are strangers, and we are astonished to find that, notwitzstanding our long resi-dence in Memphis, we are uncquasified with so many of its denizers. Parties from the city inform us that many of the signers are strangers, and most of them the scum of city society. The Union-savers certainly have no cause to rejoice over their proselytes so far as Memphis is concerned.

M'CLELLAN'S "NEW BASE."

M'CLELLAN'S "NEW BASE." [From the Richmond Enquirer.] It would seem from the news which we publish to day, that the enemy is projecting an attack upon us by the way of James river. A change of naval commanders in the James, and a strengthening of the first would indi-cate that an important part of the programme is to be borne by the navy. We should not wonder if the fleat is to form the centre of the hostile line, the right and left wings of which are to be tormed of McClellan's army, posted respectively on the north and south banks of the river. The effort will probably be to take our river bat-teries by flank attacks, and then remove the obstructions, so as to allow the fleet to come up to the city. We have no fears of its success. Our generals will be ready for McClellan, and will force him by another "flack movement" to look out for asolner "new base."

THE FEDERAL FLEET IN THE JAMES.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7. The people of the valley of the Shenandoah and throughout the region of the operations of this army, living slong the lines of ralicoad and telegraph, and along the routes of travel in the rear of the United States forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done to the track, line, or road, or for any at-tacks upon trains or stragging soldiers by bands of gue-rillus in their neighborhood. No privilegos or immuni-ties of war can apply to the lawless bands of individuals not forming a part of the organized forces of the eneux, nor wearing the garb of soldiers, who, seeking to obtain safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, steal out in lite roar of the errory, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest trans of sapplies, destroy ralicoads, tele-graph lines, and bridges, and commit outraged disgrace-ful to a civilized people and resolting to lumanity. Eviletioneout persons in the rest of our armies, who

The employees of the Coast Survey office have contri-buted one hundred dollars for the relief of sick soldiers of the army, through the Special Relief Fund and the Soldiers' Hene of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. The Reply of the Border States. It is understood that the majority of those who recent by took into consideration the President's emancipation proposition, and who united in a reply to the p4per, were reluctant, if they at all consented, to giving pab-licity to their response. Although their production is not considered as possessing ordinary merit, the facts of its partial suppression has subjected them to unparalleled comment. Mn Honorable Act. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of IVar, Wash-isstr. I beg leave to call'to your recollection a private letter which I addressed to you, in the month of March lest, relative to some Enfield rifes, ordered from Eng-land, through Mesers. HowLAND & ASPINWALL, in the early part of the rebellion. In accordance with the determination therein, and proviously expressed by me, not to receive any period.

Highly Important Movements. ADVANCE TO GORDONSVILLE An Important Railroad Junction of the

Robels Destroyed. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- We feel at liberty to state

that yesterday a perion of the army of Gen. Pope en-tered the important town of Gordonaville, Va., unop-posed, and duly destroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that point-the junction of the Orange and Alexan-dria and Virginia Central Bailroads. Three-fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description, for the tebel army at Richmond, of necessity, passed through vordonsville by rail. The blow is, therefore, a most important one, more especially as it is the first of a series which, we trust, will do more to cripple the efficiency of the rebei army at Rich-

mond than aught that has yet occurred. The following orders have been issued in this Department for its government :

for its government : HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRCINIA, ) WASHINGTON, July 13, 1882. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5. Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their-operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officer 10 whose department key properly belong, under the orders of the command

ing officer of the troops for whose use they are i chers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conwar, upon shiftclent testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnishel in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will

dispensed with as far as possible. By command of Major General Pope. GRURGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS. NO. 6.

Hereafter, in any operations of the cavalry forces in his command, no supply or baggage trains of any do cription will be used unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days' cooked rations will be carried on the per-

ien and horses. Movements of cavelry must always be made with ce-

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.

stries), from these headquarters, for the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

#### THE NEWS.

ACCOUNTS from all parts of Cuba represent the heavy rains to exceed all that has been before exed in that climate. Business has been in many places stopped for days, and the gathering of produce prevented. Communications between the extensive inundations have caused much loss and distress.

THE wheat crop which is being harvested in the Northwestern States promises a large yield. There are reports of damage from some parts of the West, but the general yield may be set down as a full average. Corn is doing very well, and with seaconable weather in July and August, the crop will be large.

WE HAVE files of the Kingston Standard to the 4th instant. The principal topic of discussion is the supply of food, the failure of trade having led to very general privation and suffering among the inhabitants. All kinds of domestic produce are sold at exorbitant rates, till at length the poorer classes are resorting to plunder for the means of livelihood.

A son of Humphrey Marshall was arrested a few days since on a charge of treason, placed under \$5.000 bail, released from bail by the clemency of General Buell, and then went to raising a rebel company, in violation of his promise.

THE trade of Memphis is increasing The shipments thence since June 27 to July 8, were; Cotton, 2,762 bales; 1,613 hogsheads of sugar; and 1.521 barrels molasses

LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany, died on Tuesday last, aged 78 years. For more than half a century he had been a leading merchant, and an active, prominent politician. He was among the most infuential supporters of John Quincy Adams, and aided to give him the vote of the State in 1824. and of his district in 1828. He was chairman of the Whig State Committee throughout the years 1838-40, when the organization of that party was most complete and efficient.

THE banks at Lebanon, Danville, Frankfort, and elsewhere, are sending their funds to Louisville for sife keeping. Two religious weeklies-the True Presbyterian and Baptist Recorder-are suppressed. Several preachers are under arrest. Eighteen more rebels in the last ten days gave bonds for \$134,000. Many are being disarmed.

A DESPATCH to Cincinnati from Frankfort, dated Monday night, says that Morgan, with less than and men, crossed the Kentucky river at Shryock's Ferry, yesterday forenoon, and moved north to Versailles, where he now is. The despatch says he is about at the end of his rope. There are sufficient torces to protect Frankfort and Lexington. The great need is cavalry.

### express.

This WILL NEVER DO. The political fabric of the greatest and noblest Government on earth is threatened with utter destruction, and its people are whiling away in bickering, recrimination and every internal dissension, moments, each of which is a crisis fraught with destiny to the world's best hopes! A mighty storm, swollen with every thunderous threatening, has caught us in its folds. Are we a nation of idiots jabbering witless wishes in

the pauses of the tempest, maundering a stream of vacant drivelling, mumbling curses upon the clouds, our pitcous fate, and the mud that mires our soles, instead of seeking different villages have been interrupted, and the rational shelter, and bravely erecting the only rod that can be our safeguard ? What is it? Are we so completely exhausted with past efforts, that now, when they only seem to have failed, we sink prostrate, with not only every practical energy drained, but every mental resource enfeebled? Or is it that we now seek refuge in imbecile vaporing as a reaction from former excitement? Or, has

Providence doomed us, and is now urging us to our ruin over the road of our own madness? To the Editor of The Press : Else how is it that, at a time when disaster Sin : In your paper of Wednesday you refer to a ought to challenge every national energy and gentleman whom you know to be reliable who offers to be one of a hundred to give a thousand goad into intensest activity our maturest faculties, our aptest facilities,-how is it that dollars each towards equipping the first ten regiments that may be raised in this city under the new when the emergency is the most terrible. when the slowly-ripening hopes of many cen-Now, there is no benefit in doing what the United turies and other lands are just nearing the con-States is willing and ready to do, if the men are summation of all their desperate efforts-we furnished. the vanguard of political progress, the expo-Seeing the apparent apathy of our State and city authorities in regard thereto, I would observe, in my opinion, what is desired is a fund for bounties to such as will enlist; and if the one hundred thou-sand dollars referred to is for such purpose, I would willingly subscribe one thousand dollars, and I know another, who, I think, would likewise join, so far as I can infor from his remarks this day to nents of higher social forms, dare to faint and falter, and wastefully spend precious opportu-

nities in cavilling, depreciating, sneering, villifying,-anything but working, and watching, and warring ? The country has not been in so dangerous a condition since it entered upon this, its life-

and-death conflict. Its, prospects have been far gloomier without, but it has met them by To the Editor of The Press : a serene smile from within. The disintegrating forces incarnated in rebellion have SIR : Do you not think that it would be a re'ief gnawed at a thousand more points, but our to the community if our banks would come forward with the announcement that they would redeem vitality has been concentrated to repel them. their small issues in silver, if presented in sums of But now, when, perhaps, one more effort would two dollars or less? Does it not seem reasonable put us beyond peril,-when we have reached that the assurance of such redemption would not the crisis which our own former struggles have hastened and moulded, our strength is palsied, military apathy vies with military incapacity, the sword drops from our nerveless

hands, and we wag sharp tongues instead ! It is a shame and a sin. America degraded forever in the eyes of the world ! Her august drama ended prematurely. and turned into a melodramatic medley, in which farce and bloodiest tragedy are herribly mingled! The dawning hopes of four millions of brutalized human beings crushed

### I am, very respecifully, your obedient servant, WM. H ASPIN WALL. ORDER RESPECTING WM. H. ASPINWALL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY (D. 0 ), July 16, 1862.-This Department having this day received from WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., of New York, his check for \$25,290 60, as his share of profit of the contract for arms purchased by HOWLAND & ASPINWALL and sold to the United States, it is ordered that the check be trans ferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of this Department be tendered to Mr. Asris-WALL for the proof he has furnished of the disintereste ness and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of t United States in the present contest against treason and rebellion, giving the assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public walfars, to

their private gain must overcome its enemies. BDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### Miscellaneous.

The President, with the approbation of the Governo of New York and New Jersey, has appointed Joux G. BROWN, of New York; recently nominated cousd general of the Islands of the Pacific, a brigadier, general, and letailed him to the cuty of raising troops in those States RANDOLPH BOTTS, of Brooklyn, New York, a nephew of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as assistant quartermaster in the United State army, with the rank of captain.

One hundred and seventy five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminen, and it is estimated that it will cover eighteen hundred octave printed pages It has been deposited with the superinte printing, to be securely kept until further orders of the THE ACTION OF President LINCOLN, in affixing

his signature to the bill making postage stamps Ex. Governor BOUTWELL, the Commissioner of Internal a national currency, will prove most accepta-Revenue, received his commission resterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his bureau. ble to the public, and abate a huisance, which

Minister SANFORD, who is absent from Belgium on leave of absence, will probably return to that country was wholly unorthodox and only due to speculation. We have been saved from the disby the next steamer. grace, vexations, and losses, of shinplasters, mander DAHLGREN having been appointed chief of

conceived and suggested this plan for the

relief of our currency, the nation also owes

a debt of gratitude. The effect upon every

IT IS ASSERTED, and generally believed, that

the Banks in this and other cities hold very

large amounts of specie. We beg leave to

suggest that these amounts, be they large or

small, be published to the world. If large,

the present would be an extremely convenient

time for the resumption of cash payments by

The Thousand-Dollar Project.

The Currency Question.

niplication of public spirit in the bank oncers to make such an announcement, but would also be to their interest, since they would thus save themselves from the further depreciation of their notes, which will certainly follow, in business of smaller sums than

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1862

hranch of trade will be most salutary.

the Banks.

which have always been a most unpopular the Bureau of Ordnance, necessarily vacates his office as commandant of the Washington navy yard. species of light literature, and only tolerable The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, decides that gunny bags are not known to the trade. As "jute as a last resort. To Secretary CHASE, who

goods," being "manufactured of jute, not otherwise pro-vided for," they were, in his opinion, properly assessed by the collector of Boston on the entry with duty at the rate of 10 per centum. The Senate failed to confirm a large number of nomi-

nations prior to its adjournment, among which were those of WARD BURNETT, G. A. SOROGOS, E. H. WEE-STER, and Colonel CARROLL, to De brigadier generals; and BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, as chief of steam engines and JOHN LENTHALL, as chief of construction and repairs. Other nominees, for minor officers, share a simi

ar disappointment. The entire number of confirmations by the Senst during the last day of the session, was about three hun-

Additional Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Senate has confirmed the following numinations, in addition to those hereto

for onlowing in miniations, in addition to those horeco-fore reported: Aida-de-camp to Major General McClellan, with the ratk of colonel: Thomas M. Key, of Ohio; Major Heury J. Hunt, of 5th Artillery, Major Daniel H Bucker, Major Henry F. Clarke, John S. Clarke, of New York; Oharles F. Havelock, Capt. James B. Fry, Major Edward H. Wright, Wilson Schaffer, Illinois; Gustave Paul Clauseret, Italy; and Lieutenant Colonel John M. Macomb

Auto On Galory, Mary, and McClellan, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Paul Yon Radowitz, District of Oo-Jun bis, Capitains Bufus Ingalls, William B. Hays, Geo. W. Hotty, James N. Hardie, Nelson B. Sweitzer, Edward McK. Hudson, and Albert V. Oolburn: a Aide de camp to Gen McClellan, with the rank of major, Herbert Yon Hammerstein, District of Columbia; Capitain Delayan B. Petkins, William H. Ludlow, New York; J. Lyman Yan Buren, Ernest Yon Vegesack, Clin-ton H. McNeel; Seeing the apparent apathy of our State and city

me. I do not give my name at this time; but if the movement is inaugurated, I will be heard from.

GERMANTOWN, July 14, 1862.

only increase the quantity of small change in the community, but would bring out again in circulation that which has been laid aside by many in their precaution ? Had the Legislature made this provision, in the

had the Legislature indic this provision, in the act legalizing small issues, the present threatening puisance of shinplasters would never have occurred. In such an arrangement the banks would be suffi-ciently protected from speculators, by the limitation of redemption to one dollar at each application. It seems to me it would not only be a proper ex-hibition of public spirit in the bank officers to make such an ennouncement, but would also be to their

Indon, Haivan B. Porkins, William H. Ludlow, New York; J. Lymän Van Buren, Ernest Von Vegesack, Olintor H. McNeelj.
Aida'de-Camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Colonel, Daniel E. McCallum, Adselma Albeit, John F. Fisiala, Captain Albert Tracy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudeon, Charles Zagongi. Philip Figgebussen, Oaptain. Wm. J. Boynolde, Berman Haupt, Captain John W. Turner, Lieut. Col. Edmund Shriver, William Dunn, Amos B. Jones.
Aida de-Comp to Gen. Frement, with the rank of Lieut. Calonel, Anguetus M. Kawaga, New York; Janee W. Savage, New York; Alfred W. Ellet, Captain Joeph St Onard.
Aida de-Comp to Gene Frement, with the rank of Lieut. Calonel, Anguetus Bromot, With the rank of Maior: New York; James W. Savage, New York; Alfred W. Ellet, Captain Joseph St Onard.
Aida de-Camp to Gene Fremont, with the rank of major: B. M. Corwin, Ohio; T. J. Weed; Kaneas; Augusta Hein, Puresia; Verplanck Van Antwerp, Lowa; D. Henry Bustnette, New York; Adolf Carllson Washer, Sweden; Licutonant David O "Houtoon, Corps. Bugineers; Ernest F. Hoffman, Prussia; Burr Porter, New York; Frank Keppner, Missouri; Leonidas Hashell, Odifornia.
Kafdis de-camp to General Hallect, with the rank of Colonel: Captain John C, Kelton, Majar Robert Allien, Major Robert V. D. Dubois, Captain Louis V. Parcons, N. P. Chipman, Licut, Colonal James B. McPherson, General Hallect, with the rank of major: John J. Key, of Indiana; Al H. Gillespie, of California; Joseph O. McKibben, California; Captain Frank Myers is Confirmed as aid-de- camp to General Haleck, with the rank of major: John J. Key, of Indiana; Al H. Gillespie, of California; Joseph O. McKibben, California; Captain Frank Major Sonfirmed as aid-de- camp to General Halleck, with the rank of Colonel: Major General Haleck, with the rank of Major Joney, Captain Sonard, Aldeon S. Morton. Ospitain James H. Sanderaon and William Painter.
Aide de- Camp to Brevet Major General Wool, with the rank of Colonel: Major Anos Beek with, O

ments of General McClellan. The London Times has daily editorials on the position of affairs in America. It says that the dissevered States seem to be fast approaching that point where they must become two reasonable nations or go on to anarohy and ruin. The offer of our mediation would only be received with fiscalt. to no purpose. It is, therefore, cnjoined upon all per-sons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigoronsity and cordisally together to prevent the perpetration of such

ontrages. Whilst it is the wish of the General commanding this While it is the wish of the denoral commanding this army that all preachip-disposed persons who remain at their homes, and pursue their accustomed avocations, shall be subjected to no improper burden of war, yet their own satety, mut, of necessity, depend upon the strict preservation of order and peace among themselves, and they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly, and to the full extent, every provision of the order. rousico of thir order. By'command of Major General-Pope. GEO, D. RUGGLES,

Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Reported Surrender of Cynthiana to Morgan's Band.

with him.

CINCINNATI, July 18 .--- A man came into Boyd's, on th Kentucky Central Bailroad, this morning, and reported that the town of Cynthiana, sixty six miles from here,

urrendered at five o'clock vesterday, after half an nour's fight. He says he saw Morgan, and shook hands Abont 2,500 soldiers, also, came into Boyd's. He szys Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Captain Arthur's company, from Newport, Kentucky, were all killed or taken prisoners. The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high, and increasing.

The citizens are organizing rapidly for the defence of Newbern. The provost marshal arrests all sympathizers with the rebellion, to day. LOUISVILLE, July 18.-The train arrived from

Lexington this evening. The road and telegraph line have been repaired. Morgan's loss at Cynthiana bas greatly exceeded ours, although most of Lieutenant Colonel Landrum's men were captured. Colonel Landrum and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington. INDIANAPOLIS, July 18 - A despatch to the Executive Di partment; says : "Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana, have been taken by the rebels. At the latter place one Federal was killed, and 250 sick were taken prisoners. The rebels also took 250 stand of arms.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17 .- Lieut. Edward Hughes, of Lenon, Kentucky, aid to Gen. Boyle, who in that capacity distinguished himself at Shiloh, shot himself fatally this evening. Oause noknown. At a meeting of Councils held this evening, bot boards unanimously passed an ordinance compelling the Board of School Trustees to require all professors and teachers of the public schools, before entering on their duties, to appear before the mayor, and take the oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and to be true and loyal citizens thereof.

LABOR OF THE CONTRABANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

FAVORABLE REPORT BY GEN. SAXTON. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The following is an extrac

from a recent despatch received at the War Department from General Saxton, dated-" BEAUFORT, S. C., July 10.

" To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: "SIR- I have the bonor to report that everything per taining to the special service for which I am sent to this department is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously. We have some fifteen thou-sand acres of corn and cotton under cultivation, and it looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. the new crop is harvested they will cease to be a burden upon the Government. By adopting a judic of reward for labor almost any amount can be obtained.

Its preceeds will pay the expense. " I am, with great respect, yours truly, " R. SAXTON.

" Brigadier General of Volunteers. FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17 .-- Several gunboats have ecently come down the river to convoy the troops which e have up the James river.

All is quiet on the river. There is no news from the army of the Potomec.

From Tennessee. NASHVILLE, July 17. Beturned prisoners arrived here report that the Federal prisoners paroled at Mcinnsville have returned to Murfreesborg'.

The rebels have gone to Ohattanooga. Supplies Sent to Gen Curtis. Sr. Louis, July 18 .- A large amount of supplies, hos-

ital stores, clothing, horses, and cattle, left last night on Government transports for Gen. Ourtis' army, a Ielens, Ark. War Meeting at Boston

BOSTON, July 18 .- The Becruiting Committee of one husdred and fifty have called a grand mass meeting at Boston Common, to be held this afternoon, and they remest the people to close their stores and rally for the

War Meeting at Bangor, Maine. BANGOR, Maine, July 17 .- A grand war meeting was ald here last evening, and addressed by Vice President Hamlin, General Howard, and others. The proceedings were attended with much enthusiasm.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE KENSING-SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE KENSING-TON DISTRIOT.—On Monday the people of Kensing-tion will be again subjected to the nuisance of being sup-pied with the impure water from the Delaware river. The supply of Schurkill water from the Spring Garden basin will crase, as the commod on these vorts, together with that from the Kensington District, has been as great as to put them out of order. The Spring Garden Works will be repaired, but their capacity is not sufficient to supply any other district. Chief. Engineer Cassin has done all in his power to give to the citizens of Ken-sington a supply of pure such badthy water, but as Councils have not yet sanctioned an extension of the Water Works, by the parsange of the loan bill reported for their suprose, his operations have been much crippled.

rdin. "Instruction of the mean of words only be received with instit." The Times recurs to the bostility shown by the people (f the Univel States to England, and professos itself wholly at a loss to account for this feeling. The same journal regards that by the new tariff, in ef-fect prohibitive, the import trade with Europe will be all but annuhilated; but the effect will be most severely felt in America. The measure will enist on the side of the South all the sympainies and interests of the two greatest natios a in Europe. The Parliam narry proceedings were not of much in-terest. The question of the fortifications was again dis-cussed in the Honss of Commons, and there was a debate in which Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston indulged in rather bitter personalities. ther bitter personalities. The City of Washington has the mails and a full cargo.

Water Works, by the passage of the loan bill reported for that purpose, his operations have been much crippled. It is to be hoped that something will be done in order that the Kenis given District may not be compelled to use the Delaware water, as it was the cause of much sickness and disease among the residents of that section of our city. Through the exertices of the Chief En-gineer, that section was for a time supplied with Schupl-hill water from the Spring Ga den Works, and during that period tot a single complaint was made. After Monday, however, another state of affairs will exist, and Councils only will be to blane. Commercial Intelligence.

[By the steamer City of Washington.] LITERCOL. July 9.—The sales of Cottou for two days amount to 27.000 beles, including 16,000 bales to specu-lators. The market is firm, and prices have advanced  $\frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{1}{2} d$ . The sales on Wodnesday are estimated at 3,000 bales.

beles. BreadStuffs are quiet, with a slight decline. Flour 6d lower. Wheat 102d lower; red Southern 92 9d mls. PROVISIONS dull. Pork now Inal. Hacon quiet. Lavd quiet. Tallow sizedy. Sugar inactive Rice steady. Rosin advencing. Spirita of Turpentine buoyant at 105-Obs. London, July 9.—Consols 92% @92%. Illinois Cen-

ral shares 48% per cent. di THE LATEST

THE LATEST. LIVERFOOL, July 10.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 2,500 bales. The market is flat and unset-fled under the effects of the American news, received by the steamers Eina and Nova Scotian. Breadstuffe are firm. Provisions continue dull. LONDON, July 10.—Consols closed to day at 92%. The bank minimum has been reduced to 2% per cent. American stocks bave a downward tendency. Illinois Central 48æ48% per cont. discount.

AT THIS SEASON Summer retreats are once more becoming in vogne. There is abundance of choice, in the country or "by the sad sea waves."

The Heath House, at Schooley's Mountain Springs, in New Jersey, recently opened by Mr. E. B. Coleman, is an interior resort that we can re commend. The spring water (containing murlate of lime, of soda, and of magnesia, sulphate of lime carbonate of magnesia, and silex and carbonated oxide of iron) is curative of many diseases, and beneficial for bracing the system in cases of general

debility. The Home Journal, good authority on what is fashionable and good, enlarges on the pure air, pleasant drives, good gunning and fishing, and fine cuisine, and adds :

"The house itself, or rather the collection of houses-for the establishment comprises eight or nine buildings and cettages-is handsomely furnished and carefully superintended. A lawn of nearly twenty acress shaded with forest trees, lies before the house, forming a safe and convenient, play-ground for children, where swing, ball-playing, and other juvenile amusements can be pursued. For the elder portion of the guesta a bowling-alley and billiard saloon are provided, and an excellent baad of music is at the com-mand of those who like to dance. Of course the cool evenings with which this spot is blest—for the mountain has an elevation of nearly twelve hundred feet above New York— make dencing almost a necessity, and it is not that nished and carefully superintended. A lawn of INSTRUCTIONS TO RECRUITING OFFI-OERS.—Captain Dodge, superintendent of the recruiting service in Pennsylvania, has issued an order directing that persons who raise recruits under "Order No. 28, Headquarters State of Pennsylvania," will not send small squads to the recruiting depot at Harrisburg, but will keep their men together until the number proposed to be raised is complete, or until the twenty days for which subsistence will be paid has nearly slapsed. The above conditions being fulfilled, the officer will make his application for transportation directly to Captain Dodge, at Harrisburg, in every case sending with such applica-tion the certificate of the prothonolary of the county, or, where that cannot be obtained, of the nearest postmaster, worthy, and has actually enrolled the number of men for which transportation is applied. make dancing almost a necessity, and it is not that wearisome and heating exercise which it is in less favored localities. Although the season has just commenced, the Heath House already contains a fair proportion of visitors, chiefly families from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, who have engaged rooms for the summer. It is easily accessible to tourists, by way of the Morris and Essex Railroad, which runs to Hackettstown, and thence, by a short carriage ride, to the top of the mountain The trains of this railroad—one of the safest an best conducted in the country-run by way of the Jersey City ferries, from the foot of Cortlandt street, very moming and afternoon, to the base of the

THE LEAGUE ISLAND INAVY YARD.— Yesterday morning the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the committee of Congress, in company with Mayor. Henry, paid a visit to the navy yard, and to the new iron-elde Ironsides. The party were also accompanied by several naval officers, including Oapt. T. Turner, the accomplished and gallant commander of the New Iron-sides. Secretary Fox expressed himself highly pleased at the progress being made towards the completion of the New Ironsides. The party also paid a visit to League Island, and examined the grounds. The site for the new navy yard received a careful examination. Cape May has long been the favorite resort of Philadelphians. This year, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Miller, (of Miller & West, who keep Congress Hall on Cape Island,) an excellent boat run between Philadelphia and Cane May. Mr. Miller lay evening three men, named Harry Bater, Cornelius Hewlit, and a Lieutenant Smith, went to Kaighn's Point, went to New York, chartered, the William Kent, Captain Brett, and a finer boat has never ran on the Delaware. Commander and other officers of Baser becoming intextenter, was ten in the boat at the Point, and the party returned in auchter boat to Wesh-ington-street wharf, "They then started beck to find Baker, and have not been heard of since, except that the boat in which Baker was left has been found broken to the same, have already made " troops of friends." The William Kent, only seven years old, was build for running in Long Island Sound, and is a staunch pieces, in the marsh, opposite Chester. Lieut. Smith be-longed to the 116th P. V., and was about 32 years of age. sea boat, with splendid accommodations, running from Arch.street wharf thrice a week. Congress Hall is flourishing this season. The buildings

FRESONAL. Detected and both Regiment, P. V., was in this city yesterday, sick with typhold fever. He looks emacisted and worn out. He has his "sick leave" from the proper medical authorities. Robert M. McClure, who has been major of the Fourth Regiment of Pounsyl-vania Reserve Corps, since its organization, has received. and pleasure-grounds on the beach cover nine acres. Politics, we understand, are eschewed, and there are no mosquitoes. The proprietors are well and Bren major of the since its organization, ha known,-Mr. Miller has long been an institution or Cape Island, being "to the manor born " there, a commission as lieutenant colonel i to fill a vacancy caused by resignat and Mr. West, formerly of Jones's Hotel, in this city, is well known. Both gentlemen "can keep THE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL. THE WEST THILADELPHIA INSERTAL. —A liberal supply of necessaries and delicacies has been forwarded to the West Philadelphia Hespital from the la-dies of the "West Whiteland Soldiers" Aid Association" of Ohester county. The fair donors would be well repaid for their generosity could they see the pleasure and gra-titude with which their thoughtful kindness is appreciated by the gallant fellows at this institution. an Hotel," and there are now stopping with them one family who has not missed a visit during thirty. five years, and another who is now on his twenty. fifth annual trip. Among the guests at present at Congress Hall are :- From Philadelphia. Messrs. Wm. S. Smith and lady, O E Teakle and two sons. EXCURSION OF THE NAVY YARD EM-B. D. Stewart and family, F. F. Fassitt and family, PLOYEES.-A very large excursion given by the em-ployees of the navy yard, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, started out the Baltimore Railroad pesterday morning. The excursionists filled between twenty and thirty cars. H. R. Chambers, Richard Smethhurst and niece, Jas. M. Patten and family ; from Ba'timore, Messrs. J. E. Myers, J. T. Myers, F. H. Taggart and lady. J. D Knemelberg and family, Miss Burckhead, H.

Addresses were also delivered by General mont P. O'Neil, John O'Byrne, James Gibbons, cDonough, and others.

THE FEDERAL FLEET IN THE JAMES. The Federal fleet of guboats, now in James river, commanding McClellar's now position, numbers one bundred vessels. They are, we learn, under command of Commodore Wilkes, of "Trent" potoriety, who will now have another occasion to distinguish himself, in case a foreign vessel should appear in Virginia waters, for the purpose of interfering with the Federal programme. THE CHOWAN EVACUATED.

We learn from a gentleman who crossed the Chowan in the vicinity of the Federal stronghold in that section of North Okrolina, a few days ago, that the Federal gun-boats, which have for some time been kept in the river to meet exigencies, have been withdrawn They have, doubtless, been sent to the protestion of McClielian.

General Mitchell and the Charges Against

The following, from the Cincinnati Comm ercial, pur porting to embrace the charges against Gen. Mitchell, we print as a matter of interest to the community, and as a portion of the history of the times. The statements anexed are made with a tone of positiveness which migh seem to preclude the possibility of their successful rebut-tal Newrtheles, we feel that the public confidence in

Gen. Mitchell has not been misplaced, and that his repu-tation will not suffer by an investigation of the subject:

tation will not suffer by an investigation of the subject: There is a great deal said all over the country about the semewhat vague publication of charges nigae against Gen. Mitchell, and there is a general demand for specifi-cations. As we happen to be pretty well informed about these points, we presume it is our duty to make known deficitely what the charges against Gen. Mitchell are. He is accured of speculations in cotton. It is allaged that he granted special facilities to a certain cotton buyer, in the way of guards and Government wagons, and that this individual was defacted in passing counterfeit and hogms money upon the people, and, being arrested for it, was summarily discharged by order of the General. We have seen in the hands of Colonel Norton, of the 21st Ohio, documents on this point, which if genuine, and he assured us they were, would be exceedingly diffi-cuit to explain. It is not charged that Gen. Mitchell had a thing to do in the way of shoving bogus money upon the geople, but many of his officers do believe that he offi-cial position for speculative purposes. While we desire THEIR NAMES .- The following are the THEIR NAMES.— The following are the names of the robei prisoners who passed through this city on Thureday Light, from the seat of war, as stated : Seldin W. Orow, first lieutenant, Scott's Gavalry. Ssmuel A. Jackson. corporal, 2d Virginia. Wm K. kinlock, private, 2d Virginia. Fred. Bidebrand, private, 2d Virginia. John Gillespie, private, Scott's Cavalry. Joel Allen, private, Sch Unsiana. James A. Keegas, private, Scott's Gavalry. W. H. H. Jones, private, Scott's Gavalry. Nobert Thompson, private, Scott's Gavalry. James G. Hamilton, sergeant, Scott's Gavalry. James G. Hamilton, sergeant, Scott's Gavalry. Lieutenant Crow was formerly domonstrator of anato-my, in the Medical College at Washington, and private prisoners, Bobert Thompson, is only 16 years old, and all the rest range from 20 to 29, except Shoemaker, who is 35. They were captured at Onlepper, Va., on Friday, the 11th inst, by General Hatches' Cavalry. YOUTHFUL PATRIOTISM .- A few days

YOUTHFUL PATRIOTISM.—A few days since the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee" were the recipients of a donation for the sick and wounded coldiers at their hospitals, which beautifully illustrates the enthusistic patriotism of the young of our city. Sallie Faul, a mise of some ten years, while visiting the committee's hospital, some time since, conceived the idea of getting up a fair in aid of that patriotic charity. She communicated this idea to her associates. Miss Annie Holland, Miss Earnestine Rogers, Miss Charlotte Sid-done, and Miss Sclina Collins, who eagorly gave hertheir cc-operation. The young ladies immediately set about making and collecting articles suitable for the purpose, and issued the tickets of admission at three cents each. The result of this patriotic enterprise was demonstrated in their handing over to the committee §24.12. Such acts are worthy of emulation by those of riper years and more extended influence.

an young we hank the wey of shoring bogus modey 100h the people, but many of his officers do bolkwo that he was interested in the cotton business, and used his offi-cial position for speculative purposes. While we desire distinctly to disclaim any personal knowledge or respon-sibility as to the justice of these charges, we feel bound to state that we know more than one prominent officer who has erred under Gen. Mitchell who is firmly per-anadid of their truth. Another charge against the General is that of unmili-tary conduct in his correspondence with the Government. It is said that Gen. Mitchell's 'battle of Bridgeport," which made a good Ceal of noise by telegraph, was an in-significant adair, in which three regiments of infantry and a battery on our side were enguged with a squad of less than a hundred tebel exarty, over whom the glorious triumph was obtained without the loss of a man. But in this affair Gen. Mitchell's 'on the solorious triumph was obtained without the loss of a man. But in this affair Gen. Mitchell is said to have been crazy with excitement, and to have shown his incapacity to handle three regiments in the field. One of his colonals refused to obey his orders repeatedly in con-squance of their glaring absurdity, and has never been reprimanded for his insubordination, and was not permitted to resign. The panic which at one time prevalled in Gen. Mitchell's department, about boing cut off by the right wing of the rebel army at Corinth, is charged to the General, and was a wholly gratuitous and a discreditable affair. There was no reason to suppose that Beauregard, with his handsfull, as they were, at Corinth, could reach around, beyond the breaks in the Charleston road made by Gene-ral Eherman, and strike General Mitchell. But just after one hundred thonaand rations were sent by General Halleck for the subsistence of Colonel Turckin's brigade at Tusoumbia, a parky of guerillas made a clatter in that quarter, and Turckin wasordered to fall back in bot hasta, which he did, destroying thr id, destroying three-fourths of the one hundred thou-sand rations sent him by General Halleck. The next thing was the destruction of the great bridge across the Tennessee river near Decatur—a most unwise proceed ing, uncalled for by any exigency, and which has seri ously embarrassed our military operations in the fa South The panic-like retreat from Athens, Alabama, was

The panic-like retreat from Athens, Alabama, was likewise a grave mistake. A force of rebel cavalry, said to have been precisely one hundred and four in number, crossed the Tennessee river, and were magnified into a vast host by an "intelligent contraband," who is be-lieved to have been manipulated by the rebels for the occasion The consequence was, a precipitate reit sat from Athens made by Tm chin's brigade, which resulted in a considerable desiruction of Government property. The retreat was made by order of General Mitchell. It was when Oolonel Turchin returned to Athens, that he permitted his solders to pillage the town. The sacking of Athens was the most shameful affair of the war. Sol-diers of Turchin's brigade were then and there guilty of outrages unfit to be named. George Mitchell, for the sake of the preservation of discipline in his army, should have brought them to punishment. He did nothing of the sort.

have brought them to punishment. He did nothing of the sort. The advance upon Chattanooga was about as pur-poseless and imbeeile an affair as the retreat from Tus-cumbia and Athens, and the destruction of the Decatur bridge. The force sent on the Chattanooga expedition was atterly inadequate to take or hold the place, and if it had been competent in other respects, was anable to cross the Tennessee river. The retreat in this case was about as rapid as the advance, and the result was the premature display of loyalty by a few East Tennesse-abs, who were immediately set upon by their traitor neighbors when our forces retired. General Mitchell's measures for the suppression of gue-rills warfare are also complained of. It is stated that wherever, along the line of the railroad, his traits have been fired into, he has burnt chooses indiscriminately, and to an extent that is stonishing. It also appears that this rigorous policy has not had the effect of decreasing the number of marauders, but rather the revorae. The deportment of General Mitchell toward the in-habilants of Huntarille is sait to have been marked at times by remarkable demonstrations of personal eccen-tricity. We are informed that he would make his ap-pearance, and, discovering a group of the m to tabilitants

pearance on the public square with a most anstere coun-tenance, and, discovering a group of them the inhabitants tabling or playing marbles, that he world gestioniate in the most imposing manner, and cry out, with an awful voice, "Traifors, out of my sight!" "Rats, to year holes!" and so forth, so that the poor butternuts did not know whether to be most annexd or slarmed. The substance of these charges has been formally placed before the President, and Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio, passed through this city the other day with a bundle of documents, with which he proposed to sub-stantiate them.

We have received by telegraph the following despatch

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

From the Louisville Journal.]

George D. Prentice, Journal :

rom Washington :

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에는 이에게 이들에 이제 고려와 이렇게 한 것 같은 것은 것을 수 있는 것을 해야 할 것을 수 없다. 것은 것은 것은 것을 하는 것을 얻는 것을 하는 것을 얻는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 또한 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 아니라. 이렇게 하 이 아니라. 이렇게 아니라. 이 아니라. 아니라. 이 아니 . 아니라. 이 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 이 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 이 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라. 아니라.