THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

The city of Richmond is in a very good condi-

tion, great care having been taken of the cleanli-ness of the streets. The filthlest part of the city is

said to be the tobacco storehouses, which are now

them that they soon become filthy, and not fit for

used as prisons so many being crowded away, i

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The second letter of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER,

avoring the gradual emancipation policy of the Pres

nd statistical character, and shows by the census that

aould now contain a population of 1,755,000 instea

Distinguished Generals.

stor of the Army of the Potomac, also arrived

Washington to day. He is about to be assigned a new

field of operations. General FRANKLIN, of the Army of the Potomac, also arrived here to-day.

An Order from General Sigel.

have even a much wider circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

human beings to inhabit.



THE WAR.

THE calm before the storm is upon us. The mighty North, now truly conscious of her strength, is calling forth all her gal ant sons to do battle for her in the hour of triumph, that the victory may be grand, and that the garlands may hang in every cottage of our beloved country. Notwithstanding the reticence of our new Commander-In-Chief, General Halleck, there is every evidence among the people that faith in his abilities is increasing rapidly. Although quiet himself in words, he is moving about everywhere, and his columns are advancing slowly, but surely, in every direction. In this new last grand advance we want to see the most consummate strategy displayed by one man. of whom no subordinate officer can be jealous of onvious; and, therefore, we look for such an execution of plans as may cheer the heart of every American citizen, carry death and destruction to the hearthstones of all the traitors, and carry the conviction to the heart of every European diplomatist, however cunning, crafty, and incredulous, that men may be free and independent whilst under a good popular government.

All eyes are now turned towards General Sigel, who commands the advance corps d'armee of the Army of Virginia, and against whom it is thought "Stonewall" Jackson is to be pitted by keenly so when its very existence is imperilled. rebels, the rebe's should suffer deserved the rebel Government, and, in consequence of They are giving their lives and their money which idea, some nervousaces, is evident among the prople. It is, however, the earnest desire of a majority in the North to see how these two well-known strategists will operate as antigonisis commanding considerable armies. Franz Sigel was born a general ; he has improved and cultivated his natural mi itary menta faculties by scientific education; made practical use of his genius and talent in the wars waged by the Revolutionists of Prussia; and has all his life been a close and thorough student of the science of the art of war, occupying a professorship in a military academy in the West for more than eight years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion

The army orders in relation to enlistments sent to us by telegraph from Washington and Harrisburg will be found full of interest.

THE NEWS. By telegraph from Fortress Monroe, we have a

report filling nearly a column, but giving very little news. The rumors and vague statements about Stonewall Jackson would not have been put upon the wires, if any other city stood where Baltimore stands.

WE present to-day copious extracts from our foreign files brought by the Etns. The Lendon Times is so crucily one-sided upon the recent re-treat of McCleilan, both as to facts and argument, that one cannot peruse our extracts without arriving at the conclusion that England has some ulterior design in conception boding no good to the United States. The news reports on American affairs, in the Times and other papers, continue to be tinctured with Secessionism as strongly as over. Can-press would like to know what traitor prepares every law of war among civilized nations. We cannot retaliate as long as our army remains within our territory. Retaliation upon prisoners is the these reports.

FROM late Richmond papers, furnished by our energetic Fortress Monroe correspondent, we are enabled to present some highly important Southern news this morning. Our dates are two days later from all points South than those of any other newspaper.

Our letters from General Pope's army, two from Fortress Monroe, and one from the army of the Potomac, will be found highly entertaining. There is every indication, from all these letters, that a heavy blow is about to be struck at the rebellion,

North, and they most naturally feel deeply solici-tous upon this subject." It would seem from this that the rebels are aps a general advance of all our gallant

ship of races are concerned, the English people LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." have no bonds of attachment to those of the South. The North has given their merchants commerce, and sustained their manufacturing The manner in which the Republicaus of and agricultural interests. The honest and

opposition has had no effect but to intensify

English sentiment and annoy the American

foreign foe. The example of the French Re-

enmity, she maintained the integrity of her

soil, and a republican general made the

English GEORGE tremble in his capital. The

accident of Waterloo saved the English

name; in a contest with America she may

Norwithstanding the parsgraph from the

Richmond Enquirer, in another part of the

paper to-day, we have no intelligence to con-

tradict the announcement that an exchauge of

prisoners had been officially agreed upon be-

tween the United States Government and

the rebel authorities. The cartel is, we

believe, the same as that of 1812 be-

tween Great Britain and the United

States, which provides that men shall be

excharged according to their number-the

officers according to their rank-and equiva-

lents of men when the prisoners are of dif-

ferent tank. Any surplus prisoners to be

has been done, and we hope very soon to be

permitted to welcome home our brave, pa-

triotic, and unselfish brethren now in the

Southern prisons. The Richmond Enquirer,

in speaking of this cartel, makes this singular

The arrest of private citizens is unauthorized by

only mode of preventing this outrage. "The country had rather see no exchange than one that does not prevent this outrage in the future. It is a matter that has been brought to our atten-tion in the earnest letters from our anformation

people, and one that necessarily excites the liveliest interest among the soldiers from those States whose territories have been shandoned to the enemy.

There are soldiers in our army whose fathers and brothers are prisoners in Washington and the

not be so fortunate.

statement:

With the combined armies of Europe arrayed am now speaking of the leaders who led the

against her; with England foremost in her Breckinridge campaign in 1860) to say that

dismissed on parole. We are glad that this two years ago. Thus, in order to be con-

Pennsylvania postponed their party organization at the Barrisburg Convention marks an true Northern feeling has always been friendly event in the history of these times. The Reto England, and, apart from an occasional trouble over a treaty or a boundary line, which publicans display the same spirit in Ohio, New York, and other States. In Ohio and New partook of the nature of a political quarrel, nothing has ever occurred to disturb the har-York their abnegation of party, begun a year mony that existed between them.

ago, has now been generously repeated. It is more than probable that it they had adhered Why, then, should we see all this animosity? It is impossible to argue with journals who to their exclusive organization, they would have carried both these States : but they preround off every paragraph with a sneer, and say nothing but words of hatred and bitterferred the wiser course, and are entitled to credit for their magnanimity. The Breckin ness. We are compelled to ask for another reason, and we see it in the undying hatred ridge politicians assert that the Republicans desire to seduce Democrats away from the which England bears to liberty under a re-"Democratic party," and that, it they had not publican form of government. America is to taken this step, defeat would have been the England a subject of envy. Our navy, our consequence. This is the present staple of arge armies, our martial spirit, our devotion to liberty and law, our dislike of the aristo- all these partisans. And yet, while attacking cracy, and our progress in the arts, the sci- the Republicans, they make no effort to show ences, and natural wealth, are all elements of that they are equally willing to sink party cona growing greatness which she does not pos- siderations. They maintain the old Breckin sess. To see this pass away in the agony of a | ridge machinery in the free States, as if to civil war would be a most grateful sight, tor it show the Breckinridge men in the slave States would be an assurance that democratic go- that their friends of 1860 are still their friends vernment was a failure, and that there could be in 1862. Now, if the so-called Democratic no rule in which the authority did not come by party, were really as loyal as they ought to be. the "grace of God." The London Times is a' nobedy would complain because they refuse to

Geneval SIGRI, has issued the following order in r most efficient ally in this work. Thus far, this affiliate with uncenditional Unionists. How erence to deserters, straggiere, and persons on a furough: easy for them to prove their loyalty! How easy to demonstrate their devotion to their

they regret their course in the list Presi-

dential election, when they insisted that Mr.

Breckinridge was a good Union man, and that

he was pledged against Secession. The in-

fcrence is as clear to my own mind as a

mathematical proposition. These leaders are

working for the restoration of their late can-

didate for the Presidency to his former posi-

tion, and also for the re-ascendency of his

armed associates to the places they have

rebels during the progress of the war, so that

in the hour of fraternization and adjustment

they may act together as cordially as they did

sistent with this record and to come up to the

expectation of the avowed friends of the se-

James River.

formed that large rebel forces are now being con-

centrated on the line of the James river, above the

junction of the Appomattox and James rivers.

They came from Richmond, by the Richmond and

Petersburg railroad. It is believed that they al-

ready number from fifty to seventy thousand.

and that General Jackson is in command, not

OCCASIONAL.

the Democratic party.

Landing.

safety.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

DUDD: HANDQUARTERS, FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, (Formerly belouging to Mountsin Department,) SEBERTYILLE, Va., July 19, 1862 The commanding general of this corps orders that all heart. It will he well for England if it ends | bleeding country, by denote bing her foes, by here. The Americans, proverbially sensitive strengthening the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and by x mn issioned officers and enlisted men, whose leave of absence has expired, and all convelescents who are able when the honor of their nation is at stake, are insisting that, as the war was begun by the

to join their regiments, shall immediately join their rovengeance for their crimes! It they adopted ective regiment, battery, or detachment, by way of Washington City, D. C , or they will be considered d to crush a rebellion, and they are willing and this policy, they might outbid even the erters, and dealt with accordingly. All recruits enlisted for this corps should be sent a ready at any time to enter the lists against a avowed and earnest friends of the war, and oust them from power. But they refuse to walk nce, by way of Washington city, to their regiments o public is suggestive and full of meaning. in this patriotic path. They even decline (I

By command of Mejor General F. SIGEL. T. A. MEYSENBURG. Assistant Adjutant General

Commander D. D. Porter at Washington. Commander PORTER, of the Mortar Flotilla, arrived here this morning via Fortress Monroe-a fact which is unsidered of significant importance.

An English Steamer Captured. The Navy Department learns that the blockading floet

ecently captured the Tubal Cain, a large English iron steamer, off Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. She was heavily loaded with arms and ammiaition. The prize has been ordered to New York. Army Medical Board.

occupied for so long a period. Their whole An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons BRIN. rox, CLYMER, and Assistant Surgeon WEBSTER, United idea of peace is bound up in this expectation. States army, for the examination of brigade surgeons They want allies to defeat the Republicans; and staff volunteer surgeons, assistant surgeons, andican and they desire to so maintain themselves tract physicians, has met in this city. The examinat that when peace is proclaimed, these allies a thrroughly practical one, both with regard to sur gical operations and bed-side experience, and is calo may be the followers of Jefferson Davis in the lated to test the real knowledge of the applicant. rebel army. It is reasonable enough, there-Rebel Sympathy. fore, that they should do nothing to offend the

> f Georgetown are making rebel flage, in anticipation o the arrival of STONEWALL JACKSON in this city. Deaths of Soldiers.

C. E. NICHOLS, Company D, 83d Pennsylvania, and P. C. DOUN, Company H, 3d New Jersey, have last died in hospitals here. Miscellaneous.

ceded States, they must keep up the clamor Brigadier General BENJAMIN T. BOBERTS has been raised by Breckinridge himself before he went assigned to duty at Gen. Pore's headquarters, as chief o over to the traitors in the field. They must

cavalry. Letters of inquiry, relating to the pay of soldiers in shout for the Constitution, against the war the hospitals, or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster General; relating to the back pay and \$100 tax, and against the Republicans; and above all, they must maintain the organization of bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Anditor ; relating to the pay of deceased teamsters, or other em-

ployees, to the Quartermaster General. Army Orders.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe and WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The following army order FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.-I am credibly in has been issued: First. Descriptive lists, and accounts of the pay,

clothing, &c., of soldiers, will never, where it can be avoided, be given into their own hands. Such papers sbould be entrusted only to the officer, or non-com missioned officer in charge of whom they are. Second. Except in such cases as that of an orderly

sergeant specially assigned to duty at a post where there are 10 troops, and when he cannot, be regularly muster-

PENNSVLVANIA ENLISTMENT.

No Enlistments for Nine or Twelve Months After the 10th of August.

neral Order has just been made public ; WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862. To His Excellency A. G. Curtin,

Sin : I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months dopted in Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfac tion in other States, which have confined themselves t

any intention on the part of your, Excellency or of the Maryland had adopted that policy as early as 1790, sh General Government ito imake an unfair distinction between the States. The Department entertains an earned of 687,000, and Baltimore 542 000 instead of 212,000 The first letter of Mr. WALKER on this subject has been desire to act in entire harmony with the State Governnents, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Exnost favorably received, and the second is destined t cellency, and it is only because the Department is fully satisfie of the inexpediency of short enlistments, the impossibility of extending the system to other States, Major General HALLECE, and Generals BURNSIDE an POPE, were at the War Department this morning, i conference. General VAN VLIET, formerly quarter

retery of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting, and let your regiments go to the field on an conslity in every respect with those nom other Bistes The mustering officers will continue to muster into serice vecruits enlisted for nine and twelve months, until

the 10th day of August next, at which time it is supposed

Brig. Gen. and A. A. General. [General Order, No. 31.] HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

First In Dursuance of the foregoing communication om the War Department, no more authorities to recruit men for the nine-months term will be issued from these Second. All persons now engaged in recruiting squads

for that term of service under General Orders Nos. 28 and 10, of this series, are ordered to report their squads whether complete or is complete, to Uapt. Wm. B. Lane, United States army, mustering and disburring officer, Barrisburg, before the 10th day of August next, that hey may be mustered into the service of the United states for the nine-months term for which they have nlisted, and receive the advanced month's pay, prenium, and bounty to which they will be entitled. After that date all collectments for new regiments under the late call of the President will be for three years or during

has already been granted can continue to enlist men for the three years or war term of service.

Governor and Commander-in-Obief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Baltimore Union Mass Meeting.

The Union leagues marched to the meeting with inqu-

ceived. His aliusions to the course of President Lincoln and commendations of his patriotism were loudly cheered

and performed splendully. Besolutions were adopted expressing a patriotic devo-

tion to the Union, and invoking the young man of the State to tender their services to the Government; to fill up Maryland's quota, approving of the policy of the confiscation of the projecty of the leafers of the re-

has been greatly demaged by a failure of those in author man near greatly normaged by a nature of anose in antical-rity to decriminate in accordence with thermonstrances of loyal men between the loyal and disloyal in Govern-ment employments, and that in our opinion much the largest amount of Government patronses and contracts hands of nean and firms notorously disloyal, and not a few of them actually engaged in siding the enemies of the Government. That the controlling autherities of the Baltimore and Ohio Basiroad, and a large majority of the employer. now in the employment of the Govern-ment, are, and have been notoriously disloyal, some of them avowedly, disloyal, and that the same is true of persons in the control of the line of attamers engaged in Government transportation be-tween Bellimore and Forires Monroe; and that the Union met, of Battimore regard with regret the relati-ing of auch persons in these not to be communi-carted to be robels. That this city is now, and always has been, a chief source of supply to the robes of provisions, manificos, medicine, and information custory be deposited with them which the Government whates not to be communi-carted to be robels. That this city is now, and always has been, a chief source of supply to the robies of provisions, manificos, medicine, and information custory be deposited with the sheen almost wholly-uninierrupter; und it is the pre-valing belief in this city, as well as the boast of the dis-loyal men, that their communication with the robel Go-vernment is perjectly tree and eavy; that they have offi-cers commissioned, men organized, and arms hidden in the city and fave ready to aid any military demonstra-tion, on the borders of the State. ity to discriminate in accordance with the remonstrance and loyal men between the loyal and disloyal in Govern-

FOREIGN NEWS. [PER BINA.]

recessary that there show id he some general logislation upon the subject before the end of the session. The would be the proper opportunity for discussing the whole Another Tirade on America.

would be the proper opportunity for discussing the whole subject. Mr. Scully asked if Government intended to logislate in reference to the distress in Ireland, which, he slid, was likely to be over greater than in Lancachire. Sir G Groy said the distress in the west of Ireland had been cartenly inquired into, and it was not considered incomeary at present to have recourse to a rate in aid. The tortification bill was passed through complete. In the House of Commons, on the lith, Mr. Forster gave notice that on the 18th he should move an amend-ment to Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition, of the Confederate States, to the following effect: "That this House will ecutively support ber Majesty's Government in persevering in the policy of non-intervention which they have hinkerto pursued." Mr. C. Fortescue, in reply to Mr. Alderley, said the Contedian Parliament had separated without passing the Gore intended for the safety of the colony, beyoad 10,000 Kwery man, however, expable of beering arms in Canada was a militia man, and would be liable to be called out in the event of danger.

the event of da the event of danger. Mr. Layard, in reply to Sir M. Farqubar, stated that

nand from any individual or corporation. The goad In the event of changer. Mr. Layard, in reply to Sir M. Farquhar, stated that despatches received from China confirmed the capture of Jungoe, and she the desth of Admiral Forch. Lord E Montague moved an address, praying thas har Ma.esty would give directions for supplying those defi-ciencies in the formor instructions furnished to Sir C. Wyke and Capt Dunlap, which resulted in fiberisquing by her Majesty's blochnotestiaries. At Paeble, of a con-vention new repudiated by her Majesty's Government at home; and also for papers in explanation of the de-spatches upon the subject. Mr. Layard defended the Government, and entered into a harmive of the circumstances which had com-pelicd ber Majesty's Boorenment to enforce their claime on Mexico by active stors. The only alternative open to the Government was to act in union with France and Spain, for, had they acopted an independent course, they would most likely have had a 'nuture with those Powers. He deniet that Regiand had descride France-and said that Spain was justified in following her ex-aprile, when they found that the object of the France-sol the Mexican Hing is opposition to the wishess of the Mexican people. Mr. E. Fuzgerald said the only thing that was satis-factory in the whole matter was that, in spire of them work is spreading rapidly. This alternoon the employed V in the Philadelphis Onstom House will hold a meeting for. the purpose of making arrangements for contributing systematically to this fund. The day inspectors and re-serve agents have already started a fund, and a haidome sum has been subscribed. We also learn that a propesition has been made among the employees of the Pennsylvania Bailroad, to contri-

bute one day's pay in each month toward a fund to be appropriated as a bonuty to the volunteers from this State. This is a noble proposition. The amount is so mall, and the manner of paying so easy, that all could go nto it. When we consider that there are some six th and men in the employ of the company, and that the

average contribution of each man would be about \$1.33. te have a total of \$8,000 a month. We take pleasure in publishing the following extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Bauk of North America by which, it will be seen the sum of 25,000 is contributed to assist the Government in mainactory in the while matter was that, in spite of them-selves her Majesty's Government had been forcad to withdraw from the arrangement which they had origiliving its integrity :

BANK OF NORTH AMBRICA. PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1864. At a meeting of the directors this cay, the following

At a meeting of the directors this car, the following presuble and resolutions were adopted uncentously: Whereas, This bank was instituted in 1781, to aid the Colonies in the struggle for their independence; and, sohereas, it has ever since prospered under the Govern-mentit assisted in creating, and Whereas, in corrying out the policy of making con-tributions to such objects only as are within its legiti-mate sphere, the stability of the Government is most estential to the interest of the stockholders: it is, there-fore.

fore, Resolved, That the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand Resoluter, That the shift of (\$5,000) have thousand dolars be contributed by the bank, and disposed of i such manner as the president may deem most expedien to assist the Government in maintaining its integrity. Extract from the minutes. THOMAS SMITH, President.

J. HOCKLEY, Secretary,

BANK OF NORTH AMBRICA.

THE CITY.

 The Thet mometer.

 JULY 28, 1861.

 JULY 28, 1862.

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WIND.

THE BOUNTY SUBSCRIPTIC'N FUND .---

Liberal subscriptions still continue to be meceived by the

committee appointed to raise a fund to be a istributed as

unties among our volunteers. A committee, sits dally

ons are also received at the Board of Trade room 3. Aly

Independence Hall from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and dona

the money thus far received-over \$200,000-was tiven voluntarily, none having been solicited. The commit test

vere appointed to receive moneys and not to make aide-

Spacing uppersons the house and other sets, for post and re-ding purpores. These reseals will convey goods and paverngers to the Cape, Mauritins, Ceylon, Calcuta, Singapore, Hong, Kong, and Sinaebaes. The London Heraid's Paris correspondent, in com-menting on the reported arrangements between France and Prassis respecting the Italian and other questions, RECRUITING .- Yesterday there was an

Internet of the second the different military stations, and a number of recruits were obtained. Some of the compairs were very successful yesterday. Captain Elliot, of the Zouaves D'Afrique, whose office is at Ger-mantown, received twelve new recruits before \$ o'clock yesterday morning. This one company numbers forty peer, who have been obtained since Wedness ay of last week.

Recruiting for the old regiments seems as active an that for the new. Evicently the meeting at Indepen-dence Square has done much good, and it is to be koped that the spirit which new prevails will go on increasing. It is admitted by all military men that filling up the old regiments is the orbit time avier to anywhere in

almost inexampled severity in many respe

SIGNS OF RETURNING PROSPERITY .-

ase, without the means of reple

the only true policy to put

The Star this evening says that the Secession wo

dier must be paid on a more descriptive list

Important General Order. From the London Times, July 16.]

(From the London Times, July 16.] We sadly want a Houser for this American Troy. The accounts we have of these bartles before Biohmond are still very hazy. All that we can safely extract from thum is, that the Federals have suffered a severe defeat, and that they have attempted, by transic boasts and impudent Takeboods, to pain it upon the world as a victory. It is one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this sevage civil war that it seems to have destroy-ed, in a common ruin, all the finer feelings of those who have taken part in it. We judge only from the universal and uncontradicted teatimoury of the Government, the Geogress, and the press, when we note that pecuntary honesty was the first quality to go. When General Butler became a popular here the Federal States formally renounced the reputation they had estentation-ly entitysted for gallanty towards women. After the letter from General Beuregard which we published yes-toridy, we are obliged to withdraw mil confidence in the sensity. There used to be pecuniary honor, many gal-service. There used to be pecuniary honor, many gal-suries. There used to be pecuniary honor, many gal-services. There used to be pecuniary honor, many gal-service of the migner gard's letter there had bean suffi-cient evidence of the cardicance of the the they had observers. What is become of them since this war commenced ? Even pre-vious to General Beauregard the store then be had bean suffi-cient evidence of the cardicance of the trade some of the store the server HARRISBURG, July 28 -The following important Ge-Governor of Pennsylvania:

mlistments for three years or the war. This system, as you are sware, was adopted witho and the justice of the complaints already adverted to, that a change is proposed in Pennsylvania. Hence, the Se-

the change suggested will have been completed. By order of the Secretary of War. O. P. BUCKINGHAM,

HARRISBURG, July 29, 1862.

be war. Third. Authorities to recruit for three years or during he war will be issued under general order No. 89, of these headquarters, and all persons to whom authority

Fourth Persons enlisted for nine months may change their term of enlistment for that of three years or during the war at any time before they are organized into com-A. G. CUBTIN. By order of

BALTIMORE, July 28:-A great Union mass meeting

was held this evening in Monument Square, Governor Bradford president. General Wool and his staff appeared on the stand, which was beautifully illumicated with the inteription : "Our country ; our fathers formed it ; we will sustain it " . The square was deasely packed.

merable flags and transparencies. Bonfires and fireworks lit up the square. Governor Bradford's speech was enthuelastically re-

General Wool being loadly called for made a few re-marks and was enthusiastically observed. The band of the 7th New York Regiment was present

bellion, and declaring the slaves of every rebel free from all obligation to obey those who refuse to obey the laws of the law d. The sixth of the resolutions is as follows: *Resolved*, That the cause of the Union in Maryland

become of fluem since this way commenced. I were pre-rious to General Beauregard's letter there had been suffi-cient evidence of the cardesaness or rechelessness with which the Federal generals made their official reports. After General Mollelian, for instance, had officially de-coulded accoral brilliant bayonet charges, it was tardily discovered that there was only one man on the field who had died of a bayonet thrust. But that two generals about positively and officially snneunce in a desparch to their Government the caputer of 10,000 prisoners and 16,000 stand of arms, and that the inct so solemnly an-nounced should thru out to be an utter falsehood, is, we believe, slogether upprodented in Europe, and even in America. General Beauregard not orly denies the whole story, charáctarizing if as a inatentable dimespecific truth, but he asserts that the whole of the losses unflered in bin materly reireat ware 500 charged musikets, overlooked in the cawp, one or two hundred wraggiers, and four side soldiers, bar-barously burnt by Cohonel. Elito in a raiway station. That General Beauregaid has given the correct version of the after is evident from this that eleveral that the proteer were subthat the outer of a cohored vari-tie bay the serve steadily confuted him by producing the pitschers and the arme. But it is not augested that any one has even serve sither the oute or the other. After the despatch had produced its officen to a independen-rate army. After this experience, we must have some testimony other than the official report of an American general bolore we can place confidence in the result, or even belief in the existing ender any operation he may describe. But if, the Federal generals sometimes boast of what they never did the office of the bases of what they never did the office of the bases of the result, or

describe. But if: the Federal generals sometimes boast of what they never did, the office of the Secretary of *Ar seems to be nothing more than a workshop for falsifications of the chomiset kind. Commanding all the telegraphic communications of the country, absolutely prohibiting the publication of any independent accounts of military events. Wr. Rhandon seems to have adopted it as a rule of official routine, that no first report of a battle shall go forth to the American public which is not intrinsically fake, and that even fakehood shall not pass, unless it he exactly cut to the official pattern. The condition of the new who are so mean and spiritless as to con-tinue to conduct newspapers under such a thraidom is necessarily missrable and degrading. The public saw yestriday in our columns an account written by Mr. Charles O. Fulton, "agent to the Associated Press." and purporting to be h description of the events which had happened before Bichmond. It bore its own cha-lacter upon it. It was a romance written to order. Is that was, "We have the grandest military trimmsh over the enemy, and Bichmond, Mr. Fulton – who it seems was then in the Federal camp-had been sent for by social train to communicate with the President such the Scre-tary of War, and had drawn up under their instructions this voluminous piece of fals in italigned. Head, in fact, given to a story of a fictitions victory a little cou-*Let locale*, and had settled in consultation the only tu-telligence which was to be allowed to go forth. Forthwith, Mr. Fulto, printed the victory in the *Baltimore dimeri-tary*, to discus the president and the sorth the only tu-telligence which was to be allowed to go forth. Forthwith, Mr. Fulto, printed the victory in the *Baltimore dimeri-cam*, and, to the interme astomeament, he, a faw hours after wards found himself arrested and on his roat to Fort Henry. But if the Federal generals sometimes boast of what nd will remain for some weeks in the Highlands. and will remain for some weeks in the Highlands. Frince Alfred had rejoined bis ship, the St George. The Viceroy of Egypt had been entertained at a grand. benquet given by the United Service Olub. The Putte of Lambridge predict. The distribution of prizze to the successful competitors at the great rifle matches at Wimbledon was made by the Duke of Cambridge, at the Crystal Palace, on the Yath. Lord Palmerston was present, and spoke at some lergth on the patioral importance of the movement, and dwelt on the fact that in time of peace it was necessary, not only. for the good will, but the respect of forsign nations. The eaunet and serious character of the sprech attracted general observation, and gave rise to much surmise, the impression being that he would not have attended had he not been desirous of conveying to the country a strong opinion on the necessity of main-taining the volunteer system in a state of efficiency A fire had occurred in London, more destructive in its results than any that has take of efficiency in 1860. The floor clock manufactory of Messrs. Ghor-ley, the great drapery establishmest of Messrs. Ghor-ley, the great drapery of hears. McFarland & Co., Glas-gow. An immence quantity of spirits and grain was de-stroped. FBANUE

Benry. Expositulating against this strange reward, for having published the Secretary of War's own romance of vic-tory, Mr. Fultan is told that be is not punished for pub-ter data and the secret state of the secret state of the secret sec

FBANGE. The Peris Patric says: "We believe ourselves able to state that an interview will take place as the com-mercoment of September between the Emperor Napo-leon, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Prassia." The Presse announces that a Servian envoy, charged with an extraordinary mission, had arrived in Paris Several of the Liberal journals of Paris speak of the probability of Euglish influence entirely superseding that of France in Italy. If the Emperor persists much longer in his vacillating policy with regard to Rome.] In regard to the hervest in France, a Paris letter rays: "The hopes of a supershundari, and oven an early harvest, have vanished, and it will be fortunate if we have a very ordinary yield. Prices have risen in almost all the provincial markets. A rise at Mar-seiles is owing to the numerous orders from the in-terior." ton to Fort Henry accordingly. Parkaps they were right, If Mr. Fulcon betrayed a confidence resposed, no one will pity him tor his temporary incarceration. We mention the facts, however, not for Mr. Fulton's sake, but in order to show the condition of the American press under the iron hand of the American Government, and the systematic meaner in which contemporary history is failined by men whose conspiceous position ought to make them tenacions of truth. Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to take every, statement telegraphed from the Federal side as strongly as possible against the Federal interest. With this rule of interpretation, it is clear that up to the 7th of this month, General McCleilan had made no success-ful effort to retrieve his fortune, and that Biohmond, which was to have fallen on the 4th, is still as far from being taken as ever. But according to our reading of these telegrams, it is not clear that General McCleilan has not net with a subsequent defeat; for when the Fe-dersis report "another skirmisb, which has result i in the Confederation being forced to retreat." We have an admission, which is quite as strong as that which de-scribed the terrible battles of the last weak in Jane. It is possible that in a few days this "kirn.ish" also may asume a different complexion and a hoadle import-ance. Gradually also, the facts of General McCleilan's facts of than victory of the 27th are now occime out-for terior." Two new dukes are spoken of namely, MM Wa-lewski and Persigny. A fleet of Government steamers is about to be de-spatched for the India and Ohina seas, for post and traance. Gradually, also, the facts of General includual's great strategic viccines will over out, and granulally the facts of that victory of the 27th are now oozing out-for even the American Government cannot destroy trath for even; and must be content with the airantages they can gain by putting out a first failer impression. Somebody,

all the speculators for a rise in Government stock.

The accounts of the fighting before Richmond wer

nost esgerly canvassed by the English press and public

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ally formed. Mr. Kinglako was proceeding to address the House, The paper solution of the country of the country could be made available. 300, Where all ind final a caperiesco of the contast count be made available The returns of pauperism in Lancashire continue to show an increase in the distress. Brue correspondence had taken place between France and England relative, to an infraction, by the latter of the convention relating to commercial relations with the Moors. Earl Bussell promised a faithful ob-

with the Moors. Earl Bussell promised a faithful ob-cervance of the convention. The anticipation of a very early prorogation of Par-lianunt is not according to the Twines, likely to be rea-lized. The subject of the relief of the distress in the menutacturing districts is a formidable difficulty to be desit with before the House rises. It is officially snounced that there is no foundation for the report that the Prince of Wales was about to yielt Ruesia. He accompanies the Queen to Balmoral, and will remain for some weeks in the Hielblanda.

th. Lord Palmerston was present, and spoke at som

FRANCE.

armies will be made at once.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Wheeling Intelligencer says that a sister of "Stonewall" Jackson, who lives in Beverly, Va., is a staunch Union woman. She devotes her time to the sick and wounded.

HON. RUELL WILLIAMS, of Maine, is dead. He his eightieth year. He entered the profession of the law, and acquired a high standing. For several years he was a member of the Legislature, and United States Senstor from 1837 to 1843: It was chiefly through his influence that Augusta was

made the capital of Maine. A wan meeting was held on Saturday night at representatives in foreign lands are faithfully Woodbury, N J. Addresses were made by the ard ardently laboring, in their individual ard meeting and ardently laboring, in their individual Rev. Mr. Snyder, James M. Scovell, Esq., Capt. John Roberts, and Samuel J. Bayard, Esq. A spheres, to uphold the prestige, and explain resolution instructing the Board of Freeholders to and defend the principles of our glorious give a bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit, passed

unanimously. Born Boards of the City Council of Portsmouth, N. H., voted in concurrence to give volunteers from that city \$100, in addition to all other boun.

ABOUT six hundred Vermont men have been recruited toward the 10th and 11th Regiments, now being raised under the last call.

OLD Saybrook, Conn., has voted to pay each volunteer from that town a bounty of \$75; and wrangling for political aggrandizement, but Messrs, Giles F. Ward and John Allen offer to pay S50 additional. NEW BRITAIN, Conn., has enlisted sixty men up

to date. Her quota is fifty-eight. Suffield, Conn., has enlisted four hundred mon up to date, though laborers are in great demand, at good prices, among the farmers; and the enlisting still goes on. THE citizens of Yarmouth, Mass., have resolved

to offer a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer recruit issues of this contest, PALMERSTON and all his to the extent of the quots of that town.

THE Board of Supervisors of Cook county, Ill .. paid in bounties to recruits for the war, and in support of the families of volunteers Every man who shall volunteer before the 20th of August is to receive a bounty of \$60 from the county on being mustered in, beside the \$25 offered by the United States. All volunteering after the 20th of August, and before the 10th of September, will receive \$45 from the county.

A WAR MERTING was held recently in Wheeling. Virginia. Addresses were made by Governor Pierpont, Hon. Sherrard Clemens, and others. The speeches endorse the most vigor sus policy of the Administration. A memorial was adopted praying the county court to make a levy of \$20,000 to aid volunteering.

JUDGE MILLER, the new United States Judge of the Supreme Court, has decided, in Wisconsin, that the act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, precludes the United States District Court from exercising powers belonging to the Circuit Court; and that the Circuit Court proper has no existence in the Wisconsin district, except for certain purposes, till the first day of October next. He accordingly refuses to hold court till that period. In the year 1858-59 the number of men

voted for the English army was 130,135, and the amount voted £11,985,404; in 1859-50, men, 122,655, and money, £13,069,026; in 1860 61, 145,-269 men and £14,792,546; in 1861 62, 146,044 men and £15,246,150; and for 1862 63, 145,450 men and £15,302,870. For the English navy the number of men voted in 1858 59 (in this year, not including the Coastguard service) was 59,380, and the money. £8,893,943; in 1859 60 (now including the Coas guard), 72,400 men and £11,775,718; in 1860 61, 84,100 men and £13,122,570; in 1861.62, 77,000 men and £12,640,588; and for 1862-63, 74,850 men and £11.794.305.

the Army of the Potomac, Dr. Letterman. to ex-AMONG THE MOST persistent, and perhaps amine into the condition of the vessel. General among the efficient, enemies of this country, McClellan conversed freely with a large number of is the London Times. Beyond the reach of a our returned prisoners and appeared to be very cannon-ball or Fort Warren, it adds impunity glad to see them. One of the soldiers said to the to insolence, and is ceaseless in its tirades and General that he intended to get well and come back misrepresentations. From the beginning of to help take Richmond, when the General rethis trouble it has spared no opportunity to marked, " Then you will have to return very soon." From Kansas. LEAVENVORTH, July 28 — Gen. Blant has directed the military s utholities to notify persons coming to this de-partment from Missouri, in order to avoid the military laws of that State, to leave this "department. In case of rofusal to comply such persons will be arrested as rebals and yagrants, care being taken into t. Interfore with persons coming here on legitimate business. Arrivals from the Southern expedition report the Union troops near Foit Gloson, but found ne abeny there. A third Indian regiment had been formed from those lately, joining the command. Brig Gen. Solomon, late-colonel of the 9th Wiscobsin, is now in command slander the North. We have seen nothing in The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners its columns but the most studied malignity. to City Point in baggage and cattle cars, and gave as a reason that their passenger cars were engaged We both beneve, I thet, while would not wetared, that national transgressions will be followed by na-tional judgments, and our beloved country-loved by me infinitely above all others, for the noblest form of Government undoubedly ever given to the world—isnow but reaping the fruits of her own trans-It sneered at our ambassadors and calumniated in conveying troops to Gen. Jackson ; and, on askour generals. Secession correspondents were ing where he was, they answered that no one among permitted to fill its columns; the vilest Sethem knew where he was. Our prisoners saw five cession falsehoods were elaborated in its editrains of rebel soldiers being convoyed from Petersresions. I will not say what, in view of her long torial department; its special representative, burg towards Richmond. Capt. Hopkins is acting years of civil wars, of her frequent internal commo-tions, of her active prosecution of the slave trade for centuries, and of her burdensome taxes, is the Dr. RUSSELL, came here to belie and denounce as colonel at City Point. He said no one knew our people. Professing to be independent where Jackson was, but that they knew enough of. 1.118 The War in New Mexico. Last nation that can consistently throw stones at the United States; but this I will say, that I know of no European nation whatever that can with any and importial, it has been as unjust and him to reinforce him. At Richmond the rebels are buildi g three iron The War in New Mexico. I.BAVENWORTH, July 27.—More reliable advices from the South state that cur forces found Yort Gibson abau-doned by the rebels: A reconnoissance showed them posted 5,100 strong, under Gen. Gooper, on the south bank of the Aikabses, at the mouth of the Grand Birer. Tiefr force was composed of 500 Arkanaus troops, and 1,000 Texais. with five obstriries of artillery. The re-mainder of the aims were Indiana. insetly (hoctaws and Greeks. The routefrom Fort Societ to Fort Gibson is ea-linely free from the rebels, they having retreated across the Arkanasa as our troops advanced. illiberal as the Picayune or Richmond Enclad gunboats. One, the "New Merrimac," is quirer. The latest numbers are teeming with face cast reproaches at our beloved country in this articles of this bitter spirit. General POPE is her hour of trial. But while we believe that nations must and will nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put. on hoard Another, called the Lady Davis, is now called the Sir John Falstaff of our army, and a regret is expressed that "the Americans cannot understand the good policy of telling the truth." General BUTLER is accused of a being iron-clad, and the third one on the stocks; not so far advanced. A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their samps were about three and a half miles back from mercy." Then may we expect such a course of happiness and prosperity as the world has never yet, witnessed in any nation. I have never feared either the strength, or the numbers, or the skill, of the malevolence of the rebels; but I have feared Then may we expect such a course of desire to emulate the infamy of the Austriau the James river, and said, we keep back out of butcher, HAYNAU, and is eloquently described the way of your shells, for we don't like your gunas an "underling dressed in a little brief auboats. On Friday evening, the rebels crossed over the thority." We reprint the bitterest article of the malevolence of the repeats, but 1 2010 leader that the poison of slavery had so ponetrated our whole frame as a nation, had so infused itself into the very bones and marrow of our people, even a large portion of the people of the North, that no medione could purge us of the virus, and that we must sink under its corruption. But I now have more than hope. I think I see river a little above Harrison's Landing, and took a all in our columns to day, for the purpose of captain off of a schooner, and burned the schooner. showing the spirit with which it is animated. and then went and drove away five hundred cattle We regret to think so, but there are many belonging to the army of the Potomac; and these evidences that the sentiments of the Times cattle were said to have been at least a mile within are those of the English people. It would be our picket lines. Owing to this loss, no beef could But I now have more than hope. I think I see that under our present eminently wise, just, and beneficent Administration, we shall scon, with the blessing of God, behold our beloved country, with her otherwise fair garments purified of the fonl stain that has so long defiled them, stand forth be-fore the civilized nations of the world in the pure, commanding, unexampled attitude of a consistent Christian Republic. God speed the day. With the highest respect, your obedient servant, the CHAS. D. CLEVELAND. he obtained at Harrison's Landing for those on impossible for that newspaper to take any poboard the State of Maine. This boat is in fine consition that was not sustained by the voice of dition, and attracts our attention for order and the nation at large, and its position on the neatness with so many sick and wounded on her American question has been so uniformly exdecks. Doctor Jacks, of Pennsylvania, is on board. tremely offensive, that nothing but the sussick from over-exertion among the suffering sol taining voice of the people would en. diers. dorse and permit it. What has caused There has been, and now is, a considerable Trebel force slong the James river, between Oity Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburg, but this we are at a loss to know. The Southern people have an institution which they. to Our Southern news on the first page is as. detest, and for abolishing which, in the late as Friday last. This, it will be seen; anthey appear by movements witnessed within the West Indies, they claim especial credit. ticipates the dates received by the Governlast two or three days, to be moving the Petersburg tricops north, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond. The Southern statesmen have denounced them ment, and alluded to in the Associated Press in Congress. So far as the affinity and friend- from Washington.

ndeavoring to threw their tack General Pope. the disloyal men now in the Northern States JEFFERSON DAVIS seems disposed to say that whatever disloyal citizens in the Northern States may do to injure the Governmeut, any spare from Richmond, and does not believe that attempt of the Government to rebake or punish will be visited with retaliation on their misaid to, be within twenty miles, with considerable force.

was born in Augusta, Maine, June 2, 1783, and at- litary prisoners. This, it successful, would be tained, at the time of his death, the goodly age of | good news to those men in our midst who are in driad of Fort Warren, but the Government will not be intimidated by such an outrag sous threat.

A WAR meeting was held on Saturday night at percentations is one of the Addresse cause. It is peculiarly desirable that the English people be disabused of the false notions which their aristocratic Administration seeks to fasten upon our contest before presenting it to the masses. Only let those who are so

> nearly related to us once fairly and fully understand that the North, in maintaining the integrity of the country, is but acting as a champion for the world : that we are not staking our constitutional life for the vindication of moral principle, and universal human liberty-and the free blood that courses in ALglo-Saxon veins will instantly throb responsive to the labored beatings of our own national heart. If the English people can once be made to appreciate the real causes and

horde will not dare to lift a threatening finger. Therefore, all praise to those who labor selflar Confederate cavalry. on Thursday, voted to appropriate \$200,000. to be denyingly for the good cause far away from home, and under circumstances which give no hope of their efforts ever being known to their countrymen ! Whenever we meet these unobtrusive workers, we feel it to be a duty we owe to the public to publish, even without their consent, whatever record of their pitriotic deeds we can find.

Our late townsman, Professor C. D. CLEVE-LAND, is just such a zealous but unassuming. supporter of what are now American principles and American polity. In his consulship t Cardiff, Wales, he has abundant opportuuities for wielding a wide influence, and improves them to the utmost. His earnest, straightforward character gives his numerous letters and addresses a special adaptation to the exi-

gencies which they are called on to meet, and it is partly on this account, and partly because of his generous carelessness of applause or even recognition, that they are rarely born to a newspaper existence on this side of the A lantic. The following letter, however, we rescue from the London Ameri-

can. It is a reply to an invitation to be present at a celebration held by our countrymen at the Crystal Palace, July 4th: CARDIFF, July 2, 1862. Hon. Freeman H. Morse, U.S. Consul, London: DEAR SIR: I regret that the duties of my consu-late will not allow me to be with you and our loyal countrymen, to celebrate, at the Crystal Palace, the next anniversary of our National Independence.

As things have heretofore been, I should have but little heart to be present at such a celebration; for you; sir, know as well as I know-the whole world you; sir, know as well as 1 know-the whole world knows it - how, by our practice, we have given the lie to 'the very principles-the "self-evident truths? ----of our famed Declaration. But now that I see, as I think, the "beginning of the end," when those principles are to be nobly illustrated by our practice; when "liberty is to be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof? ---the very incoription upon the old Revo-lit could cledden we heart to meet Americans of

and account of pay and clothing, but only upon the pay roll and muster of his company, detachment, or party, or on that of a general hospital, if he has been sick or My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, on duty. No payments will, therefore, be paid to en and are bringing all their forces there they can listed men on furlough. Third. The giving in duplicates, by any officer of the

Suffolk is long safe from an attack, as the rebels are srmy, of certificates of discharge or final statements is peremptorily forbidden, (see paragraph 165 of the Revised Regulations.) not even if such papers are lost or destroyed ; nor is any officer in the army authorized The steamer Mystic arrived this morning at Fortto replace

ress Monroe, from Washington, laden with com-E Fourth. The proper course to be pursued in such cases missary stores, and left at noon for Harrison's will be found indicated in paragraph 1841 of the Revised. Regulatione, and is substantially as follows: Applica-tions for payment in these cases must be made through The steamer R. Donaldson leaves here this after the Paymaster General of the Army and to the Second noon for James river, with commissary stores. The Nellie Baker has been repaired and started Comptroller of the Treasury. The application must be on her first trip to day to Harrison's Landing, laden commanied by the soldier is statement, under oath, that with clothing for the army. Three companies of Gibson's Battery passed here his final statement and certificate of discharge are lost or have never been received by him ; that he has made diff. gent search or application for them; that they cannot be recovered or obtained, and that he has not received pay to-day bound to Harrison's Landing. Their compapies are full, and every man in perfect health. in them nor assigned them to any other person. All the Night before last a company of rebel cavalry circumstances of the case must be fully set forth in the came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, stituavit, and this again must be accompanied by all the evidence, in corroborating his statement. and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that which the soldier can procure. On the receipt of this had accumulated at that place, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and, taking with attention of all officers of the army, and in particular of them their trophies, took their departure. all company, regiment, and post formanders, surgeons in charge of general hospitals, and paymesters, and of The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region, seeking plunder of any kind, all soldiers discharged from the service, who, from the and compelling into the rebel service all the men want of their final statements and certificates of disthey can find, who can be of any use to them. Simi-

loyal mee, that their communication with the robal Go-loyal mee, that their communication with the robal Go-vernment is periodly tree and eavy; that they have offi-cers commissioned, nen organizad, and arms hilden in the city and stars ready to aid any military demonstra-tion on the borders of the State. These things ought to be remedied, and could be romedied by the adoption of a more vigorous, actives and intelligent policy in the administration of this mili-tary department, and placing in authority in it persons having the requisite local and personal information. The lest resculate the set of local stars be easily a second in commend at this military. department to require all male different that the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to instract the general in commend at the following oath, and that all persons returing to take the following oath, and that all persons returing to take the following oath, and that all persons returing to take the called conthern Confederacy : IEST OATH. I solemnly swear that I will be ar true allogistice to the United States, and support and sustain the constitution and the laws thereof; that I will descourage, disc unite-nance, and forever oppose Seession; rebellion, and the demonce all forth and following with the so called Contederate States and Gonfederate armice, and piedge my property and my life to the sound performace of this my solemn allegiance to the Goyerument of the United States. charge are unable to procure a settlement of their accounts with the Government, is specially directed to this lar depredations are committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg. Whether guerillas or The following army order has just been issued : he regular Confederates, is hard to determine, for First. The recruiking detail for each volunteer regi-ment in the field will consist of two commissioned efficers the guerillas often go clothed like the regular Confederate cavalry, as by this disguise they assume from each regiment, and one non-commissioned officer or anthority which they otherwise could not, and comprivate from each company. Paragraph third of general mit many depredations in their masked character orders No. 105, of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regi-County Commissioners. Norristown, Pa., Juj 22.—At a meeting of the citi-zens of Montgon ery county, on Saturday, resolutions were adopted requesting the County Commissioners to appropriate \$25,400 to pay the bounty to the volunteers for the call of 300,600 men, and a subscription was start-ed to raise the empure to loan the county at once, condi-tionally, that if the loan was not legalized by the Legis-lature the money was to be a gift to the county, to be used for that purpose. The sum of \$30,000 was sub-ceribed and paid in at once, and to day was offered to the commissioners on, those terms, but they refused to receive it, or to offer any bounty. They were all elected by the Democratic party. mental commanders will at once select the additional men herein anthorized ; and the order for detail will, as before, upon the civilians, telling them they have authority, being commissioned, and a detachment of the regu be given by the commanders of departments of corps de The gunboat Dragon was accidentally run ashore rmee. Second. One commissioned officer of the detail will re-

day before yesterday, but was towed off to day in reine contantly at the general recruiting depot to re-ceive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and All quiet on the James river. No news from the o exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments. Third. Becruits for regiments now in the field will be

Yesterday, a man obtained a pass in Norfolk, for permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full. the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer, and followed several when they join it, they will be allowed to select another. niles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong War Meeting in Cambria County. JOHNSTOWN, July 23 — One of the largest and most enthusiaseic mass meetings ever hold in Oambria county corvened at this place at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day. Pa-trictic prechese of great power and buriong eloquenco were mede by the Hon. G. S Bing, Hon. C. L. Pershing, A. Kopelm, Esq. D. McLaughlin, Esq. (ol. T. L. Hoyer, Gen. James Potts, Prof. James E. Griffin, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Rev. B. L. Agnew, and Rev. Abriofolit, which were responded to with the most desfenting applause. Five-thoreand collars was raised on the ground as a hounty for those willing to callist. As the result of this Fourth. All men who desire singly or by squade to oad. and was steering his course toward Richmond. join any particular regiment or company in the field are The officer rode up and arrested him, and found hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruitupon him about two thousand letters which he was. ing officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at about to convey to Richmond. He was taken ice to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed back to Norfolk, and lodged in jail to await his by law. In such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive trial. He admitted and stated that he received lists will be forwarded, as directed in general orders No. two dollars apiece for conveying letters between 105, of 1861, from this office. Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters and papers have passed to and fro.

Important from Ohio.

The steamship Massachusetts arrived at Fortress NEW YORK, July 28.—The Tribune has received a spe-cial despatch from Columbus; Ohio, which states that the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Sr. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt, of Li nisville, were arrested on Friday night at the house of Judge Clark, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Vallandigham, who

> have an enrolment made of all the able-bodied men in the State, to be ready by the 18th of August. If there are not enough volunteers by that time, drafting will be commenced.

> > From Missouri-Rout of Guerillas.

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 28.—The recruiting for the old and new regiments is progressing favorably. Four new regiments will be ready to march in two weeks: PATTON. Missouri, July 27 .-- Lieutenant Chaveaux, o Company F, 12th Missouri State militia, with his comcany, came upon a band of guerillas, two hundred strong of whom he had received information, five miles south of Artival of the Crew of the Tubal Cain.

this place. He attacked and completely routed them NEW YORK, July 28.- A portion of the crew of the aptured steamer Tubal Cain an ived here in the steamer. killing and wounding a number, and taking Captain Pataptured stramer, from Fortress Monroe. terson, their leader, prisoner. He also captured one other

this my solemn United States.

Subscriptions in Montgomery County-

County Commissioners.

Surange Action by the Democratic

War Meeting in Cambria County.

bounty for these willing to calles. As the result of this glorious effort, a full company will leave this point for, the sent of war the ensuit g week. Add to this tho four full or mpanies already in the field and little Johnstown

War Meeting at Minersville.

MINERSVILLE, July 20.—An immense war meeting wes held here to night, at which Seth W. Geer, Esq.

presided. The resolutions tookstrong grounds in support of the

Bon. James H. Campbell and Captain C. Power ad-

Recruiting in Maine.

Schuylkill county will do her

has nobly responded to our country's call. find no abiding place in Southern Cambria.

war policy of the Governmen

Death of an Actor ST. LOUIS, July 28 .- The Democrat is informed or

BOSTON, July 23.—Thomas Comer, the well-known actor and musician, died last evening, at the Bloomfiel House, sged 72 years. Markets by Telegraph BALTIMORE, July 23 - Flour quiet and unchanged Which active; new white \$1.50x1.65, red \$155x1.42 Corn astronoing; white \$0.60x2, yellow 50x60c. Oat steady at 45c. Whichy dull at 30x81c. Provision

ket street.

steady at 45c. quiet. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From S. C. Ucham. 403 Chestnut street, we have a truly superb number of

ENGLISH PLOTORIALS.—From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, we have a truly superb number of the Illustrated London News, of July 12. These a double supplement, filled with wood-engravings, accompanied by a fine portrait, printed in oil colors, of Princess Alice, of England. We also have the Illustrated News of ille World, of same date, with usual number of engravings; and a por-trait on stoel, with memoir of Mr. George Peabody, the American banker in Loadon. LARGE OFENING FALL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE. The early attention of purchasers is re-guested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, moleskin hats, &c., embraoing samples of 1,300 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of vity and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, com-mencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Oo., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-

Bays : Although France may give several specious reasons for quitting the allience with England, it must not be in the several Eussia is nowerless, and France d to say that a lie had done its work if it could li used to say that a ne new uone to work in the balance of for 48 hours. In this instance the falsehood hus died a very gentie death. On the 2d of July, then, General M.-Cleikan was telegraphed by the American Government to have stated that he had lost but one gen and one wagon, and even this admission was eased off by a takes lorgeneration bound-both excellent reasons, which should also the fears to which the understanding between Paris and St. Pretryburg has given rise." Letters from Oherbourg asy that three additional ships have just been added to the squadron, for carrying reinvery gentle death. On the 2d of July, then, Goneral Ma-Clellan was telegraphed by the American Government to have stated that he had lost but one gan and one wagon, and even this admission was eased off by a false report put about that General "Stonewall" Jackson had been killed before Bichmond. Just, however, to repare the way for the future, it was admitted that the Federal army had rotreated 17 miles. On the 5th of July the old story is still repeated, and it is re-assert-ed with obstinate persistency that "the Federal forces were not beaten in any conflict,". It is, however, on this date admitted, as a fact which it was impossible any longer to conceal, that G-neral McOllellan's division was at first overwhelmed, and that wenty-five pices of ar-tillory fell into the bands of the Confederates. Two days later a little more is permitted to creep into publicity in New York, and the newspapers are allowed to say, as a Southern version of the Robmond battles, that the Con-federates had conjured 12,000 prisoners, had got pos-cession of all McGiellan's treeg gnns, had had taken from hin supplies antiblem to last the Confederate army three months. It we compare this last report with the first, we probably see the full effect of the official cloring. This is a good example of the way in which a great deferit may be cleverly toned down, and the idings to gently breker as not to shock an impatient period. It is plain now to the meanest compreheusion that Mo-Sellan was so thoroughly heaten on the 27th, with loss of gons and baggage, that he would have been driven into the river if bis guidoats had not been there to pro-tent him. The Government succeeded in fallifing this fact for a short time, and by so doing haisted the studd populace over this difficulty into another fools? paradise, But it is only with the scame of the Athantic cities these tricks can now avail. They could not aver the paint of the Rew York stock Exchange, or stay the shiploads of dollars which took flight for Europs, or delay the departure of

Letters and see added to the squeenes, see just been added to the squeenes, sreements to Mexico. Speements to Mexico. The Bourse, on the aven, on the aven, eavy. Bentes 65.50. ITALY. bringing forward the new levies of troops, and making them effective against the enemy. It is a well-asce tained fact that the rebels, by a rigid enforcement their conscription act, have brought ont nearly all their available men. At this moment their army is strongthened to its utmost, whilst ours, by the casualties of a service

Deayy. Renter 05.30. ITALY. In the Ohamber of Deputies, on the 14th, a discussion flock piece on the explanations requested of the speech delivered by Garibaldi at Palermo. In addition to requesting exclanations of the Govern-ment respecting the increase of Garibaldi in Sloily, and of the speeches delivered by him containing offensive allosions to the Emperor of the Franch, Signor Alfleri and Boggis a-ked the President of the Gouacil whether mestares had been taken to prevent private individuals assuming the initiative in acte calculated to compromise the complete unification of the country 7 [Applaure,] Signor Hatazzi repreted the Semeror of the French, be unerey of Garibaldi in Sicily had been undertakeen without the knowledge of the Government. Signor Batazzi further stated thats despatch had been sent to the Prefect of Palermo requesting him to explain his disease, without the means of replenishment, save by the slow process of enlistment. The rank and file of the new levies are for the most part comprised of raw recruits, and in many cases the officers; especially those of the higher grades, are chosen less for their skill and experience as military men, than on account of certain local influences of li fle value in their new calling. The consequence is, a great dual of time in necessarily expended in the primary work of or-ganization. It is, no easy thing to recruit an army of three hundred thousand men; and an army so immense, if burried into the field without erreding. more Batezzi further stated that a despatch had been sent to the Project of Palermo requesting him to explain his presence during the delivery of the speech. The lo-vernment would take measures in future to prevent such interprises compromising the safetr of the State. Signor Crispi said that the recall of Pallavicino from If huried into the field without previous training, more or less thorough, is little better than a mob. The new recruits, when sent into old regiments, there to be in termixed, with well-instructed soldiers, soon lose their tawiers. Let the recruits, as they come forward in response

the full reprints, is incy obus forward in response to the call upon their respective States, designate, so far as it may be found practicable, the regiment to which they shall be attached, and let all agreements of this partne be strictly adhered to. Very many will seek 'companionship with their friends in the field, who could not otherwise be persusded to leave their homes.

cnterprises compromising the safetr of the State. Signor Criepi said that the recall of Pallavioino from Palermo would occasion a civil war. In a speech which was considered a parliamentary triumph, Rataxa protested against the promigation of such a theory. This incident is thought to consolidate the Government, and to display the wisdom of the policy adopted by the great Libers jarty. The cflicial Dresden journal had published a latter from Vienna, assertieg, on reliable information, that the Cabipet of Turin has, as a condition of the recog-nition of Italy by Prussia and Eussia, reneanced any further enterprise aiming at taking possession of Bome and Veinctia. This essentions were subsequently stated to be destitute of foundation ; and it is declared, on the contrary, that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia was unaccompanied by reservations or con-ditions of any kind. Both in Italy and Spain there is an impression that the marriage of the second daughter of Vietor Emmanual foreshadows a scheme to overthrow the monarchy of the Bourbons in Spain, and constitute the unity of the Ibe-rian Peninsula, with the King of Portugal for its chief. Bome of the Spaise journals forcese much dauger to Spain from the marriage of the Princess Pia to the King of Portugal, under French auspices. It is stated that the Russian squadron in the Meditor-raireen will visit the principal Italian ports at the end of the summer. AUSTBIA.

SIGNS OF RETURNING PROSPERITY.-Business matters still remain somewhat inactive, bat there is a decidedly hopsful evidence of improvement. The prospect is brightesing under the conviction of re-newed everys in the Gevernment, and a vigorous prose cuton of the war The growing confidence of non-in-tervention in our affairs by European Governments, not-withstancing the late movements on the Peninsula, has also an inspiriting effect. The new crop of wheat is beginning to come in, the quality is remarkably fine, and the yield abundant: and the trade in breadstuffs during the coming transmission be very active and exten-sive. There is a brias demand now in this depart-ment of trade; prices are well maintained and ad-vancing, owing to the high rates of exchange, and the arorable news from European mar-kets and the exports are beginning to move with a broysney, which will increase each week, and largely ad-

and the interaction news from European mat-hets and the exports are beginning to move with a buoyency which will increase each week, and largely ad-vance with the senson. As our exports increase, trade in the West will brighten, the demand upon the East for goods will increase, and the trade of our city will basome active, viewous, and prosperous. And as the importe de-crease, under the operations of the new tariff, our mann-factoring interests will proportionately advance to fill the market with domestic fabrics and merchantise, and the industrial pursuits of the constry will revive under the stimulus of home protection and the abundance of doney which can be thrown into these channels, and the low rates of interest for which it can now, with the immense paper issues, be obtained for business burld out brighten, as the signs of the times plainly indicate a period of ac-live employment. At the present time not a good mechanic in the city of Philadelphia is long hunning employment. In fact, workmen of a certain clase cannot be obtained, and their tervices command high wages. The business of recruit-ing for the army will, on account of the great amount of work now going on and the pices paid, ee somewhat slower then, it otherwise would, sithorgh the low also of recruit low an inducement for many to quit their undes. Laborers, especially, are very scarce, and AUSTBIA. Count Rechberg had announced in the upper House of the Beiobrahl that Austria proposes to cuter the Zolverein, and that she has for that purpose submitted a preliminary treaty to the States comprising that minn. The Austrian Gazella, as a sort of indirect response to the 'accognition of Italy by Prussia, ostentationaly announces that the Emperor of Austria had received Baron Winspear to deliver his leiters of credence as Neapolitan minister to Vienna. PRUSSIA. The accounts of the fighting before Richmond were most engerly canvased by the English press and public, and various constructions were put upon them. The Morning Star rays: It is now demonstrated that McOlellan, has sustained no serious disaster—has been forced into no ignominious retreat. He is virtually nearer to Richmond than when his outposts were within three or four miles of the city. McOlellan may now coa-gratulate his soldiers, and his countrymen upon having accomplished the greatest and the most successful opera-tion of the war. The Globe treats it as a defeat, and says that McOlel-lan, after seven days' fighting, and terrible loss, has achieved the great strategic avantage of establishing bimself in a position which he might have reached with, out any fighting, either by land or sea, at any time he pleased before the attack of the 27th of June. It hopes to find more pacific counsels prevail in Ame-rica, when the first sound consequent on McOlellan's de-feat subsides, and the monits of mactivity in the field, which is now almost certain, give an opportunity for the more deliberate exercise of rescon. A letter in the Paris Montizer, on the Federal re-vorses, expresses a hope that the partisans of an arrange ment will now bo emoldened to raise their voices. The Times, in a very sarcastic article, picks to pieces the record accounts of Federal victories, and urget that it is clear a Coulederate victory will never again be heard of. It says: "It is a pity the Americans chanot understand the good policy of telling turk. It is very probable that under the impression created by finding a general diffeer falely sporting the capture of ton thom-send men ; under the indignation caused by finding another general efficor behaving, in a city, he did not take, like a Taeping, and under the attentionent of

In the Chember of Deputies, the Minister of War had introduced a bill for an extraordinary credit to enable Prussis to extend her naval force.

TURKEY. TURKEY. A telegram of the 11th isst., from Cettigne, states that, on the preceding day, Dervisch Pasha, who had entered Montonergo at the head of thirse thousand men, was de-feated near frize, by Marko. The Turkish loss was the property of the thousand the property of the property of the thousand the property of the thousand the property of the property of the thousand the property of the thousand the property of the property of the property of the thousand the property of remen near return, or mains. The Turkisa loss was considerable. Theigrams via Loutan state, on the con-trary, that the Turks, between the 6th and 12th instat, had met with a series of successes in their various en-counters with the Montenegrins, and had effected a inne-tion of the two armies under Dervisch Pasha and Abdi Daaha slower finds, it otherwise would, although the house bounties offered will be an inducement for many to quit their wages are fair. The building inprovements in progress this year will necessarily draw numerous me-chanics to the city. Our shipping trade, however, does not revive with the softwire stamptings and several sailing vessels have losded and cleared for New Orlense. Others will soon follow. All things considered, the prospects of a pretty event with stamption of business between the South and North, before the lapse of many mouths, are full as bight and promising as could reasonably be expected. In view of the magnitude of the robelino, and the many seeming in summunitable obstacles which must be over-come before it can be effectually subdued, and before the North and South can be thoroughly rewited. how-ever, a very early prosecution of an active business ba-ing the least, not very probable, while by many it is con-intered the least how the by many it is con-intered the least how the by many it is con-

Pasha. A derpatch from Constantinople says that the repairs of the Church of the Boly Sepulchrc, at Jerusalem, had been commenced. The works are to be executed at the joint expense of France, Aussia and Turkey. INDIA, OHINA, AND AU TRALIA.

INDIA, OHINA, AND AU TRALIA. The overland mail, already tolegraphed, had reached England: The dates are Calcutta; June 9; Hong Kong, May 27, and Melbourno, May 26. The ornmercial news has been anticipated by tole-graph, end the political news partially eo. The heat in Northern India had been tarride. The political, and even the commer all world, had been in a state of collepse, and, partly as the resu t of this, the most alarming rumors had been firing about. The local press fanned these alarms, while the native press ex-tended the excitement. It is accreted that there mover was leas cause for alarm, but stern watchfulness is, how-ever; thought advisable. Prayers were rocited weekly at the Mohamedan morgue of Tippo Suitan, at Calcutta, for the destinction of the infindes, imploring that their women may be brought to shame, and their children apother general officer behaving, in a city he did not take, like a Taeping and under the astonishment of hearing that the right wing of a besleging arm, ran away hearing that the right wing of a desleging army rad away for strategic purposes, we may magnify the importance o what few facts we have from the seat of war. But their are facts of another kind which do not depend upon Mr Lincohr's historiographers, and which cannot be clipped by Mr. Stanton's sciesors. Inncom's matoriographers, and which cannot be diploted by Mr. Stanton's sciences, and which cannot be diploted by Mr. Stanton's sciences, and which cannot be diploted by Mr. Stanton's a demand for a new levy of 30,000 men, which shows that at least this number of the 700,000 previously on the pay list are dead, disabled, or disparsed. There are discussions whether the North, while protesting against intervention, shall not submit to mediation. There is a light sign of collapse abut tone or the largest bubbles in Wall street. There is a talk of prchibiting the exponsion of gold; and what is only on the pay bubbles in Wall street.

 was alled canse for alarm, but stern warontumes is, now ever, thought adjustle. Frayers ware redicted weakly at the Mohamedan moique of Tippo Suitan, at Calcutta, for the desin neuton, of the infides, imploring that their involutions of the infides, imploring that their women may be brought to shame, and their children rendered orphane.
 From China we learn that, in the attack upon Ningpo, a pirate chief and his fleet assisted the French and English in restring it to the Imperialiste.
 The result of the soliton in which the French Admirat was hild is not known.
 At Kabding the report received is that the robels have receiptred one of the stockades and part of the city.
 The result of the soliton in which the French Admirat was hild is not known.
 At Kabding the report received is that the robels have receipting of the sole shoets and part of the city.
 The result of the solehades and part of the city in the second is and stracked a one gun fort. hid by the French party.
 Other small nuccesses on the part, of the Tappings are also recorded.
 The Australian papers are unusually barren. At Methor is no flar of any inimediate recommencement of worked and woolen tabries will nature allow conder.
 A Bombay market shirtings were active and a douton of the 13,000 ounces to between 3,000.
 A Bombay market shirtings were active and ad 000 ounces to between 3,001.
 A Bombay market shirtings were active and ad woolen aborder. The Australian papers are unusually barren. At Methor and windled from 13,000 ounces to between 3,001.
 A Bombay market shirtings were active and ad woolen aborder. The alaster lost many obties for our for orgin schaage, the present high in the stockades of the rade with the disc ensored in maxing the basen of the schade as a more as increased frame with while active and form 13,000 ounces to between 3,002.
 A Bombay relearm of June 27 There is a talk of preinfiling the experiation of 2010; and what is any actumey move to the same purpose; the Honse of Representatives have passed the prohibiory tariff bill. All these things show that the beginning of the end is now not very far off." The "peace meeting." referred to by *The Times* was the anti. Aboliton meeting at the Ocoper Institute, which was referred to in a New York despatch to We drawe as (tien embring emblies meeting in favor

which was referred to in a New York despatch to The Times as "an enthusiastic public meeting in favor. of peace." In another stricle, The Times denounces the "ill-bred insolance" of General Buller in his intercourse with the foreign consuls at New Drieans. It says: "This is not the way to conciliate neutrals. It is for General Butler's superiors to consider whether this arbi-trary treatment of the subjects of Pawers which, if they have been solicited to infringe the principles of non-intervention, have bitherto been solicited in vain, is likely to do more good than harm to the Federal cause."

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The opinion

GUABDIANS OF THE POOR .- The regular meeting of this board was held at the Alashouse yesterday afternoon, J: M. Maris, president, in the cheir. The steward reported the receipts of the house to be

issy the least, not very probable, while by many it is con-sidered highly improbable. Our merchants, therefore, in common with others, should be thankful that the indi-cations are so favorable as they are, and leave time and

good authority that a party of four or five mounted re bels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, 12 miles from £t. 1 ouis, and proceeded to Manohester where they were joined by a similar party equal in num ber. The entire gang then moved towards the south west, intending to join some guerilla band, for gathering a corps of Confederates. .. Mounted troops have been sen after them. From Kansas.

sible favor was shown our sick and wounded while State of Maine patients, says: We were visited at

rolina and Georgia coast. The steamer South America left Fortress Monroe at four e'clock this afternoon, for James river, crowded with contrabands. FORTRESS MONROE, July 27 .- The steamer State of Maine arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with three hundred and fifty of our Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage

cars, in charge of Dr. Callen, medical director of Longstreet's division, and Captain Hopkins, of the C. S. A., and of Colonel Sweitzer, of General Mc

Clellan's staff. Every courtesy was shown them, and every pos. in prison. Dr. Barritt, surgeon in charge of the prisoner. Our loss was three wounded. Harrison's Landing by General McClellan and one of his staff officers, and the Medical Director of

Monroe to-day, from Port Royal, on her way to New York. She reports all quiet on the South Caill be taken to Oincinnati, The Governor has issued orders to the asse

> From Havana and Mexico NEW YORK, July 28 - The steamship Columbia has rrived from Havana; with dates to the ovening of the the health of the French troops in Mexico was im. The Mexican Generals Dob'sdo, Zaragoza, and Orlega

raw invacan concrass non and, haragoza, and Ullega sets, reported as quarreling, and the guarillas were with-trawn, from the Orizaba road, leaving the, way clear to

Vera Groz. No rebel flage had passed the Moro, in or out, since fue last advices. Little or no business was doing at Havana.

Absconded. Monwion, Vt., July 28. Lowis S. Partridge, U.S. Marshal and Postmaster, here under Ruchanan, recently indicted for high treason, has absconded, accompanied by other prominent parties invibiated. The principal charge was cutting down a flagstaff, and carrying off a. U.S. flag.

BANSAS CITY, July 27 .- The Santa Fe mail to the 18th

The been received. T. Howe Watts, of Santa We, has been appointed major-in the volution ter tervice, and will be assigned to durive paymenter of New Mexico The crops throughout the Territory are excellent and promise ro be more abuncant than ever before.

Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-Section of Sugar SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES .- Mr. Herkness will hold a special sale at the Bazaar on Wednesday, including about fifty horses, among which will be the celebrated pacing horse " Echo."

The refer bines are entired to that it is recognition of their independence. Frei the warmeet supportars of the Federal Government must confess that up to the pre-sent ro progress has been made towards extinguishing the rebellion. Shall the attempt, notwithstanding the disastrons failure of the present year, be persisted in next? This question Mr. Lincoun's Gabinot must speedily-mover. Should folly still reign suprems; should 300,000, more men be levied, and should another invasion of the Southern Confederacy be projected; it will then remain for neural Bates to determine whether the South has not, by its recent provess, established its claims to be considered independent.

Considered independent. "If the Forth would take the initiative; and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral. States, might be asved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty." The Davidy News says that a few mails must arrive be. fore the practical effect of the reverse before Bichmond, can be told; said; in the meantime, it contents itself by considering, what would be the feeling of Englishment nucker foremultances similar to those excrementances. THE GERMAN HOSPITAL .--- This hosobstacring what would be the feeling of Roglishman" under circumstances similar to those experienced by the North.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—This hos-pital, recently leased by the Government, has undergone considerable change in the appearance of the buildings and the grounds attached; and the immense buildings, espable of accommodating many hundreds of sick and disable soldiers, will be completed in a very short time for their reception. The arrangements for the comfort of the putients are complete in all response, the location af-fording every advantage as to purity of air, light, water, ac;, conking, washing, bahing und other convaniances, being of the most approved kind. It is alturated at Twen-tie th and Eurose Puprover Sind. This alturated at Twen-tie th at Norris street. Passenger Hallway, which carries visitors, patients, and contributors to within a faw min-nutes' wisk of the institution. The Lädies' Aut of the German Hospital is engaged in making the mecasary ar-rangement for the recept on of such contributions as our stitutes may see fit to b stow when the esame is occipied, it is in critemplation to make a donation from the trees-tury, oh their society. for the purpose of assisting' in the long ab and benevolent undertaking. index circumstances similar to those experienced by the Morth.
 in another article; the Daily News deplores the new matrix of the debt of Jamaica to the Interest, on the 14th, the debt of Jamaica to the Interest of Parliament, on the 14th, the debt of Jamaica to the Interest of Parliament, on the 14th, the debt of Jamaica to the Interest of Commonsing the matter by making the Jaind In future costribute 56,400 per annum town de to an good time in the House of Commons.
 control interest of the Interest of the Interest of the House of Interest of the Sixth and Tenth districts the Same as a last year, with the experiment was read a second time in the House of Commons.
 control interest of the Interest of the Interest of the House of Interest of the Sixth and Tenth districts of the second time in the House of Commons.
 control interest of the Interest of the Interest of the House of Interest of the Sixth and Tenth districts of the second time in the House of Commons.
 The distrept in the manufacturing districts was deployees in the Commons. Mr. Y Ulliers admitted that the second time in the Commons. Mr. Y Commons was account were less favorable, and he thought it would be set Refresh ment Saloon Hospital.

IMPORTANTDECISION. — The
DECISION. — The
opinion
of the majority of the Dictrict Court, and the dissoning
opinion of Judge Stroud, in the case of Shoenbarger
the use of De Grano vs. Mnsselman, & Wetts, has been
delivered. The defendants, Henry Musselman and Henry
the stear of a sterna strong in the sterna strong in the store of the states,
'nand containing this provise; 'That no existing law of
laws, nase or custom, or allow payment of stores thereon in
any other currency than that above designated—the said
ebligors tendered from any and all such laws,
'nantages to be derived from any and all such laws,
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'the tobligors tendered to the obligor the debt, interest,
and costs in uthe interest of the store of the United States, which
and costs in uthe interest of the low of the store, which
and costs in uthe interest of the low of the store, which
and costs in uthe interest of the low of the low of the bin the interest,
'the obligors tendered to the obligor the debt, interest,
and costs in uthe interest of the low of the low of the bin the store with a store store of the stor whiteges to be derived from any and all such laws, inages, or castoms." When the day of payment of this judgment arrived, the obligors tendered to the obligos the debt, interest, and costs in full in the notes of the United States, which by act of Congress of February 25, 1862, ware made a legal tender for all debts, &c. The plaintiff refused to receive them, and issued a *R. fa.* out of the District Court. directing the shortly to cause to be levied \$23, 115.89 in specie, current, gold, and silver money of the United States of America. The defendants then ob-tained a rule to show cause why the execution should not be set aside; which, after argument before a full brach, was, by a majority of the court, made absolute, Judge Stroud dissuing. Thaddeus Stovens and Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, speared for the defendant; and Charles Gibbans, of this city, for the plaintiff.

weeks enoing on Saturday 188. A dubber in the Rocks at noon, 2,394; same time last year, 2,725; docrease, 881. Admitted during the last two weeks, 172; births, 2;

Admitted during the last two weeks, 172; births, 22; deaths, 20; discharged, 115; eloped, 50; bound, 3; num-ber of persons granted lodging, 30; number of persons granted me sle, 72: . Of the whole number in the house, 1,016 are makes, and 1,378 are females. . The committee on the sele of old copper roofing re-ported that they had accepted the proposal of Trainer & Birrer, at 21 & cents cash, for the whole lot. of, 100,000 wonds.

Mr. Server submitted a resolution to distribute the

Turner the st I From Santa Fe.