THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

[Hear, hear.] Admitting that the war has been established on such a fouring that each party is entitled to be regarded by other conntries as belligarents, the mere fact of our having acknowledged that those two parties are bellige-rents in the international sense of the word does not imply a step towards acknowledging one or other of them as an independent nation. Nobody can be insensible for a mement of the wast importance to this country of a spee-dy termination of that war. [Hear, hear] We all know the pivations and sofferings which a great portion of our population are enduring in consequence of that un-fortunate war; but on the other hand, it has been well only produce greater evila, greator sufferings, and great-er pivations to hose who interfered. [Hear, hear.] There is no instance, I believe, in the history of the world of a contest such as that which is now going on in America—a contest of each magnitude between two difsuch as was the case in New Orleans, which it would be THE CITY. IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. FROM VICKSBURG. factory termination that could be anticipated was FRONWASHINGTON The Press. an amicable separation. Now, what data had the noble lord to found Speci/Despatches to "The Press." COMBINED ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE The Thermometer. American Affairs Discussed in such an opinion on ? The fact that the rebels JULY 30, 1861. A. M. 12 M. 37. M 76 87 90 72% 86% ARKANSAS. Parliament. had recently gained important advantages, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1862. thereby not only increasing the material he Postage-Stamp Currency. CHICAGO, July 30 .- A special despatch from WIND. Motion for Becognition and Mediation THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862. ThPostmaster General and the Commissioner chances already in their hands, but infusing NNW. WbyS. W.SW.18. SW.' SW. Vicksburg, dated the 23d, says : "By an agree in the House of Commons. of Lernal Revenue to-day approved of the specinew enthusiasm into their soldiery, and new ment between Commodores Davis and Farragut, an unity and energy into their plans. Nay, me for the postage-stamp currency, which will be or 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. The designs subrace We can take no notice of anonymous communica-ARRIVAL OF THE COMMODORE AND attempt was made yesterday to capture the Ar-Speeches of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Lindsay, and tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. even this pregnant summary of gain is not the kansas. The fleet from below was to engage the ie present 5 and 10 cent postage stamps, taste others. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts full extent of the revelations, on the rebel side ally arranged in such a way that they cannot be lower batterics, and the fleet from above to engage world of a contest such set has which is now golarg on in America—a contest of such magnitude between two dif-ferent sections of the same people. The Thirty Years' War in Germany was a joke to it in point of amount and magnitude. It was but the other day that I saw a map sent by the Quartermaster Generai of the Federal forces on which were marked out the positions of 720,000 fe-deral troops. We now hear that 380,000 more mer are to be called into the field—making 1,000,000 of men on one side and probably there is same-thing not much less on the other Irritation and exapperation on both sides are admitted by all who have taken part in the debate, and is that the mo-ment when it can be thought that a successful offer of mediation could be made to the two parties 7 [Hear, hear] My honorable friend said, "I don't care for that; we bad better offer mediation and let it be refused, and, if that were followed by acknowle gment, that acknow-ledgment would ultimately lead to a satisfactory settle-ment between the two parties " I wish for a successful offer of ment between the two parties " I wish for a satisfactory settleof the heuse, made of the Richmond battles. //eparated and used for postage. They will bear on The descriptions of that awful series of con- their face the following inscription: "Postage of the world, and especially from our different military WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS. the upper ones, the gunboats Essex and the ram and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. Queon of the West in the meantime to attack the tests must have assured the veteran statesman, stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and Arrival of the Australasian. n= At the request of the committee on Arkansas and tow her out. that if there had ever been any Union feeling designated depositories of the United States, receivprocuring subscriptions to the citizens' bounty In consequence of some misunderstanding, only at the South, it was now, whether by com able for postage stamps at any post office." Upon SANDY HOOK, July 30 .- The steamship Australasi fund, we beg leave to announce that contributhe back will be a large-sized figure denoting the a few shells were fired from the mortars helow. pulsion or voluntary choice, wholly oblitfrom Liverpool, with dates to the 19th and telegraphic tio: s will be received at this office. denomination, with these words : " Exchangeable which are known to have had no effect to divert | divices via Queenstown of the 20th, arrived off this point rated as far as the Southern troops were cafor United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer cerned; that but one sentiment inspied at 5 30 A. M , and anchored to await the tide. the fire from the Essex. This vessel attempted to THE WAR. or designated depository in sums not less than five The steam-hips Bremen and Glasgow, from New York, arrived out on the 17th, and the steamship Arabia, from them-savage and ruthless hate; a convision run into the Arkansas and jam her against the dollars-receivable in payment of all dues to the It is now cortain that Beauregard is insane, that their hearths were being invaded, ad an Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th levee; but the latter swung around, and the United States less than five dollars. Act approved New Your, July 30.-The steamer Australasian ar-rived at her dock at half past nine o'cloce. The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the and is at a watering place in Alabama. General undying determination that if the fires of their Essex only grazed her side. As she passed, she July 17, 1862." They will be printed on bank note we had beer follow incoming means, that achow-ledgment would ultimately lead to a satisfavtory settlo-ment between the two parties" I wise to gurd my-self against anything in regard to the future. The events of bis war have here no contrary to all anticipa-tion. from time to time, that he would be a bold man in-deed who should attempt to prophasy from moath to month what character the war would assume. [Hear.] I believe the country and this Hause are of opinion that the Government has up to the present time praneud a wise and prudent course. [theers.] We should be too happy if any epperiumity should present itself which would afford as a fair and reasonable present itself which would afford as fair and reasonable present that any effort on our part might be conducive to establish peace between these two parties who are carrying on a deso-laving and afficting context, but I think that the House had better leave it to the discretion of the G-vernment to judge of the occasions which may arise, and of the opportunities which may present thems-lves [Hear, hear.] It is upon that ground that, without going into any investigation of the rights on either side as to which may be right and which wrong, without express-ing any judgment—because I think it is the datr of the Government of this country to abstain from oxpressing any judgment upon the two parties. I as the Haus not to senction this resolution. If at any time we should be able by friendly offices to contribute to the establish-ment of peace—it can be only by presenting ourselves in the shape of imperial persons, not tied by opinions either one way or the other, anxious oaly to promote that returement between he two which may be consist-ent with the feelings and interests of both. It is only in that wey that we can render any service, a.d, in order to remain in that position, to enjoy that character, it is necessary that we should avoid pronouncing any indg-ment or reinion. I therefore do not foliow the example of those who have expressed opinions upon Joe Johnston was wounded by a minie ball at the paper of different sizes, averaging about one-fifth homes were to be quenched, it should be with gave the rebel craft her three 11-inch bow guns. 19th. The excitement prevalent when the Nova Scotian left the blood of the Northern aggressors The battle of Seven Pines very severely. The ball the size of the United States notes, and be furnish Finding herself unsupported, she dropped down The excitement prevalent when the Nova Scotian left the river. The Queen coming to her sid ran into the Arkansas, making her tremble from the second state of the second state of the condetry, under take runners of Blasters to MeClel-lan, offers to surrender, Ac., som received its quietus by storn. Recovering herself, the Queen ran on apt forcibly as to strain her own works badly. Both boats then returned up the river. During the encrafty politician must have seen, too, that, ed in sheets during the next two weeks. passed through the left breast, near the shoulder, aside from the splendid lighting qualities of | Rumored Designs of the Rebels on Norgoing through the body, and running down the the Southern troops, they were handled with folk. spine, lodging, and causing a terrible wound. John-The steamer Mount Washington arrived at the a Napoleonic precision and rapidity; that the ston is now suffering from the wound, and is not explans of the Confederates, as well as the navy yard at an early hour this morning. Captain pected to recover. Magruder and Huger have both Germain says there is a rumor in Norfolk, which is sbrewd adaptation of them to their rebeen relieved of command, and the demigods of the believed by some, that the Morrimac No. 2 and a hoats then returned up the river. During the ensources, revealed athorough familiarity with THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT-SPEECH OF MR. Southern army are Lee, Hill, and Jackson. Gen. new ram, which the rebels have at Richmond, ingagement the Essex received several shots, and had the last results of nilitary science and expe-LINDSAY, IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION tend to run through the fleet in the James river, Lee was the favorite cavalry staff officer of Gen. LINDSAY, IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION. In the House of 'commons, on the 18th, Mr. Lindsay's motion in favor of recognizing the Sonthern Confederacy, and mediating in the American war, cause up. Mr. Lindsay rece pursuant to notice, and said he wished to call the attention of the House to a matter of one man killed and two wounded. The Queen was rience. Looking to the North, what must and attack the Minnesota and other vessels at Nor-Scott, who considered him the ablest officer in our also shot through several times. the Premier have seen? Bravery, excelling, folk, and take that city. It is also said, and is bearmy at one time. He is a distinguished engineer, Rebel Account of the Vicksbnrg En-gagement. MEMPHIS, July 28, via CAIRO, July 31.—The Grenada Appeal, of the 24th, has a special de-spatch of the same date, stating that Com Davis and the gunboats had attacked the batteries and the ram Arkansas. and had been repulsed with the loss of five boats sunk or disabled. The dospatch is replete with the usual rebel bombast. The Appeal of the 25th has a despatch an nouncing the occupation of Coldwater by the bridge at Hawson to prevent a further advance. Capture of a Despatch Boat by the Re-bels. CAIRO, July 30.—The steamer Platto, from Memphis, brings news of the capture of the date state, for the stores of the other portion of the lawe out the late show their determination and ability to support their mode the trusted the other portion of the had given notice; but he trusted the other portion of the had given notice; but he trusted the other portion of the had given notice; but he strusted the other portion of the had given notice; but a masked battery, and succeeded in hitting her steam-pipe, disabling her. They took quite a number of a destroned the haut. The in brilliancy of dash and boldn ss of charge, lieved by the Unionists, that the Secessionists there Rebel Account of the Vicksburg Enand, from this fact alone, it has been thought he anything exhibited by the Southern legions; | have a full surply of arms in their houses, and would never be great as a general. General Hill but, better than bravery, courage-a courage that they are ready to strike a blow simultaneous with the approach of the rebel steamers. On the was unknown previous to the breaking out of the sublime in its endurance, a courage that towers way up quite an unusual number of boats wore rebellion. Ho was for some years superintendent. into heroism, that must win the plaudits, the seen on the bay, crossing either way, which the of the State Military Academy of North Carolina, worshipful homage of every man who feels Captain thinks are in the employ of the rebels, and how godlike is manhood when backed by noble and has always been very successful in the manageis of the opinion that, as most of the gunboats are ourpose, steadied and strengthened by honor. ment of his division. elsewhere employed, the Secessionists in Lower General Thomas Jefferson (Stonewall) Jackson ied by unbleuching daring. Even the poor old Maryland and Eastern Virginia are in constant Premier's heart, though withered by life-long communication with each other by this means. was a classmate of McClellan at West Point, and care, gnawed down to its bare chords by the French Blockade of Mexican Ports. commanded a regiment of volunteers in the Mexirestless and relentless tooth of political aspira-Information has been received at the State De can war with credit. After the war he accepted tion, bardened by cold calculation, and the partment from CHARLES W. PROCTOR, United the portfolio of professor at the Virginia Military alone or in concert with other great Powers, would use their best efforts to put an end to the terrible struggle States Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, that by an order voluntary abjuration of every manly impulse-Institute at Lexington, around which place he rewhich was now raging in America. [Hear, hea.] It appeared strange and unaccountable that her Majesty's Government had taken no st-ps in that direction. It was of the Commander of the French forces at that which was now raing in America [Hear, hear,]" It appeared strange and unaccountable that her Majesty's Government had taken no st-ps in that direction. I was clear that the South could not be conquered, and it was still more clear that it could never be brought back again into the Union. He ther fore submitted that the time had arrived when the Southern States ought to be re-ceived into the family of nations, and be begged to move " that, in the opini m of this House, the States which have seered from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given anch proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering media-tion, with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and imme-diate attention of Government " [Hear, hear.] Mr. Taylor considered the course taken by the hon-member for Sunderland to be ill-indged, incopportune, and calculated to increase the feelings of bitterness and irritation which already prevailed in the Nortuen States towards Great Britain. He considerable reverses, but in his opinion it was impossible, and contrary to all expe-rience of the gratist public had been enlisted by the press in favor of the Confederate States, altogether ig-noring the course of slavery, which tainted those States and their institutions. The North, it was not to be do-nied, had recently mesimile, and contrary to all expe-rience of the past. The North, it was not to be do-nied, had recently mest will considerable reverses, but in his opinion it was impossible, and contrary to all expe-rience of the specified the thouse fron Sunder-land had invited it to pass. Lord A. Vanc Tempest supported the motion. He considered that the restoration of the Union was impra-sible; but if it was it would confirm slavery, which reparation would asselionate, for the chief impediment to it was the fanaticism of the Norther Aboultonists. can be done, when it can be done, and how it can be even this poor old mockery of a heart must done. [Cheers] cruited many of his troops. He is younger even place, the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 15th instant, be blockaded by a French naval have recalled its youth, and thrilled with vague THE LONDON TIMES ON THE QUESTION OF INTERthan McClellan, and, in consequence of his youth, hankerings after some noble purpose, when force, and that the blockade would be maintained has not been made a full Major General, although it pictured the stern deflance that nerved until a cossation of hostilities. he commands over thirty thousand men. every Northern soldier's soul in those fearful The Reported Death of Sam Houston. days, and taught him to lie down and die A prominent citizen of Texas now here, and of DRAFTING will soon begin. Our old registeam-pipe, disabling her. They took quite a well-known Union proclivities, denies the truth of

ments are rapidly filling up, new regiments are being recruited, and the call of the President is meeting a glorious response. The spirit of the people is being manifested in the enthusiasm which attends every public demonstration of allegiance and loyalty in the unparalleled profusion with which the people give their money and means. We do not think Philadelphia has exhibited a nobler spirit of generosity and self-devotion in her whole history than during the past few weeks. And we speak of Philadelphia as an illustration of the whole Union. Every newspaper we read is burdened with accounts of the progress of the war feeling among all classes and in all communities. The President's call has awakened the public heart, money is subscribed, men are offered, and the work goes

bravely on. When this has been done, when old regiments have been replenished and new regiments created, we must still prepare ourselves for other work to do. The past is full of glory, the future is full of hope-and our glory as well as our hope constrains us to anticipate the other dutics in store for us. We have a large army to sustain and replenish : ard to sustain this army men must be poured into recruiting stations and camps of instruction. This must be done quickly and without hesitation. It is hardly just to expect the rniting, and the more tedious delays incident to discipline and military education. Those who are holding back hesitating and trembling, or hoping to serve any private, political, or social interest, should bring themselves to anticipate a call from which no citizen is exempt. This measure is so just that we do not see why there should be any hesitation in adopting it. The burden of the war should not fall upon the generous and willing. There are many in our midst who have no sympathy with our cause-who ignore or oppose the Republic while enjoying its protection. These men should be compelled to do their part towards saving the Republic. It is to reach such men that drafting will soon begin. Why should there not be a draft? Every loysl man is willing to give his life and all that he possesses to save the country. Let the summons come in any way, whether from the recruiting officer or the ward assessor, he is at all times ready to meet it and answer the demand of his country. There can be no injustice in its operation. Those only who care to lag and remain at home will resent lated? Such is the distinct alternative. Which the warrant of the mustering officer. It will be an additional test of loyalty, which passed. The hour for determination has come. the true man will greet with joy, and Every minute adds alike to the responsibilithe false citizen with sorrow. This is ties and to the perils of the Government. But the more necessary when we see emissaries not to enter the army for fear their absence might endarger political combinations and the success of certain cand dates. 'There are danger calls from them new courage. Vicmany of these in this community-men who sympathize with our foes, and do all to aid victory is their deserved reward, and they them by weakening and disparaging the cause accept it as such. But defeat maddens want to see in the army, and it is only by a their vocabulary; and they have not yet draft that their services can be procured. If | learned to submit to the decree that a cause they enjoy immunity and protection, they so right as ours may sometimes be overborne should certainly endure a portion of the hardship and trial. At a time like this such a measure will be race the alternative of the annihilation of peculiarly appropriate. The condition of the | their Government or the annihilation of the South assures us that for perverse and length- Rebellion is now presented. They will not ened resistance its power is over. In every weaken under it. All that is needed is that part of the Confederacy, we see want, discontent, misery, insubordination, famine, typhus, and a military despotism. The rebellion is dying a hard and tedious death. It can only gather new life by our supineness and inactivity. We must strike severely, con- that is not conquered. The rebels fight for stantly, and without fail; we must lay the their lives and for our death. We could not give serpent's head upon the stone, and what they would demand, without consenting bruise it beneath our feet. To do so, we must to our own degradation, and to such a mutilaneglect no means of strengthening our cause, tion of our own soil as would leave us doubly and the army which sustains it. The path we follow is the proper one, but let there be no delay in driving the enemy to the wall. Let volunteers be coaxed, money paid, in- | It is just possible that a series of vast victoducements granted, negro labor used is the ries would have produced a peace equally camp and trenches, and then, to equalize the dangers and burdens, and concentrate our efforts for a final struggle, let our authorities ten as to crystalize us-to lower our proceed to drait, and we all avony abla. pride, and to harden us for a long fight and bodied citizen. This is the quickest way to end the war. WE HAVE full details, this morning, of tralasian, but they are sufficiently explicit for to see what will soon be the inevitable course of foreign Powers towards America. Only yesterday most of the New York papers THE PRESS had urged, as it always has urged, that the danger of intervention was becoming more and more imminent. The late news confirms our view, though it will not surprise rs to see the journals of our sister city claim the evidence to weigh on the other side. But how does it stand? In the House of Commons a deliberate resolution is brought forward recommending a recognition of the

assigned him. Lord PALMERSION's object was Government to await the tedious process of to conciliate American feeling in his behalf, so that he could work out his purposes with that lubricity and duplicity for which he is famous. Therefore, Mr. LINDSAY was put up to introducing the resolution; therefore, the other noble gentlemen had concordant cues given them; and therefore, the Premier himself struck this theatric attitude in our de-

rather than yield one inch, except purposely, to overwhelming numbers. And then this the statements generally of a person calling himmagnate of England, turning to watch the self the Rev. C. H. CLARK, of that State, who reeffect upon the great masses of the North. cently addressed a public meeting at Boston. SAM sees not the faintest semblance of discourage-Houston, whose son-in law he claims to be, has none, unless his eldest daughter, about sixteen mert; such a thing as terms is not dreamed years of age, has been married within the last two of, but, instead, the people rise up in awful months. Lieut. Governor CLARK, whom the Revemajesty, in overwhelming might, and rally rend gentleman represents as his father, has but once more to crush out the insidious foe. A one son, and he a mere lad. If Gov. Houston is call for three hundred thousand more volundead, his demise must have recently occurred teers sweeps over the land, and everywhere it Gentlemen now here from Western Texas, where a is answered by enthusiastic acclamation. fact of that importance would have certainly been In view of such unanimous declarations on known, are ignorant of the occurrence of such an the part of each section to carry on the war to event.

the last man and the last dollar, how could Lord PALMERSTON say that "the only satisfactory termination that could be auticipated was an amicable separation ?" The man is not a fool; and, accustomed during a long life to handle nations and feel national impulses, he knew that an "amicable separation" would

never come from either of the contending parties in America. What, then, did he mean by making this declaration in Parliament and by deprecating any interference in our concerns? Ah, the astute politician knew well the odium excited here against him, and he determined to smooth it over by a seeming championship of our independent rights. The whole debate in Parliament was a part of his programme, and every one carried out the role

day, in pursuance of General Pope's order, arrest-Appointments of Rear Admirals in the ed all the male inhabitants of the town, and lodged United States Navy The President to day commissioned the followingthem in the court house, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This sourse was imnamed captains to be rear admirals on the retired peratively necessary, from the fact that several of list, under the recent act to establish and equalize

and consent of the Sepate, from those captains who

have given the most faithful service to their country.

Arrest of an Alleged Rebel Officer

BOSTON, July 30 .- John Johnson, an alleged

rebel officer from New Orleans, was arrested last

Absurd Canard.

Death.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Mount Sterling Affair

LOUISVILLE, July 30 .- The Express newspan

has been suppressed and the publisher arrested, by

order of General Boyle, on account of the general

tone of the paper being calculated to aid the re-

The following further particulars of the Moun

Yesterday, about sundown, 170 mounted gueril-

las, mostly armed, from Boon county, Kentucky,

arrived at North Middleton A Union man sent

killed, and some twenty mortally wounded.

when they broke in confusion and sumttored

The Guerilla War in Missouri.

numbers between Rolla and Merrimac. They take

horses, clothing, ammunition, and supplies of every

kind, wherever they find them. A merchant was

robbed of \$100, clothing, and goods, and two fine

horses. On Sunday night other horses were taken

The Fight at Moore's Mills.

fied in confusion. Pouker went east, and Cobb

from thesame vicinity.

forcibly taken.

west.

Sterling affair have been received :

bellion.

nd committed to jail.

of aiding Federal soldiers to desert.

wounded.

them had left their bomes, and it was supposed for the grades of line officers of the navy: CHARLES the purpose of joining the guerillas who infest the STEWART, GEORGE C. READ, WM. B. SHUBRICK, west side of the South Fork, and, in one instance, JOSEPH SMITH GEORGE W. STORER, FRANCIS H. captured our river pickets. GREGORY, ELIA A. F. LAVALLETTE, SILAS H A prominent Secession farmer and his son. re-ETRINGHAM, and HIRAM PAULDING. And the fol-

siding near Little Washington, left home yesterowing-named captains to be rear admirals on the day, for the mountains, taking horses, equipments, active list: DAVID G. FARRAGUT, L. M. GOLDSand arms. Last night our pickets were fired on by BOROUGH, SAMUEL F. DUPONT, and A. H. FOOTH. two guerillas in that vicinity, supposed to be the The law provides that the rear admirals shall be farmer and his son. selected by the President, by and with the advice All was quiet at Culpeper at the last advices.

number of prisoners, and destroyed the boat. The

Queen of the West was also fired into en the

way up. Two or three were killed, and several

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

ARRESTS AT LURAY.

SUPPRESSION OF GUERILLAS.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.-It is reported that a party of guerillas, under Colonel Gane, of Morgan toob Russelville this morning, kil

the would first address lime lot the bright of our instruction. He would first address lime lot the origin of the fearful war now raging on the other side of the Atlantic; he would then touch on the cances of that war; he would then refer to its effects; next he would show that, as he conceived, the end of that war must be separation; and, lastly, he would endeavor to show how humanity and our own interests demanded that a stop should be put to that war. The honorable gentleman then aluded to the compact formed between the different independent States of the Union for their mutual convenience, the area covered by their territory, and the aggressate p pulation. The trade of the country in 1860 amounted to \$350.000,000. Many people were under the impression that disunien was the impule of the moment. It was not so. It had been working for more than a quarter of a century. The Southern States were dissatisfied with the Unica, and had been protesting against the oppresive taxation of the North. On the 20th of December South Carolina gave notice that she ceived to withdraw from the com-

WARRENTON, July 30 - Colonel Lloyd, of the gave notice that she desired to withdraw from the com-pact. He did not argue the question whether South Ca-rolins, or any minority of the States. had a right to with-6th Ohio Cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterdraw from the compact made for the convenience of all the States; but he could find no clause in the Constituthe States; tion of the United States which p.evented any State from

the States; but he ceuld find no chanse in the Constitu-tion of the United States which p evented any State from withdrawing when she felt hurself aggrioved, and cer-tsinly none which vested in the President of the Federal Government a power to cence those States that did se-cede. The resolution of South Carolina was formisd by the unsaminous vote of the Legislature met specially to consider whether it was for the interset of that. State to remain by the compact. It was resolved to be for their interest that they should remain by it no longer, and three of their most distinguished citizens were appointed to wait on President Buchanan and his Governmont, and [represent their grievances, state the reasons why the y could no longer remain in the Union, and arrange, if possible, the forms of scearation. These gentleman were not received by the Federal President. They drew up a memorial representing their case in respecially to of State; but it was returned to them unanswered. They reported, as the only course left to them, that the Go-vernment of Washington was unwilling even to hear their grievances. South Carolina, still anxious to pre-serve peace, and, above all, to avoid bloodshed, in the Government at Washington. He met similar usage—he was not received by the Ederal Government. Other State, and the Federal Government were resolved to treat the representations and commains of South Taro-lina, readived to follow the example of that State, and withdraw firm the Union. The States of Mississupj. Gerenia, Alabowa. Florida, Loujsiana, and Torkas with-

Georgia, Alabama. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas with-drew, and in March, 1861, met in Convention, formed a

Prevision al Government, to last one year, and elected Mr leavis to be President. These seven Confederate

withdraw from the Union. The States of Mississuppi,

was our duty and interest, on the prounds of humanity, to cultivate the alliance of the South. It had always

ce, and other countries and we were bound by overy

DANIEL WEBSTER WITH SICK AND WOUNDED PABOLED PRISONERS -Yesterday afternoon two U. S. Bospital transports, the Commodore and Daniel Webster, arrived at this port with a large number of the recently released Federal prisoners, taken during the week of battles before Richmond. There were also on board a number of Union families, fleeing) from oppression. The men were removed to the various hospitals. The presented a curious appearance, many having thrown overboard their prison clothes, and being attired only in their under-clothes. Several amputations were performed during the voyage, and the sufferers appeared to be doing well. The Daniel Webster had on board 177 men, nine of whom died on the way from .City Point, Va., to this city. The Commodore had on board about the same number. No deaths occurred on this vessel be-tween here and Fortress Monree. When the vessel couched at Vine-street wharf the usual affecting seenes between the soldiers and their friends took place. The following is a list of those on board the Webster : The following is a list of those on board the W A'onzo Churchill, surgeon, 14th New York. James Collins, surgeon, 3d Pennesivania. Lieutenant H. F. Schell, United States Army. James Hawley, K. 3d Yow York. Captain Jas L. Scoffeld, Gen Newton's staff, James H Brewin, E. 3d New Jersey. Lieutenant Jas P Loote, K. 3d New Jersey. Sergeant Daniel Ford, E. 3th Massachusetts. Allan Philipps I. 8th Penne-Ivania Reserved

Jentens L Brown, L, 53 New Jersey.
Jentens Jas P Loote, K. 53 Now Jersey.
Bergeant Daniel Ford, E, 9th Massachusetts.
Allan Phillipps, I, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Bdward F, Wagner, K. 30 United States Infantry.
John P. Wagner, C. 12th United States Infantry.
Wm. Hin'on, E. 6th Pennsylvania Beserves.
Gto. W. Sliver, B. 6th Vermont.
Scrgeant Chas. W. Clark, A. 67th New York.
Albert Jones, F. 67th New York.
Jensen, B. 18th Pennsylvania Beserves.
Middleton. Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Judson H. West, I. 37th New York.
Preman Bnow, I 37th New York.
Preman Bnow, I 37th New York.
Phillip Stryker, F. 31et Keav York.
Chas. F. Band, K. 12th New York.
Charies Chark, A. 612 New York.
Captain H. L. Brown, I. 83d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Paul Harwoor, E, 1st Connectiont Artillery.
Charles Valence, E. 42d Pennsylvania.
John P. Phillips, acting assistant aurgeon 37th M. T.
Durell Bheppard, F, 16t Onnectiont Artillery.
Wilbur Fisk, K. 1st Connectiont Artillery.
Charles Gordon, D., 96th New York.
A. C. Morgan, I 5th New York.
Harrison Thompson, G, 72d New York.
Harrison Thompson, G, 72d New York.
Harrison Thompson, G, 72d New York.
Harrison Thompson, K. 18th Pennsylvania.
Gioon, assistant surgeon, Ist New York.
Harrison Thompson, A. 18th New York.
Harrison Thompson, G, 72d New York.
Harrison Thompson, G, 72d New York.
Harrison Thompson, G, 72d New York.
Harrison Thompson, K. 18th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant W. W. Lyon, F, 14th U. G. Infantry.
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THE LONDON TIMES ON THE QUESTION OF INTER-VENTION. The extraordinary news which was brought by the Glargow yesterday made Mr. Lindsay's motion last night incularly ill-timed. If the fates had conspired to de-prive him of his long, wished for opportunity, they could not have made events happen more sukwardly. During the greater part of yesterday the two n was agitated by the news that on the 2d inst. the Federal army, under General McClellan, was on the point of capitulating, even if it did not surrender at discretion. This startling int'lligence received general credence, and, even at the time we write, we know not that it is wholly un rue. The real position of General McClellan's army, and the result of the series of battles which began on the 28th of June, will not be known to us with certainty for two or three days. Till more certain intelli-gence arrives, men's minds will remain in the most anxious suspense with regard to the Virginitan cam-psign and its momentous issues. We cannot, therefore, most anxious suspense with regard to the Virginian cam-paign and its momentous issues. We cannot, therefore, but wish that Mt Lindsay had consented to withdraw his motion, or, at least, to defor it until the Government and the Legislature had learnt the full exient of the Federal disastere. It is of the highest importance that this country should commit no resh and ill-considered act; that not even a word uttered by any person in power should hereafter require modification or retraction. We are evidently approaching a crisis when a most solemu decision will be demanded of the British people, and every step should now be taken with the utmost thought-fubrees and cantion.

decision will us draw be taken with the utmost thought-folces and cantion. With regard to the nows received by the Glasgow, the public have the same means of judging as ourselves. We know nothing wore than is contained in the very dir-cumstantial telegram, which we republish this morning, and the later news by the Arabia adds nothing to our acquaintance with three events. This telegram way in-terpreted by many pesterday to mean that 4fcGlellan had actually surrendered, but it certainly represents no more than the opision which prevailed, that filled an way in extreme danger, and that the Confedorate commander was about to destroy has whole army. In the absence of any information on which to rely, it is only by a compa-rison of the various pieces of news which have reached us that we can judge of the credibility to be attached to it. And here we must admit, that the fact of its coming from a Secretionis which the verify in may have given a strong color to the events which he announces. Another circumstance of suspicion was the date rf. the despatch. It purp ried to have come from Baltimore on the 3d, and to be founded on intelligence from Fort Monroe of the ray before. Now, we had already re-ceived news from New York up to the 7th, the date of the latert telegram from Oape Race, and it seemed ar-troordinary that events of such magnitude should have been the policy of this country to recognize the *de facto* Government. We had recegnized the rights of all nations to remodel their internal iostitutions. We had done so in the case of the South American colonies, of Spatn, of consideration to treat in the same manner and recognize the conthrun States of America. Mr H. Foster said that if the forms of the House had permitted, he had intended to propose an amendment to the recluion of the boorsable member for Sundarian to to the effect, that this House will cortainly suppart her Meight?'s Government in persevering in the policy of menditude that is the same manner is the solution of the solution to the solution of the solution to the solution of the solution of the solution of the house had needed to the effect, that this House will cortainly suppart her Meight?'s Government in persevering in the policy of menditude should be the solution of the solut

John Smith, I. 10th Vermont. Captain J. F. Morris, B. 87th Pennsylvania Thomas Coardman, A. 224 Massachusetta. Franklin Bandall. I. 5th New York. Franklin Bandall. I. 5th New York. John B Young, H. 4th Pennsylvania Reserves. Dennis McGuire, B. 22 Pennsylvania Reserves. Michael Fritz, H. 87th Pennsylvania. John M. Bobee. E. 18th New York. Bergeast George Opietree, A. 12th U. S. Infantry. M. D. Wyman. E. 5th Vermont. John Chibot, C. 5th Vermont. Joseph Lipp. A. 4th New Jersey. Wm. Darman, D., 3d New Jersey. Wm. Darman, D., 3d New Jersey. A T. Runmell. I, 1st United States Chassens. John Stofer, F. 16th Pennsylvania. Bicz ael Conroy. 4th Pennsylvania. Reserves. John Moler, F. 18th Penneylvania. Reser Mice ael Conroy. 4th Penneylvania Reser Sergt Thos. Barrot H, 6th United States Wun Quine, E. 22d Massachusetts. Bobt. Goodlellow, I. 95th Pennsylvania. John U Lestor, F. 1st New Jersey. John Boeth, K. 42th New York. John L vnch, I. 9th Penneylvania. Albert Whitney. B. 5th Vermont. James Bantist, I. 1st Naw Jersey. Albert Wolfney, B, 5th Vermont. James Baptist, J, 1st New Jorsey. Wm. B. Robertson, H, 27th New York. John S Van Gordon, C, 14th United States Infanimy. Cyrus S. Francis, H 83d Pennsylvania. Francis I Knowland, A, 83d Pennsylvania. I. H. Fisher, H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserved. Chess. McCarthy, E 1st New York. Albert Kinney. H, 14th New York Theo Burdee, K, 71st Pennsylvania. Wm. Church, K. fist reining/rama, Wm. Church, K. fist Vermont. Wm H. Badley, B, let Mich gan. Famuel F. Tingley, I, 83d Penneylvania. Wm. Beid, H, 831 Penneylvania. Ludlam Cornell, B, 5th New York. Ludiam Cornell. B, 5th New York. Caspar Ottenweller R. 95th Pennsylvania. Henry Facer, H. 37th New York. Wm. Atloce B, 33d New York. Serg't J. C. McChaughlin, K. 23d Pennsylvania. Henry A. Hardirg, D, 27th New York, Patrick Fallen, D. 11th U. S. Infantry. Israel Uimer, D, 3th New Jersey. J. Fenstermacher, F 42d Pennsylvania. Michael Courny, B, 5th U S Infantry. J. M. Lith, B. 4th Pe Joseph Sitevens, E., 4th Michigan. Corp. Hartienn Huckma K, 6th Maine, Maynard Smith. E, lat New York Artillery, Diebold Hichel, F, 55th New York.

F. 61st New York.

t T. Corey, 16th Michigan

erp, A, 3d New Jersey.

n. H. 12th New York.

South 1 "The propriety of recognizing these States as an independent nation is worthy of the serious and inmediate attention of her Majesty's Government. On what is this based ?

"The States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their ability to support their independence."

And what are the means by which the pro posed recognition is to be effected? "This House will cordially support her Majesty in endeavoring, in concert with foreign Powers, by mediation or otherwise, to bring to a termina the existing contest in America."

fence. Our people will not be hoodwinked by any such trickery, clever though it be. We feel plainly enough that the foreign storm is rolling nearer to us; yet we assure Lord ral days conferring with the Surgeon General and PALMERSTON, the Times, the Moniteur, and all the powers of the Allied Pandemonium, that we are nothing daunted, but shall be ready for each and all of them, if madness lead them to attack the liberties for which we have lavished so much blood.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1862.

ANNIHILATION ! Shall the Republic be anupon the furloughing of such persons recommendnihilated, or shall the Rebellion be annihied by surgeons in charge of hospitals, and such only, as may absolutely require change. Surgeon General HAMMOND left Washington, this morning, on a tour of inspection to Fort Delaware, and to the shall we choose? The hour for hesitation has islands and hospitals in New York and elsowhere He is accompanied by Col. Hows. the Government must be saved. In this great The Baltimore Clipper of this morning contain going smong the people and imploring them | necessity all minor issues, doubts, and inte. a despatch from here, stating that Gen. MCCLELrests are absorbed. It is one of the grand LAN had arrived in Washington. It is hardly ne characteristics of our people that every new cessary to say that it is untrue, and that the de spatch never passed over the wires. tory does not create over-exultation; for J. W. UMPHRED, of Company 1, 63d Pennsylvania, has just died in the hospital here. of the Government. These are the men we them. They do not find the word defeat in Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association by the worst of foes. But they rebound from NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED every fall with herculean energy. To such a

they should feel that it is so. This done and the great work is begun. There are some things that should be written on our hearts like those axioms that have lived so long as to become petrified facts. These are: No peace degraded. Reading our reverses in this light we must

accept them as admonitions and instructions. false and temporary. God, in his providence, may send us disaster as well to chasa lasting settlement. Every day educates us for a higher destiny. It is amazing how much the traveller can endure after

upon them, killing and wounding several, caphe has passed over a difficult journey. A turing their horses, arms, etc., and taking about the English news received by the Aus- year ago we were raw and undisciplined, infifty prisoners. From twenty to fifty men were dolent, luxurious, and self-sufficient-strangers subsequently reported captured. Our loss was every thinking man this side of the Atlantic alike to our weakness and our strength. Tothree of the Home Guards, one of whom was day we are a people who have passed through fatally, and one of Brocht's regiment severely, a dreadful probation; and although probably wounded. no nearer the peace that must at last come to seemed to have come to an agreement that us than twelve months since, yet so conscious Rolla, Mo., July 29 .- At Stilville, on Sunday the fear of mediation was rapidly becoming a of our power, and so confident of a right renight, it was estimated that at least 1.500 monnted thing of the past; only a day or two before sult, that we shall soon be ready for all our and armed men had crossed the State road from foes, foreign and domestic. Courage, then, Potosi to Jefferson, within ten miles of that place. fellow-countrymen! If we do not live to the for Dixie. About 1,700 have organized and put erd of our struggle for freedom, we may die out from Salem within three days. Within that content that the end will be a good one. time they stampeded across the railroad in great

OCCASIONAL.

Important Rebel News. NASHVILLE, July 80 .- A rebel mail from Chatanooga has been captured. The letters contain valuable information. Beauregard has resigned, and gone to the springs in Alabama. Bragg is at Vicksburg with 20,000 men, but is scarce of horses. An artillery company from Georgia could not be supplied with guns or horses, and parties are out stealing horses wherever they could be found. The rebel letters seized were from Tupello,

with an order to bring his best horse from the sta-Mississippi, fifty miles south of Corinth. The ble, and present the same to Jeff Davis. writers anticipated an early occupation of Tennes-Half way between Cuba and Leesburg, as the see by the rebel troops, and every rebel warlike train passed yesterday, there were drawn up within n proves the suppositi ion. The rebels are reported to have evacuated Lebanon with the intention to mass their troops at a given point for a sudden dash on Nashville. McBride was within two days' march of that All the clergy prisoners not sent hence to Louisplace. ville are on the way South. MEXICO, Mo., July 30 .- From an officer just in Rebel Prisoners to be Sent South. from the field. I get the following reliable account BOSTON, July 30 .- The military prisoners at Fort of the fight at Moore's Mills, 12 miles east of Fal-Warren will be taken to the James river to-morton, on Monday afternoon : Our forces were under row in the steamer Ocean Queen, to be exchanged. Col. Gintar, about 700 strong, and the rebels force Among the prisoners are Generals Buckner, Tilghis believed to have been about 800 or 900. Our man, and Mackall, and some sixty or seventy other loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. The rebels officers' above the rank of captain. The whole left 52 dead on the field, and had about 100 woundnumber of rank and file is about two hundred. ed. The fight lasted three hours, when the rebels AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-

night, at the residence of his uncle, in Roxbury, one or two of our lieutenants, and badly wounding Aiding Federal Foldiers to Desert. Captain Murrow, of the Kentucky volunteers. At an early hour yesterday morning, a squad o Other reports say that a collision took place be-

cavalry proceeded to the residence of Colonel T. F Bowie, near Upper Marlboro', and took him in cus ody. He was brought to the city yesterday afternoon, and after being taken before the provost mar-

shal, was sent to the Old Capitol, where he is still confined. The charge against him is said t obe that Furloughs to Wounded Soldiers.

Colonel FRANK E. HOWE has been here for save the War Department upon the subject of furlough to sick and wounded soldiers. He brought with him letters from the Governors of Massachusetts Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, In diana, and Minnesota, the States he represents as

military agent in New York, strongly urging some modification of the order which prohibits the granting of fur oughs. The Secretary of War has been disposed to set promptly and humanely on this question, and it is believed that an order will be made establishing a Board of Medical Officers to decide

that he intended to stop and seize one of Gen. Curtis' transports. A cavalry force was sent up from

from there notified the inhabitants of Mount Sterling of the designs of these guerillas to attack the latter place. In the afternoon, seven of the guerillas went into Mount Sterling to demand the surrender. The Mount Sterling Home Guards, thirty

strong, under Captain Evans, killed the whole seven. The remainder of the rebels, on advancing, men joined Porter on Saturday, from Monroe were fired at from the houses, and six more were coupty.

Fifty persons left Hannibal on Friday night, Tae rebels in retreating two miles came upor fearing rebel depredations. The most intense ex-Major Brocht's force of the 18th Kentucky, and citement prevails all over these counties. Hannibal the provost marshal of Lexington, advancing with was almost entirely deserted. Many of its citizens one bundred of the regiment and thirty Home have arrived here. tuards from the neighborhood of North Middleton

> A Party of Guerillas Caught Between Two Fires.

every direction. Major Brocht pursuing fired PARIS, Ky., July 30 .- Yesterday, a party of over 200 guerillas, from Boone county, under Gen. Bullitt, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Kentucky. On being refused, they attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guard. During the retreat of the guerillas they were met

by a party of Federal troops under Major Bracht, of the 8th Kentucky Regiment, who drove them back towards the town, where they were again attacked by the Home Guard. The result was a com-

plete stampede of the guerillas, with a loss of eight killed and forty-eight prisoners. The number of their wounded is not known. They also lost all their horses. Our loss in the engagement was three wounded.

From St. Lonis.

Sr. Louis, July 30 — The Iron Mountain Rail-road Company has donated \$500 to each new regi-ment now organized in the State, and ordered the dismissal of any employee who has invoked the protection of any foreign Government to avoid

John S Phelps, the newly-appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, arrived to night. It is understood that Gen. Curtis will not leave at present, but will remain to frustrate the opera-This species of property is openly demanded and Near Cuba, on Sunday night, a man was shot

present, but will remain to frustrate the opera-ions of the rebels under Price and Hindman, while defending his arms from seizure by these whose policy in their new campaign in Arkansas and Missouri is said to be the extermination of Union men, and seizure of their property wherever bandits. Another had a rifle presented to his head, found.

From San Francisco

one or two of our instructures, and bady wounding Certais Alsowns. Fioit's, Louislan, and Toxes with-tween the Home Guards at Russelville, either from mistake or otherwise. A few hours after the robel capture of Russel-tille, and bas probably arrived and reinstated the authority of the Government. Governor Mag. En issued a proclamation yester day, calling together the Kentucky Legislaure to met on August 14. After remarking that horize of disarcrement uscan principles of right-quilt to resign of Mag. En issued a proclamation yester day, calling together the Kentucky Legislaure to met on August 14. After remarking that horize of disarcrement uscan principles of right-quilt to resign the powers heretfore excressel by the Governor. "A civil conflict is impending over us; yet I an without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, "A civil conflict is impending over us; yet I and without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, remarding bands and in the peaceful construction. " A sivil conflict is impending over us; yet I and without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, " A civil conflict is impending over us; yet I and without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, " A civil conflict is impending over us; yet I and without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, " A civil conflict is impending over us; yet I and without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, " A civil conflict is impending over us; yet I and without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, " A any atompt the powers heat on protoci without the means and power to affort e-if f. and I an left. No alternative to to appal. " A the versus atom the bease affor our civitos affort e-they my themselves determine the a cartent of the servers and the President, touching to que affort. " A new show the bestate and the late action of allows, provide for the state and the late action of allows, provide for the state and the late action of alows, provide for the state and the late action of that he intended to stop and seize one of Gen. Curtis' transports. A cavalry force was sent up from Helena, but failed to find the rebels, who had field in different directions in the interior.
There has been no arrival from Vicksburg. The rebel batteries erected at Gaines' Landing are still obstructing the passage of boats. The obstructions will be removed in a few days, and the communication re-established.
Sr. Louis, July 29 — Information has been received that a large force of guerillas have entered Missouri from Arkanssa, and are now encamped near the State line, in Howell and Texas counties. They are represented to be commanded by McBride, and include the gangs headed by Coleman and Hawthorne. Many refugees from these counties, and also Wright county, have reached Bpringfield.
We are assured that our troops at Houston, Texas county, have been reinforced, and are sufficiently numerous to represent and the store of the service of the supression of slavery in the South was one of the constitution, and the average circulation of that tast results and are sufficiently numerous to represented from Menroe city, in this State, we learn that at least three hundred men joined Porter on Saturday, from Monroe city. was used as a more political cry for party purposes. his inaugural address President Lincoln declared, lemplesgue and covenant that the rights of the Southern slaveholders should be gnarantied forever. The writer disowned entirely that slavery had southing to do with drowned entriely that slavery had saylling to do with this war, and combatted the argument that slavery was a sin. In the North there was not, perhaps one person out of the number of the second state of the second view this question, not merely as benerolent, but as practical man. The slaves in the South represented a property estimated at $\pm 500,000,000$ starling, and where was the compens then money to comefrom if they were to be enancipated all at ouce? Each of the 34 Statessentwo members the South the sublet flow sending three set be emancipated all at once? Each of the 34 states sent two members to the Senate, the smallest State sending two as well as the largest. On the other hand, the number of members ratured and the other hand, the number of members ratured and the send the Lower House was entirely regulated by population. The ratio of po-pulation had been changed. In 1780, shortly are the Constitution was framed, there was one representative to every 33,000 persons; while in 1850 there was one to every 93,420 For many years past the tide of emi-gration had set to the Northern and Western States. Thus, in consequence of numbers being the messure of tetware tides in the Lower House years

Thus, in consequence of numbers being the measure of representation in the Lower House, year by year the wealth, the intelligence, and the commerce of the Southern States had been slowly losing their influence in that assembly. Between 1800 and 1850 the North had gained 31 Representatives, and the fouth had lost four. The people of the South thus felt that they were saddled with ratation, in the levying of which practically they had no %oles. The interests of the North and of the South were diantifically opposite. The South was purely an agricultural contexy, and its increase was perfect free trade. The supposed in-terests of the North were in the direction of yro-tection. As the population of the North increatsed those Sistes began to obtain an ascendency in Contection. As the population of the North increased those States began to obtain an ascendency in Con-gress, and then, for the first time, in 1524, a protec-tive tay iff was introduced. In 1823 that tariff was ren-dered more stringent. As far back ar 1833, South Oaro-lins protested sgainst the tariff, and gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the Union. She was in-duced to remain, upon a promise that the tariff should be relaxed; but that promise was not kept, and in 1846 it was made still heavier. In addition to that, the Mor-rill tariff had since increased the duties upon imports to an enormous extent. The exports from the United States in 1860 amounted to \$350,000,000, of which no less than \$250,000 000 represented tha produce of the South. If it were true that exports must be paid for by imports, the South must efficient directly or indirectly be bearing an undue proportion of the taxation levied by the Federal Government. But the people of the South also complained that the increasing taxadon was not levied for the purpose laid down in the Constitution, but for the purpose for coursaing the form averse of Penn-

ways, because, while they were called upon to bear an nucle proportion of taxation, they ware also obligad to pay an increased price for articles which they required from the North, and which they could obtain cheaper at d bitter from Europe. The real causes of the present diruption were taxation without representation, and taxation levied not for the purposes of all the States, but for the benefit of particular States. A very large pro-portion of the cotton grown in the Southern States found its way to this country, and the stopper of the ausely had created intones auffering here. By the last accounts it appeared that the poor rates it fersion ways 163. In the pound. At Blackburn there were attents to four on their patients and here the stopper of the ausely had created intones auffering here. By the last accounts it appeared that the poor rates it fersion ways 163. In the pound. At Blackburn there were attents to far. [Hear, hesr] He believed that the distress was greater their patience and endurance must not be tried too far. [Hear, hesr] He believed that the distress was greater the popels knew what was the cause of their sufferings; they believed that the fighting in Americs could only re-sult in the permanent separation of the North and South, and they looked to that House to express an opinfon, and to try whether, by mediation or some representation to the conte-ding Powers, they might not be induced to re-fied; if not upon the injury they were doing to them-selves, at least upon the serious loing the three south the a South would ever be brough the charder congress so-lemnly declared the unaltershie Coteronication of the people of the Confederate States to suffer all the poole of the war? No one could seriously believe that the South would ever be brought back into the Union. In March last, the Confederate Hours poole. Stances would they again enter into union with three who had invaded their soil and butchered their pools. Even if the North could overcome the armise of the Booth, there would be an South, there would be an amount of passive resistance.

Majestys Government in persevering in the policy of non-intervention in relation to the existing civil war in America. The honorable member had so changed the terms of bis resolution, and so glossed it over in hs speech, that it was difficult to collect his real object. Still. if was mediation, it was desirable to mediate in a manner which could be listened to by both partiss. Every one must strongly desire that the war should he stopped, and he should be glad if mediation was likely to have that effect. If it was, however, to be attempted, the less solid about it in that Honge the better chance it would have of being successful. But both the time and the place were singularly unpropitous for such aveault. No doubt the Suth were fighting for inde-pendence, and the North to prevent them becoming an independent nation. This leing the way our-spirited people would resent any into rforence, as we our-spirited always done in the midst of our upst severe calamiths. If we desired to stimulate the North to the

reprinted people would resert any into firence, as we our-spirited people would resert any into firence, as we our-spirited people would resert any into firence, as we our-spirited people would resert any into firence, as we our-spirited people would resert any into firence, as we our-spirited a test efforts we could not adopt a more in-genious course; but, if we left them alone, he believed the North would in time find that it had taken upon itself a tesk which it could not carry out. Mr. Whiteside was willing to admit that the question on which the House was invited to pass an opinion was one which must be treated with great delicacy, but that we no reason why the House of Commons should not discuss it. He could not go so far as to say the South were wrong, or the North right, but he did not telieve that slavery, and not conquest, was the cause of the war. The conflicting interests of the North and South rendered the desire of the latter to secede ex-tremely profitable, but that was not the question. The south bad seceded for reason-which were perfectly justifiable. It bad established and maintained a de facto G-vernment, and it had been the prac-tice of this Government to recognize de facts Govern-ments. In less than twelve monibs a Whig Government, because it had suitd its purpose, had recogrized Belgium, and it would not do to say that the oivil war was stull raging in America, for the Hollanders woro on the point of subfulug the brave Belgians, and we did more than recognize that Kingdom. In strict conform it y with our practice and international law, Lord Castle-reagh and Mr Canning recognized Greece and the Brannah colosies in America, and they were supported by Sir James Mackintoeb, that that trecognition was not inconsistent, but in accordance with a strict neutratify. " he United Stavics recognize the Saath Berpublic sme inconsistent, but in accordance with a strict neutrality. The United Stat's recordince with a strict neutrality of time before England did, because as alleged, their in-

menity. Mr. Seymeur Filzgerald moved the adjournment of

LOBD PALMERSTON DECLINES INTERVENTION-HIS SPEECH.

SPEECH. Lord PALMERSTON. I should hope, after the length to which the debate has gone, that the House will be dis-posed to come to a division to -night-[cheers]-on the motion of the honorable member for Sunderland. The subject which we have been debating is one of the high-est importance, and one also of the most delicate charac-ter-[hesr, hear,]-and I cannot think that the postpone-ment of the conclusion of this debate till next week can be attended with any beneficial result, either one way or the other. [Cheers] I confess I regret very much that my hone-rable friend has thought it his duty to bring this subject under discussion in this House in the present state of things. [Cheers] There can be but one wish on the part of every man in the country with respect to this war in America, and that is that it should end. [Hear] I might doubt whether any end which can be assifactory, or which could lead to an amicable satifiement between the twe parties, Isikkey to be accelrated by angry debate in this House. [Choers] How to be availed the American. It is quite true that must thung have been adi which must be gratifying to the feelings of both parties now fighting in America; but, on the other hand, things have been aid in the warmth of debate which must tend to irritate and wound the feelings of both sides, and it is in human na-ture to thisk more of things that are offensive, than off things which are arraifying and friendly. I confess therefore, that I regret that the dhanks have been would not even the index of the Government, to deal with would leave it in the hands of the Government, to deal with the man-ner in which the past has been country is with the man-ner in which the past has been country is with the man-re in which the past has been country is with the man-re in which the past has been country is with the man-re in which the past has been country is with the manfuture, content as I believe the country is with the man-ner in which the past has been conducted by them. The first in the past has been bounded by them. [Cheers] I don't sak this upon the ground of confidence in the Government of the day, because I thick that what ever party might bave the rule in this country—whoever might sit on these beoches, it would be wise and ex-pedient in the House to leave a matter of such diffi-culty, of such delicacy, and of such immense import-ance in the hands of the responsible Government of the day [fhear, hear] to deal with it according to the varying circumstances of the moment, and not by a ress-lution to dictate and point out a specific course, and to the up their hands, thus the model course, and to the Government. [Cheers] The motion of my hon friend points to two courses—mediation and acknowledgment. We have heard a very learned and well signed speech from the right hon, genifeman oppo-site or the question of acknowledgment. I am not going to dictate we should be perfectly justified in acknow-Cheers | I don't ask this upon the ground of confidence in the Government of the day, because I think that what that course we should be perfectly justified in soknow-ledging the independence of the Southern States, pro-wided only that that independence had been_in the words which he used ---- "finaly and permanently esta-blished." [Bear, hear.] Moreover, I quite concar with him that our acknowledgment of that independence, if we thought right to make it, would be no just cause of war, no just cause of offence on the part of the United

no just cause of offence on the part of the United States as against this country. But the cases which the right hon genteman cited—more espe-cially the case of the South American republes —were totally different from that which is now prevented to our consideration. [Hear, hear.] The South American republics were not acknowledged till a great many sears after they had practically achieved and obtained their independence That was a war between them and Spain—separated by the wide Atlantic from her re-rolted thierts and unable with any degree of more to before their independence was acknowledged. But what was the state of affairs in this case until the uncertain ru-mors we have received thit day 1 A forbight ago it was doubtful whether the Confederates or the Federals would be in posses ion of Richmend. It was but a fow days ago that we imagined that the whole course of the filesissippl was in the hands of the Federals—we knew that New Or-leans, and possibly Charleston, wore in their hands, end, I contend, that up to the present moment, whatever may be the cpinion which supbody may enteriain of the rec-lution of this great dotermined nation of the South to fight to the last for a maintenance of its independence, practically, the contest bas not yet assumed that character which would justify this country in assum ing that the independence was permanently and fully established. (whereas, But, then, many people who talk of ac knowledgment seem to imply that that acknowledgement, if made, would establish some different relations between this ceuntry and the Southern States. But that is not the case. Acknow-ledgment would not establish a nation unless it were fol-lowed by some direct active interference. [Hear, hear.] Neutrality, as was well observed by the right honorable gentleman opposite, is perfectly compatible with acknow-ledgment. You may be neutral in a ware between two contrives whose those each or univer called in ques-tion. Two long-established countries go to war; you acknowledge the independence of both, but you are not on that account bound to take part in the contest. [Hear.] The right honorable gentleman stread that we had taken a step towards acknowledgment by atmitting that the South had bolligerent gring is, but Vatel and all the best authorities on the law of nations hold that when a civil war breaks out in a country, and is firmly esta-blished there, other nations have a right to deal with those two parties an beligerents, withous acknowledging the independence of the revolted portion of the country. was the state of affairs in this care until the uncertain ru-

Cathlet in represent and invating about the variation, it was harding credible that so long a time should have elabysed without such portentous news having made its way to the North. It may be said, indeed, that the Federal Governa-nit controls the telegraph, and might have succeeded in keeping the danger of McClellan and his army unknown even for five dars; but we can bardly imagine that Mr. Stanton himself would venture on so decided a measure. However, though circumstances seem to or-roborate the main facts of the telegram, they take from it comething of its importance. It appears that General Gorman, from whom the news came, was wounded on the 30th ult, and was carried on board the stemer for Fort Morroe the same day, so that the surrender of Generals. McCsli and Beynolds, with their division must laye taken place on that day (Moudar) at layer As we learn from the Confederate accounts that 1 prisoners were taken, it is series to the hard has been fought before they left, and that we suppose these surrenders to be matters sub-John P Jenkin John Trainer, C, 4th New Jersey Solumon Wiler. A. 1st New York. Mortimer M. Dunn, H. 12th New York. Rebert Fempkins, C. 4th New Jersey. John Gallagber, B. 61st New York. John A_S

suppose these surrenders to be matters and battles of which we have had an acco we conclude from the telegram is, that in have lost an immense number of men ap mense amount of material, and were in the july, in extreme danger. Singularly enou ews received by the Arabia does not throw any hat on their condition. Absolutely, no int-licence is given of the state of the two armies. Though it counct be doubted that McClellan lost a great number of his Wm Hoy Wm Howser, 1, James Locklard, K, 6ftif Kuntes Cavelry, Henry Adler, F, 4th New Jersey John Mctine, I. 68d New York, John O. Halerin, K. 631 New York, John O. Halerin, K. 631 New York, John O. Halerin, K. 631 New York, John O. Halerin, K. 651 Nemsylvania, I cander Dource, K, 57th Pennsylvania, David Storey, K. 5th Vermont, Marah Merrill G. 1st Wisconein, given of the state of the two armies. Though it could the be doubted that McClellan loss a great number of his siege guns and vast quantifies of military stores, which coult not be transported over the awamp in the hurried fight which ended 27 miles from Richmon⁴, yet we have not a word of information concerning the areat military scents of the preceding week. Perhaps when the newa-papers and the private letters arrive we shall be better able to jnige of the ability of McClellan to leave the shelter of his gunboats and advance once more on the road to Richmond. But in this matter we may at once state our opinion that for the present the slege of Richmord is at an end An army so basten as that of General McClellan does not again at and up readily against iter emy. Defeated, routed, and driven mile after uplie, in four successive battles, the Federal army must for a long time be incapable of any forward movement. The loss of the artillery, on which the North so prided itself, must be a matter of s-rious injury as well as of mortification to the Federals. That General McClellan was to crush the enemy by his heavy guos, and hammer his way into the Confederate capital, was the belief of every man at the North. For a long time of the of the drived must be hushed and the forder Markh Merrill G 1st Wisconstin. Thomas E. Dnep B, lat New York. Dennis Dennerhich. D, Slat Penersivania. San.uel Clark. B, 14th United States Infantry. Thomas Underwood. G, 1st Michigan. George Skinner, C, 43d New York Francis Judge, G, 1st United States Cavelry. The following were brought from City Point in the Louisiana July 27, 1862, and thence transferred to the Louisiana July 27, 1862, and thence transfe Dauid Webster : F. Shannigor, H. 101.4 New York. Sergt. H F Jacoby, B. 14.4 New York. Francis H. Smith, B. 19th Massachusetts. Charles H. Grielu, A. 93th Pennsvivanis. Charles H. Grielu, A. 93th Pennsvivanis. Charles Heron, B. 69th New York. Alex. Howden, M. 27th New York. Wm. C. Wateor, A. 4th Michigan. Thos. O'Conner K. 25th New York. Michael Welsh, K. 9th Massachusetts. McGuire Willett. B. 16th New Yok Christopher Snyder, I. 4th Pennsylvanis.

The United States recognized the Spanish Republic some time before England did, because as alleged, their in-terests, of which they were the safe jurges, dictated it, and they also fiercely threatened any Power that should prevume to assist Spain. The Federal Government was not, therefore, entiled to resent a recognition of the Confederate States, which, he contended, preceient, practice, international law, and overy political and com-merrial interest, required at overy political and com-merrial interest, required at our hands in a spirit, not of intervention, but of impartial neutrality. Mr. Gregory samuly supported the course of the Oon-federate States. He alleged that every pretext with which the North commenced the war had utely failed, whils the South ad shown its determination to main tain its independence. He stigmatized in strong terms the conduct of the Federal Government, which revealed the spirit with which the North was actualed and the despotiem under which it would, if it could, reduce the South. The one was now fighting for its liberties and the labered of which. It had diarrgarded i vory mational prin-ciple-national solvency and hational decomy and how the meters able to the scene and international law-to recog-but the commenty of mational decomy and how the meters able to take a piere in the commenty of national scenes of and international law-to recog-but the commenty of national decomy and how the meters able to take a piere in the commenty of national scenes the McGuire Willett. E. 10th New Yo K Christopher Snydor, I. 4th Pennsylvania Michael Carthy. D. S3d Pennsylvania. August Shafer, F, 62d New York. Fra.cia Hodgkins. H, 5th New York. J, hu Phillipp, B, 12th U.S. Iufantry. Der A Sweit, E. 22d Massachusatts men can see that the time draws uigh when our Govern-ment will be bound to express its own opinions and the opinions of the public on t is calamitons straggle. It is, indeed, a question to be approached with the utmost care, but, though the execution may require skill and firmness, the principle is simple enough. It has been our babit—a habit instified by reason and international law—to reacog-bize Governments which show themselves abla to take a plare in the community of nations. The force and courister cy which are demanded of a new Government have been fully chown by the exercetic and callent people who have cy which are demanded of a new Government have been fully shown by the energetic and gallant people who have just achieved so great a triumph But still nothing will be gaired by debates in Parliament on such a question. The best course is to larve the matter in the hands of the Government, which we cannot doubt, from the speech of Lord Palmerston last night, is fully aware of the import-ance of the crisis, and is more able to judge the sitting time for action than any private individual Still the opinion of the country may well be ellotted to sustain the Government, and we are but uttering the thoughts of nine Englishmen out of ten when we say that should it appear that the army of McClellan has been so t-taily defeated as to be incapable of resuming offensive opera-tion, then the propriety of treating the Confederates as an independent people may be justly discussed by the Britlah Cabinot.

Further Details.

The Daily News and Star applaud Lord Palmerston contend that the time for mediation has no

During the debate on the Colonial military expendi-tures in the House of Lords, the Canadians were re-proached for negligence in providing a strong militia

orce. The English journals all task the Orleans Princes for the course they have pursued with the Northern army. The Princess Clothilds gave birth to a prince on the 18th. The Paris Bourse was dull; rentes 68f. 35c. The con-

The Paris Bourse was dull; rentes 68f. 350. The Con-tinental political wews is unimportant. The LODGUD Times, vin Friday, patients a third edi-tion, containing the tollowing canard: "BALTIMORE. July 3 — A communication from Fortress Monroe, dated the 2d, states that Generals Gorman and Meade had arrived there wounded. They state that the divisions of Generals McCall and Reynolds had surren-der d to the Confederates. "Gareral McClellan was on board the Galena. General Jackson was in the rear of the Federals. and Price in

Jackson was in the rear of the Federals, and Price in front. General Lee refuses to grant any terms of canitulation, and demands their unc

The Federal flags have been taken down from the news-parer offices in Baltimore." The above was brought by the Glasgow at Cork. The arrival of the Arabia on the 19th, with the regular de-spatches from the sgency of the New York A-spointed Pires, completely upset this canard, which was from unble Secesh quarters.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL. July 19-Evening.-The Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord Geo. Beresford, died this morning at The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Empore is about to offer mediation to America, and asys that the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a conree. The Moniteur publishes an account of the battles be-fort Bichmond, and says: "One thing is certain. The army of the North is crushed on the field by overwhelm-ing numbers, that it had to give up, foot by foot, several miles of ground, that it has lost guns, prisoners and storer, and that for the present Richmond is disco-gaged."

Commercial.

An amcodment was also offered that

ico. A Swain, E. 22d Massachusetts. John Egan. B, 32d New York. Michael Kelly, E, 22d Massachusetta Peter Leo and I. 4 Wm. G. Matks, L. 4th New Jersey. 4. 724 Pennsylvania Will, U. Mainer, I. 19th Massachusetts. Edward Powers, I, 19th Massachusetts. Connecticut Artillery Granville Benedict, B. let Connecticut Jno. K. Burbank. E, 27th New York. Geo Stephen, I. 19th Massachusetts. Henry B. Grimes, A, 724 Poursjivania Benry J. Boe, E 424 Pennsjivania. Edward Dolan, D, 5th U S. Wavalry. David Harp, T. 105th Pennsjivania. Envid Harp, T. 105th Pennsjivania. Evan Jayne, A, 11th Pennaylvania. Patrick McGinnis, G. 31st Pennaylvania Cyrus Wetmore, E, 41st Pennsylvania. Patrick O'Flaherty, E, 63d New York. Juo, S. Gulic, E. 7th New Jersey. Jos ph Weeks, K, 5th New York. Chas, H. Bayley, K, 5th New Hampshire, J. P. Burnly, E. 30 Micbigan.

J. P. Burnly, E. So Micbigan. Ohes. Lorge, act'g assi's margeon, Excelsior Brigade. Wm. H. Babley, O. 1st Michigan, died before the boat left Farrison's Landing, and was buried there. Michael Fritz, H. Stin Pennsylvania; David Harp. T. Jobh Pennsylvania; Chas. H. Bagley, K. 5tu Naw Hampshire; Bichard Frank. H. 37th New York, and two others, memes unknown (insensible). died on the way to Jorires Monroe, and were buried there. There were two deaths on the way from Fortress Mon-ter Windarbie armore unknown (insensible).

There were two deaths on the way from Fortress Mon-ros to Philadelphia, names unknown, (insensibu). The names of the greater portion of those on beard the transport Commodore were published in *The Press* of Tueselay, in advance of all the other city papers. The balance of the names we were unable to procure, owing to the fact of the surgeon in charge baving but one list. Surgeors in charge of hospital transports stoud see that lists of the side and wounded entrusted to their care are prepared by their clerks for publication. It is a duty they owe the friends of our brave volunters. The me-olical director, Dr. King, is very courteous and obliging, and it is to bim that the public are me ma'nly indebted for

the many lists that have already been publi

ADJOURNED MEETING OF SELECT

COUNCIL .- An adjourned meeting of Select Council was held last evening for the purpose of despatching certain unfinished business from the opposite branch-Theo Curler, president in the chair,

A bill for the crection of a bridge over the Wissa-hickon creck, near Megargee's Mill, was discussed, and then portport ustil 10-day, at 4 o'clock, when it is to be the brech order. The bill fixing the term of service of supervisors was

taken up Mr. Megary offered an amendment, fixing the date of service on August 15th annually. This was agreed to, and the bill now goes back to Common Council for son-

urrence. The bill approving the sureties of a number of super-

visors passed fibelly. The Chamber then proceeded to consider the new mu-nicipal code, which was made the special order of the meeting. The act regulating the business of pawn-

meeting. The act regulating the business of pawn-broking was taken up on as could reading. Br Cassin desired to amond the Sti sertion, by which, instead of acceping dry goods for four months before forfeitner and sale. they must keep them eight mooths, and ther goods twelve months, instead of six, as the law

This amendment passed. This amendment passed. [A prioted copy of the ordinance is to be conspicu-ously suspended in every pawnbroker's office, under (penalty of \$20] The ordinance regulating fines and penalties was taken

The ordinance re "ullaing noes and penaluse was raken up on second reading, and passed finally. The ordinance relating, to railroads was next read. Mr. Wetheril moved to, "wake the salary of the Super-intendent of City Railroads "Go per annum, instead of \$1000, as the railroads "Go per annum, instead of \$1000, as the railroad on Mark'et street will be removed. After some discussion the salary was made \$800.

There it is-mere mediation no longer, but a very uncomfortable otherwise ominously threatened.

But the fate of the resolution will be pleaded against its purport. Not validly, if the record be carefully examined. LINDSAY, the mover, succeeded in rallying to the support of his argument three other influential members of the House. Opposing him, we are told, were Mr. TATLOR and Lord PALMEBSTON; but the Premier's coadintors are not to be accounted ; it is his own words that we want as exponential of the Government's purposes. Lord PAL-MERSTON, then, proceeded to plead against the resolution, but his postulates and arguments alik deny the sincerity of his course.

"Lord Palmerston carnestly advised that the question be left to the Government. In the course of his speech he said that the issue of the war was a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satis-placed in the field, at once, pro bono publico.

The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, ties, &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and No. 522 Commerce street.

IT is rumored that Gen. Mitchell goes to Cincinnati in a few days, and that he will not be appointbe annihilated.

FRANCISCO T Sollad shin So short rifle range a large body of men. estimated a Cross, for Hong Kong; ship Flying Scud, for Val-100, all believed to be bound for Price's army. T araiso At Stillville, the Secessionists were confident that

Drills are quoted to-day at 21 cents.

The Steamer St. George. CAPE RACE, July 30 .- The steamer St. George, from Glasgow on the 17th, passed here to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Arrival of the Edinburgh NEW YORK, July 30 -The steamship Edinburgh arrived here at midnight. Her advices have been nticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 30.-Flour active; new Western extra S6. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn ad-vanced 26 for white. Vellow unchanged. Whisky firm. Provisions dull. Coffee quiet.

Reported Evacuation of Richmond. WASHINGTON, Va., July 30 .- There is a report here, coming through contraband channels, to the services of three hundred and thirty-six comeffect that large bodies of Confederate troops are pantes had been tendered to Gov. Yates under the rossing the James river southward. The contrarecent call of the President. Talk about drafting ! bands say that they are evacuating Richmond. See what it is to have a Governor who tels the people that he believes he has the power for such a Ir the guerillas get between two fires often, as they did in Kentucky the other day, they will soon good cause as ours to "Stamp an invincible army

out of the ground !"

Br A gentleman who left Springfield, Illinois, a day or two since, we learn that up to that time the

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Breadstuffs .--- The market is firmer, with a trifling ad-

vance. Provisions are quiet and steady. LONDON. July 19 — Consols, 92% 593 for money. ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL NEWS — Breadstuffs. Flour firm but quiet; Wheat active at 2d advance; rd Western 9s 8dolls 3d; red Southern 11s 9d; white Western 11s 6dolls 9d; white Southern 11s 9dis28 6d. Corn has advanced 4a0d; mixed 2810283 3d. PROVISIONS — Beef inactive; Pork heavy; Bacon steady; Lard firm at 402433; Tallow buoyant at 6d ad-vance.

BIRDY, Lake the GENERAL PREADSTUFFS steady. Iron firm; rails 25 5s; bars at £5.10s. Sugar has an upward tendency Coffee firm. Rice steady. Tea quiet aut firm. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 102313. Linesed Cate still advancing. Oil buovart. Tailow firm at 43s. American securities have a downward tendency. Erio Railroad 23%; Illinois Central 48 per cent. discount.

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST. LIVERFOOL, July 19, evening.— slees of Ootion to-day 5,000 balos; the market closing firmer, with a trifling udvance on American descriptions Surats are still de-clining Bales to speculators and exporters 4.000 bales. Under the Arabia's sdvices the market recovered from the effects of the hoax received by the Giasgow. Breadstuffs steady; Corn atill advancing. LONDON, July 19.—Consols 62% 692%; American se-curities dull; Erie Raitroad 27% 628%; Illinois Cen-tral 49% 648% discount.

should be attached to each car, etc., will a view to

should be strached to each car, etc., with a view to pro-tect the males from ill treatment. This whole section was finelly stricken out; also, the 12th section, which imposes a penalty for the violation of the previous sec-tion, which was negatived. Mr. Megary moved to strike out the section giving permission to the Ohief Commissioner of Birdfways to grant permits to attach turnonts or bolting tracks It was finally acreed that the permits should be granted under the direction of Councils. Adjourned.

FILTHY SEWERS .- At this time of the FILTHY SEWERS.—At this time of the year too much attention cannot be paid to the condition of our every inlets. They are at present in a very filby and foul state. We were passing yes order the vicinity of Passy unk road and Queen street, and were nearly stilled by foul atmosphere arising from the sewer inlet at that place. This is but one instance of many of the same sort. The Roard of Health or the Highway Dapartment should attend to it at once if they desire to protect our citizens from a perillence. Somebody is paid for attending to this matter, as it is somebody's business to see that it is done.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BRIDGE .---An ordinance has passed both branches of Councils ap-propriating 81,800 for the construction of an iron trues bridge over the Wissahickon, at Valley Green, on the bridge over the wight that the output with a bundred yards above the bridge on Park road. Then a bundred yards above the bridge on Park road. The old bridge, a miserable structure of planks, scarcely safe at any time, was swept away a couple of months are, and the substitute about to be provided will be a great accommodation.