THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

The Press THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous con tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. BP Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

ng At the request of the committee on procuring subscription + to the citizens' bounty fund, we beg leave to announce that contributions will be received at this office.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS - A GOOD PAPER TO SEND TO THE COUNTRY -The War Press, for faturday next, is now out, and one he had of all news dealors, and at our office, put up in Wrappers. ready for mailing. Price FOUR CENTS. The contents embrace : TINGHAVINGS

1. Portrait of General Pope, commander of the Army of Virginia.

2. Map, showing the field of General Pope's operation Among the reading matter will be found : THE BEIGN OF TERROR OF 1881-A Story

A WERK'S NEWS SUMMARY. COBRESPONDENCE -The Army of the Potomac-Admiral Farragat's Fleet-From the Army of Virginia-From Norfolk-From Memphis-From Nashville-From Few Orleans

SPEEOH OF COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, at thy great Wor Meeting at Lancaster, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862. IMPORTANT WAB, ORDER. EDITURIALS .- An Additional Three Hundred Thou

sand-" The Press," and its Success-Administer the Oatl-The Escape of Bey., Mr. Breckiarloge-A Lesson for Us-The Draft-Bobert J. Waiker-The Lancaster Meeting-Soldiers : Not Officers-The Debts of the South -A Word to the Wise-Scenking of Hanging.

THE DBAFT FOR MILIFIA. FOUR LETTERS FROM "ODCASIONAL." THE LATEST NEWS .- The Rebels Ryannating Biol mond-From the Peninsula-from Gen. Pop-'s Army-From Missouri-moun western Virginia From Wash-

TEN MONTHS IN REBELDOM LIST OF BELFANED MOUNDED UNION PRI-SONERS.

MI-CELLANEOUS.-Letter from Gon. Huster to the Rev. Stephen H Tyng-A Thrilling Account of Border Warfaro-Order Respecting Absent Officers and Pri vales. do., do.

OBOIOE POETRY -- Draft-Three Hundred Thou sard More-Why Not Enlist ?- Wauted, FINANOIAL AND COMMERCIAL.-The Money Masket-Philadelphia Produce Markets-Philadelphia and Harrisburg Cattle Markets. TEBMS OF THE WAR PRESS-Two Dollars

year, with great reductions to Clubs. It is the best weekly NEWSPAPER published.

THE WAR. The reticence of the rebels is attracting much attention, and many are endoavoring to conjecture the cause. With the exception of an occasional reconnoissance on the part of the Federal troops, and a few guorilla raids by the robels, all is reported quiet along the entire lines of all the armies, North and South. Whilst we are on the eve of highlyimportant movements, distrust of the enemy's craft and real strength seems to hold our troops at bay. The rebels are looked for, but are not found. The enemy, is making a graad movement, of which our Government is not yet fully apprised, but is using every endeavor to frustrate the rebel designs. Information from General Pope's headquarters. and that obtained by the recont reconnoissance, of General Hooker to within ten miles of Richmond. would seem to indicate the stealthy withdrawal of troops from the front of that city. Evidently aware of the landing of a large force from the Army of the Potomac on the south bank of the James river, and the proximity and strength of the Army of Virginia, the rebels are concentrating upon the peninsula formed by the James and Appomatox rivers, with a view of making these rivers a second line of defence in front and rear, while Richmond and Petersboth being placed in a better fomenting the negro agitation, and endeavorstate of defence, and the enemy is keeping the lines of retreat by railroad to Lynchburg and Dan- citizens of foreign birth. These men are geneville open and protected. Ou either hand we hear | rally of lowly life, ignorant, and compelled to of continual preparation, but no apparent desire to bring on renewed hostilities on a large scale. It is plain that the rebels will act hereafter on the defensive, and that they will not advance east of Petersburg. The Army of Virginia is not an attractive bait for the rebels, and the Army of the Potomac requires twice its number to watch its movements and ropel direct inroads towards Richmond by flank and rear. Convergent circumstances indicate that now is the propitious moment to crush the rebellion. The enemy has the advantage of us in occupying a strong inner base-in numbers perhaps-but we have him concentrated in all his strength in a position where we can cither stike him or force him out of his works. with two powerful and daily increasing armies in his | wicked politicians. The teachings of religion front and flank. Three implements are wantingstrategy, action, and men. These will be forth- | elements of disaffection. The love of country, coming at the proper time. We do not want Richmond ; it is no more to us than any pile of bricks and mortar; we want to fight and rout that rebel army there. The next blow must be an overwhelming one in every respect, and it must be followed up by others that will give us a great and decisive victory, causing the ephemeral and illusive palace of Jeff Davis & Co. to melt away, living only in history as the great black blunder of the nineteenth century.

of the troops of the new levy. Hurry up the reoruits as fast as porsible ! The crops in New Jersey are said to be very abundant. Through the regions occupied by Elizabeth and Ruhway, for miles the country is little clse than a continuous field of grain, intermingled

with potatoes and grass land, and orchards overlosded with fruit. EXTRACTS from Southern papers of very latest dates, received at this office yesterday, will be found upon our first page. The news by these journals is of the greatest importance. The reports of the recent movements of McClellan's army from ...

Southern papers will excite some merriment in the NERED CAL North GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S acceptance of a colored regiment for the war as a portion of the quota of troops from the State of Rholle Island creates the intensest excitement. If this sable regiment should

fight as bravely as their forefathors did at Red Bank, no one will be found to ridicule them. Our news from the Southwest by our special correspondence and our Western exchanges indicates the near approach of a crisis in affairs in that region. The abandonment of the siege of Vicksburg, and the falling back of our troops from Corinth, looks as if an attack was feared from the rebels. The foreign trade of New York was never so prosperous as at present, in the midst of a great war though it be, in evidence of which it may be stated that the exports of domestic produce last week have been four millions one hundred and

thirty thousand dollars, and the largest week in the history of the port. In France, where conscription has been largely resorted to in different wars, the practice now is for

the Government to accept manay from the drafted men instead of substitutes. The price required in such cases is \$480. We see it stated that it is also the practice of the French Government to pay a bounty of \$440 to volunteers; but we presume this is in lieu of all other pay. The enlistments are for an tatter de l soven years.

AN INFAMOUS proceeding has taken place at Harrisburg. The editors and proprietors of the Patriot and Union newspaper circulated a number of handbills, calling upon the colored people of that city to assemble for the purpose | army, ever on the qui vive to repel American of being mustared into the multited that the meeting would be held under the auspices of Mr. Senator LANE, of Kansas. As no such meeting was to take place, as the use of Senator LANE's name was a malignant forgery, and as there was an evident motive to excite a riot between the blacks and whites, the authors of the outrage were promptly arrested and committed to Fort Warren. Ac-

companying this intelligence we have the account of a popular tumult which recently took place in the city of Brooklyn. A number of the citizens of that city, mostly of foreign

birth, conceived the idea that certain colored persons were being employed at low wages, and on important labor, while competent while laborers were at the same time kept out of employment, or compelled to work at reduced and insufficient salaries. Inspired by the counsels of bad men, and maddened with the idea of such competition, these people a tacked tho colored laborers in Mr. LORILLARD'S tobacco factory, and a riot ensued, which was, only. after much difficulty, suppressed by the police. The consequence is, however, that the operations of the factory have been virtually interrupted-dismay and terror pervide the

colored people of Brooklyn-and the Irish aborers are discontented. angry, and disposed to be troublesome. These two circumstances. at this time, present more than usual significaace. In Harrisburg, we see the outrage in its inception; in Brooklyn, we see it fully

developed. It is impossible to overlook the lesson which these proceedings teach. We have been led to

revenue to b: \$9,210,395. Bes'des, the an-IT WOULD APPEAR as if England were denual interest on the British national debt termined to sllow Canada to take care of itself. \$131,000,000, and, in a time of profound peace. as best it can. The most important news from the other side of the Atlantic was received her naval and miltiry expenses amount to \$150 000,000, irrespective of the vast sums yesterday by the Arabia, to the 27th ultimo, annually sank in national defences. England and it states that when the question of Cansmust buy grain from us, but she will be hard dian defence was mooted in the House of Commons, PALMERSTON said that England had put to for payment in hard cash.

sent over all the troops she could spare, and WE REGELT to be called upon to announce the desth of Capt. THOMAS ELWYN TURNER, of that the Canadians must do the rest, if occa. sion demaided. The impression was that the 4th Regiment United States Infantry, son Canada-had-nothing to apprehend from the of Gapt. THOMAS TUREBB, (U.S.N.,) com-United States. Certainly not-unless England

mander of the ndw United Stafes iron-clad steamer "The Ironsides." Captain T. E. attempt to play us false. The fact is, the British Government are TURNER died of brain fever, on Friday last, at huffed at the recent conduct of the Canadians, Newporty R. I., in the 25th year of his age. and PALMERSTON cannot help showing it. The Although suffering from a high fever for three better, way would be for him to eat his leek in silence, digesting it at leisure. But he is very days previous to the battles near Richmond, his patriotism and sense of duty retained him impulsive, as well as very crafty, and when provoked; will have his say, though it injure | at the head of his company during the six him; will fire off his jest, though it offend an days' fighting, while the army was retreating from the Chickabominy. On reaching the adherent. In this manner, a few weeks ago, James river he was taken, utterly exhausted he made an opslaught upon RICH IRD COBDEN, to whom the Whig party owe more-tur he and in a state of unconsciousness, on board a droyesPBEL into Frye Trade, which broke up hdspital steamer; and under the care of a the Tory party-than to all the PALMERSTONS, Buise of the Sanitary Commission, brought place, on the Memphis and Charleston Railto his father's house, in Newport, where, noter road. RUSSELLS, BROUGHAMS, and GREYS, that ever lived .- COBDEN took leave to question the withstanding every care and attention, he died on the 1st inst. Capt. TURNER WAS a splendia policy of perpetually showing a hostile front officer, a devoted son and brother, and an to France; of talking peace, and ever prepaardent, defender of the hopor of his country. ring, for hostilities; and PALMERSTON, with a He entered the army as a second lieutenant on jest, told him that he bubbled of matters of

the 20th of May; 1857. which he, (COBDEN) was wholly ignorant; of principles which he lacked the capacity to un-

GEORGE BERGNERy the publisher, and Wrin (derstaud. "Result of this parliamentary cour-tesy-Connex's being mortally offended, and FORNEY, the editor of the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, one of the most fearless and pi-

his friends more indiguant than himself. trictic war journals in the United States, were The cime committed by the Canadian Paron Tuesday last held to bail for uttering ianient, not many weeks ago, was of a two certain alleged libels against BARRET & MacDowert, the publishers of the Patriot fold dye. It varied in huc-like a shot silk. First, it declined going to the cost and trouble uni Union, the notorious Reckinridge organ of the same place. Dati the promptly entered of raising a large munt tores, a stinding on the charges preferred, which consisted, in ion; telling England, in effect, that she the main, of comments upon the daily maniought post her own military for the defence festations of sympathy with Secession in the of British North America; and, secondly, columns of the latter journal. A somewhat positively refusing what was PALMERSTON'S dismal sequel to this threatened prosocution express command. He wanted to have Canada is the subsequently-discovered fact that the wholly garrisoned by her own soldiers. Caprosecuting parties in this case are theowners nada said, if so important a part of the British of the establishment in which were printed Empire is to be detended, do it yourselves. handbills calling for a negro meeting in Haris-On the other hand, PALMERSTON does not burg, at which recruits were to be raised for see why British North America should call on General LANE, of Kansas-the whole proving England to preserve it against the chance of to be a base canard to deter white mon from American "annexation." The whole popuenlisting in the army of the United States! A lation of the British American provinces, i. e., beautiful pair, truly, to bring suit against a Canada West and East, New Brunswick, Nova loyal paper for showing that they are what Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundthey have thus abundantly, proved themselves land, was ascertained, by the census of 1861, to be-enemies of their country. to amount to 3,271,570, of which the two Canadas claim 2 501,888. Surely here are

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." people enough to defend themselves. But.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.

most unrighteously taken advantage of by If the mere promise of a vigorous policy PALMERSTON as an excuse to get up a war stirred the popular heart to its deepest deep, excitement; when he sent 14,000 troops, with the realization of this promise will wake stores and ammunition accordingly, to defend that heart to the sternest sense of the power. Canada, well knowing, at the time, that he of the Government. Words are giving place to works-fancies to facts. General Pope was needlessly exciting the public mind, needlessly adding ten million dollars to that issues his proclamations and acts upon them. year's British expenditure, Canada itself was The traitors find not only that the glove so lukewarm, that, out of 300,000 volunteer has been taken from the military hand, but troots expected to enroll themselves in the that the hand itself is one of steel, and can provincial army, only 10,000 actually came draw blood or fire at will. General McClelforward, who, no doubt, were glad enough | lan dashes across the James and clears the when the pretended hostilities went off in way for his advance. General Halleck insmoke, after PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, BAstructs his subordinates to forage upon the

RING and PEABODY, ROTHSCHILD and The foe-to make the foe feel that he is the enemy Times, had respectively made money out of of a good Government, and to strike hard and the whole manœuvre. It is very improbable, | rapid blows. And, more marked than all, the

BATTLE NEAR MEMPHIS.

Jeff Thompson Driven Back with Great Loss.

REBEL REPORTS.

CAIRO, Aug. 6 .- The Memphis Bulletin, of he 3d inst., r. ports a fight seven miles from town, on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Federals and they rebels, under Jeff Thompson. The latter was driven back with great loss. No particulars are given. More figut-

ing is anticipated. The Jackson Mississippian says that Commodore Brown, of the ram Arkansas, was wounded in the head at he time she ran the gauntlet of the Federal fleet.

An officer from Tuscumbia says that, on Saturday, the rebel cavalry burned the station houses at Leighton, ten miles from, Tuscumbia, and at Jonesboro, ten miles from the same

FROM THE PENINSULA.

-- Malvern Hill.

THE REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT.

PURSUIT TO WITHIN TEN MILES OF RICHMOND.

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO. MAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6 - The Army of the Pe-

The reconnoissance made yegerday, under General Hooker, to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New Market and Richmond, was, in every respect, a complete success.

fore last, arriving at Malvern Hill at four o'clock, yesterday morning, travelling a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infan-

was immediately opened on them by Captain Benson's battery, and a section of Captain Robin-80n's.-

> The firing lasted for about three hours, when the ebels ingloriously fled, by the river road, towards Richmond, holly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking one bundred of them prisoners.

The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Cept. Benson had his thigh bone broken by a

driving in the enemy's pickets. Col. Averill, with five hundred cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp bridge. There they found the 10th Virginia Cavalry drawn up to

which broke the rebel lines, when they fied. Averill followed them three miles, taking twenty-

eight prisoners, without losing a man. General Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry, took

e New Market road, on which a portion of the

The Washington War Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- An immense meeting asse oled this afternoon at the east front of the Capitol. It was preceded by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band. The portico and platform were occupied by many is

dies, and military, naval, and civil officers of distinction. The Mayor of Washington presided, assisted by thirty-four vice presidents and twenty-two secretaries. After a prayer by the Bey. John C. Smith, the follows ing resolutions were read by Edward Jordan, the Solic for of the Treasury :

Resolved, That wo, the residents of the District , Massived, That we, the readents of the District O Columbia, but having among our number citized, of every portion of the country, regard the dismenterment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingene) whatever, it bring forbidden alike by our geographics, commercial, a cital, and political condition; by our dome tic and foreign interests; by the shame which would attach to us did we suffer its accomplish-teres. which would attach to us did we suffer its accomplish-ment, and the worthlosaness of what would remain to us afterwards; by the mighty interests lovolver) in the o Unico, and the vast sacrifices which have been mide for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead; and we deibberärely and soleminy declare that, rather than witness its overthrow, we would prose-cure the present war until our towns and dities would be reduced; to sakes [applause], our fields should be desco-hated, and we all that are dear to us should have perished with our posseseting. Let the Union be pre-ferved, or the country be made a deart. [Apolause] *Resolved*, That we have not a doubt that almost the emine population of the logal States are animated by the same seithment which we express, and that if there is same settlment which we express, and that if there is any (at the present time) hesitation munifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of

The country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war (apprause, and cries of "Good"]. —to an 'approhension that there is on the part of those who direct our miniary operations, whether in the Oa-binet or in the field, a wast of readiness and of termina-tion to employ at onse, decisive y and crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be over whething General Shields said that speeches and resultions will never whip the recessionists and put down the rebellion. We must do more than this. We must do away with eld party disensions, and unite in a great common cause spainst the men, women, and children who are smitten with the inferr al madness of the rebellion. prorwl elming Resolved That profoundly convinced as we are that

Resolved That profoundly convinced as we are that such in the true cause of the besitation, we deem if the duty of the President, as d we there fore most respectfully, but earnies thy urge upon bins to adopt effectual means of assuring the p ople that be is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale lumited only by the resources of the coun-try, and we bail with joy the resent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force as a cheering evidence of such a resolved. [Appleine] Resolved, That while there are among us differences of onnion noon mileor questions of policy in the prosewith the inferral madness of the rebellion. If we can only throw a bundred thousand fresh men-into the field we can crush the rebellion now and for-ever. What we want, as had been said on a memorable occasion during the Mexican war, is "a little more grape" [Excessive laughter and repeated applause.] Hon. Robert J. Walker briefly expressed his views. The call for an additional 600,000 men was an an-nouncement to pathots and traitors that 5 the Union must and shall be preserved." He considered this the brightest day set for the country, bacause this number of troops will certafully put down the robellion. Hon. Rochard W. "Thompson, of Indiana, maintained

f opinion upon minor questions of policy in the pro-Fulion of the war, we are all agreed that the measur Bdopred shruid be those which will bear with most crus

edopted she uld be those which will bear with most cross-ing effect upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not [Applange.] . Resolved. That, convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their all-giance to the Union, or querty submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded and treated as irreclaimable fraiters, who are to be atfipped of their posses sions. Of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country. [Applause, and crises of "Good."]

ries of " Good."] Resolved. That in our judgment wherever our armie postedly sent up and music performed, and the exer-Resource, that in our jurgment wherever our arming go within the rehelious States, means should be taken to test the loy alty of the inhabitants, and that those who refuse their, unqualified adhesion? to the cause of the Union, should either be placed under restraint or com-pelled to go beyond our lines while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be convert-ed to the use of the server. cises were additionally varied by a patriotic song from the glee club of the Second District Regiment. Eenstor Harlan, of Iowa, said he was not here to adillister propabilied praise to any man, and to say that minister in qualified praise to any man, and to say that McChella, hat the military power to march upon Rich-mond, at the time he ordered the retreat to the James river. He believed, however, that that officer did what he deemed best for the interests of the country. We have no need in this republic for Napoleons, for the people themselves wanted to do the work. He advo-cuted the employment of negroes to assist in patting down the repulsion. He saw no reason why black man. ed to the use of the army. [Applauee.] Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and

At this pause the applause from thousands was deaf-

oning, and again three cheers were given, with exclamadown the rebellion. He saw no reason why black men, y-llow men, and red men should be exempted from the burders of war. Were they the only "privileged classes?" [Cries of No! and langtter.] Would you re-quire the sacrifice of while men to protect the nero? The rebels do not use the nerro because they are afraid to do so and we do not heaving we are to around tions of "Read that again !" "Good, good, read again !" Mr. Jordan was about to do so, when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, intermingled with music from the band, for the The rebels do not use the negro because they are afraid to do so, and we do not because we are toosproud. General Carrington, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said the best speeches were appeals to the young to shoulder their muskets and offer their services to their country, and for the old men to out this best size their models and for the out President had now made his sporarance, and was proceiding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasan excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Jordan read the entire resolution as follows :] their hands into their pockets and contribute money to defray the expenses of the war. He was opposed to the

Resourced, That the national capital is eminently the place where treasen abould be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities, without delay, to dis-cover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infect this District, and that they should be compelled either to establish, in the most conclusive manner, their fidelity to the Government, or forfeit its protection. [This resolution was, throughout, greated with ap

plause.] Resolved That we heartily approve of the act of Con grees passed at its recent session, subjecting to confisca-tion the property of rebels, and declaring free such of union. He reviewed the history of the rebelliou, saying we are not fighting our own battles merely, but for civil liberty throughout the globe. He differed from the News of Sensior Harlan in regard to the conduct of the their slaves as take refuge within the lines of our army and that we down it ine duty of the President, to the vincet of his ability, to give prompt effect to the provi-sions of that act, and, ergectally, that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause fall posice

efficient means within his power to cause init boilds thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby: [Applause] Besolved, That, the Federal Government being the only instrumentality through which the will of the na-tich can be made effective, the Government must be sustained, whatever administration may, for the time being, be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the Hmits of the Constitution, which it may adopt; that be who refuses to give it his support becaue of his disapproval of some particular measure of its policy is Table to his obligation to the country, [applause]; that this frouth has peculiar force at the present time, when the Government is struggling for its very existence, and that for ourselves, condicat as we are in the wisdom and Datridisa of them our carriest, cordial, and detormined wurder to the gravest work of defending and preserving the Federal capital. support in the great work of defending and preserving the Union, in which are centred all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have

THE CITY

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE HOW THE COLORED PEOPLE LOOK

this view. The Scriptures say, "Where the tressure is, there the heart will be also." But he wanted the Govern-ment to say to the traitors in Washington, "Where your hearts are there your boddes should be also." [Langhter.] And whenever a man or a woman is found in tims city whose heart is in kichmond, he wanted the Government to furnish the means of transportation thither. [Ap-places and crice of "Good."] Our trust is in justice, strong arms, and buckshot. These will prevail. The people of the loyal States have these elements of enccess. They should use everything which will either burt or scare the enemy.

How THE COLORED PEOPLE LOOK UPON THE WAL.—The colored people generally look upon the present strugge as a means in the providence of God of driving the accursed system of slavery from the land. They feel assured that the strife will not bener-till the colored man shall take an active part in the con-test. The proposition of a distinguished general in the army, which appeared in *The Press* a day or two since, meets with general approval by the m. As our readers are no d: ubt aware, at the commencement of this strug-gle, a number of colored men were engaged in the forma-tion of two regiments at the Masonic Hall, in South Elsenth street, and hundreds of bravar men were ready to fill up the ranks if the State would accept their ser-vices. These regiments were at that time being gotten up through the instrumentality of slifted M. Green, an in-tiligent colored man, generally flower as Professor Gicen, who recently nublished a pamphlet on the forma-tion of colored regiments, in which the matter is very fully discussed. While these two regiments were in provers. These regiments were, f. and John O. Bowerz, Ohas, Gordon, David B. Bowser, J. and A. Ussey, and J. Gray, all of whom are prominent colored men, and weil known in this city. They are all real-water to nore The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana said the man who is a friend of the country is his friend, and the man who is a gainst the country bis energy. We are friends in a common cause. There was no ground for despondency, but for hope, couldence, and ultimate tri-umph. He among other things, alluded to the planting and defence of the stars and stripes in the iso-called receded States. "A long rope and a short shrift." in New Orleans, tells the fate of a man who drives to hand down the Americain flag, which, in Louisiana, was delended by man from the green bills of Vermont, the pine-woods of Maine, and the shores of Massachusetts bay, and they will carry with them icome lessons which have been handed down from the rock of Ply month, and from the Declaration of Inde-pendence; and the articles!! of Confederation, which came over in the Mayflower-lessons of a permanent character, which the mein of the Southwest will reach herestic for their own good. [Applaase and laughter] He knew of only one issues and that was to put down the rebellion. He would separate the sheep from the goats [laughter], in persons and property, and declare everything belenaing to the enemy to be contra-band, to be used against lim. If there were not wide of treasion in this city, as bas been stated, let it be plucked out. This remarks throughout were hailed with ap-playee. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

Ohas. Gordon, David B. Bowser, J. and A. Ossy, and J. Gray, all of whom are prominent colored men, and well known in this city. They are all real-state owners and their ancestors took an active part in the Bevolutionry struggle, and these are alike willing to pledge their inves and troperty in defence of the Govarnment. While these organizations were meeting with success from every quarter, as far as mon and treasure were considered, an order was issued forbidding any colored regiment from leaving or passing through the Stata. Although this order throw cold water on their military and the dord the companies were kupt to achieve for some times and the drill practised. Finally, however, the ranks thineed down, and the bodies were broken up. The muster rolls are still in existence, and there whose paines are exceed the constructions who who who who is manded. out. His remarks throughout were hailed with ap-It baving been announced by General Clark that Gene-ral Shepley was the man who hung Mumford for hanling down the American flag in New Orleans, the immense ascembly gave three cheers; but General Shepley said the honor belonged to General Butler, and not to him.

be demanded. Even some time after this other colored military com-Even some time after this other colored military com-puties were statted and drilled regularit by white mea, and at the present time there are muster rolls in this city containing the names of at least three hundred responsa-ble colored ind vicuals; a number of whom are property owners, who will, if the Government calls upon three, and guarantees them certain rights, march forth in de-fence of the Union. This we have from undivide t an-thority. The influence exercised by the individuals alluded to shong their own class would be sufficient, if is said, to place in the field, from this city alone, at least five thousand uble-bodied mea. We field that the feeling generally smoog the ignorant class of blacks is to should der the musket and march forth at any monient tary may be called, while the more intelligent of the rase, be-fore doing this, wish to have certain rights and privi-l ges which are guaranteed to them in some of the other citles. There is one thing certain, should the Govern-ment ever deem it expedient or see fit to call into service this closes of our community, they could, by using the proper means, do so at a very short notice, and all of hed

Hon. B chard W. "Thompson, of Indiana, maintained that the obligation upon every one; second alone to his duty to his God, was to defend the Constitution and the Union. He uttered encouraging language, exhibiting his hearers to sink party at least until the rebel ion shall be crushed, of which there are cheering prospects, and all unite in one great and ziorious effort to defeat the enemy, who is now, striving to overthrow this r-publi-can Government woper means, do so at a very short notice, and al o find ave signified their willingness to lead them. can Government. It was now half-past eight o'clock. Bockets were re-

DISCOUBAGING ENLISTMENTS. --- We alluded yesterday to the yile attempts now being made y stature in our midst to discensage men from enlisting. We have since learned that sumerous Breckinzides. On-

We have since learned that balmerous Breckinging. De-nocrats are scively engaged in this balmeros, and have gone so far as to have posters stuck up in prominent places along our wharves, cautioning the working class sgainst fighting, on the ground that the war is a Bisck Republican one, and solely for the banefit of the colored

A very severe penalty was imposed by an enactment of race. A very severe penalty was imposed by an enactment of the Legisleture of 1861 upon such persons as should be convicted of giving aid and confort in any form to the traitorous repellion, and sgainst such as should person-elly or by combination endesvoir to dissuade any person or persons from enlisting in the service of the country, or who should endeavor to prevent collistments in any form, either by persussion, threats, intimidation, or bride, or attempt in any manner whatsoever to induce any per-con or persons to absord an aid service, or withdraw from any volunteer corps thus forming having once culleted. The penalty is solitary imprisonment in the penituratary at hard labor for a term pot exceeding ten years, and a at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years, and a fine jot exceeding \$5,000-either or both, as the discre-tion of the court in which such couviding thal have been obtained. It is to be hered that this law may be applied to some of these traitors.

defray the expenses of the war. He was opposed to the introduction of party politic- in the present coudition of the country. He drew a virid picture of the Bepublic as it was before the robellion, and epote of the enormity and wickedness of the robellion. If we depend upon the roces to do our fighting, we lean upon a broken read. He complimented the people of the District of Colum-bia for their fidelitz to the Union and patriotism in fur-nishing a larger proportionate quota that any State in the Union He warned the Secretionists in this city from expecting grace or favor from Jeff Davis, and re-marked, " Your only hope is in Abraham's bosen" "Hon. James 8 Rollins, of Mission" at this meeting, as she is destined to be the centro of the great American Union. He reviewed the history of the robellion, asping FECESSIONISTS AT CAPE MAY .-- We FECESSIONISTS AT CAPE MAX. --- We published a communication yest-rday, is which the writer stated that the * merican flag had been removed from the roof of a Cape May hotel, out of deterence to the wishes of certain Baltimore Secassionists who ware staying there. We are since informed by a gentleman who left the Cape yesterday morning, that the members of the hand at this hotel were ordered by the propriator to cease playing national are, and to play the "Mar-seillaise" instead. Failing to obey these instructions, they were discharged, and returned to the city yester-day. At another house our informant saw various pieces of Secesh music lying on a tiano in the public saio ni These things are enough to make the bodies 'f New Jer-sery's brave sons turn in their graves before Richmond.

war. Mr. Close, State Senator from Virginia, urged the re-peopling of that State, by immigration from the North. He concluded by extending an invitation to the crowd to the the state of the head of the state of t MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN AND PROPLE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTES.—Last over ning, in addition to the meeting of the Republican Oiry Convention, a meeting of the People's and Republican Executive Committee was also held, in Sixth street, be-low Chestout, T. S. Davling in the chair. A resolution appointing a committee to draft an address and plan to the lorg supporting of the present deministration of atteno a Union meeting to be held at Al-xandria on next Tuesday night. The assemblage then separated, with three cheers for the Union, three for the President, three for the Army, and three for the Navy. These cheers were followed by music by the Marine Band. the loyal supporters of the That this demonstration has been a complete successing present Administration. to abolish the organizations of the Republican and People's Party, and form National Union Associations in the vawhole, and in all its parts, is conceded here by all who have any knowledge of the work which it cost. For rious wards, was adopted. The Oo ivention ad motes wards, was applied. The to remain appured to meet on next Briday evening, at the same place, to hear and take action on the report of the committee. this, too much credit cannot be awarded to the committee of arrangements, who have left nothing undone to give to the country this emphatic expression from the AN ACCIDENT -Yesterday afternoon a boy named James Gray, aged eight years, was run over by a car near Fairmount Park, and was instantly killed. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest at the reridence of the boy's parents, in Pagoda street, A Low Estimate of the Strength of the Rebel Army. NEW YORK, Aug. 6 .- The Post of this evening

A Successful Reconnoissance to

tomac has again assumed the offensive.

The troops left camp about dark, night be-

ry and a battery, posted behind earthworks. Fire

The infantry was not engaged.

piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut. Col Gamble, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast, while

receive them. A charge was immediately ordered,

A BATTLE has taken place, near Memphis, between the Federal troops, under General Grant, and 11,000 rebels, under Jeff Thompson. The latter are said to have been driven back with great loss. THE NEWS.

GEN. HOCKER'S reconnoissance on Tuesday, in the direction of Richmond, was one of the most important and successful of the war. Whilst by it the exact position and force of the rebels east of Richmond was definitely ascertained, the movement itself will serve as an excellent blind to cover more important movements of the Army of the Potomac now about to be executed.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, as will be seen by his general orders, elsewhere published, has called for a regiment of loval blacks, which he promises to lead to the field. He conjures the blacks by the memory of the deeds of the black regiment in the Revolution, which was commanded by Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH, and his " righthand man," Captain Case, have asked to be relieved from duty with the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Much fault has been found with Goldsborough for his operations with the Merrimac, never been published, Goldsborough cannot justly be accused of all the shortcomings in the matter. A COMPANY has been formed in London to light Hong-Kong with gas. They make it a condition that they shall be allowed to supply, for a torm of years, a specified minimum number of lights, in the public streets and public offices, at the rate of 17s. (\$4.25) per 1,000 cubic feet of gas consumed.

THE steamer Arabia, which reached Boston on Tuesday afternoon, brought the following distinguished passengers: Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Bishops Bacon, Loughlin, Lupan, McFarland : the Revs. Messrs. Haskell and Farrell, Sir Wm. Logan Parnelt Bleary.

A FULL report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association held in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, will be found on our fourth page.

The new regiment of volunteers called for from will be one of the finest in the service. It will soon be organized and ready for the field.

was a grand affair. A full report of the proceed. ings will be found in this morning's Press. THERE is still some misunderstanding existing

anticipate similar occurrences by the current ot events here in Philadelphia, and by the. course of many disloyal and disaffected persons throughout the State. For the purpose of, fomenting auarchy and dispute, and precipitating discord upon the North, bad men are ing to stimulate the prejudices of our fellowwork hard for their daily bread. They are disposed to resent anything which looks like interference and competition in labor, to be clinnish in their tastes and associations, and to look upon the negro with unceasing aversion. Oppressed in the land of their birth, they too often become oppressors in the land of their. adoption. The negro is to them the only obstacle to their advancement and personal prosperity. They are weak and innocent enough to exaggerate every circumstance affecting their labor and happiness into a wrong on the part of the negro's friends, and a desire to make them hungry and penniless. These men and particularly in large cities, are very often the victims of the ambition and fraud of and the devotion to the church are formidable. at all times the attribute of a proud and sensitive people, especially belongs to the Irish, and we find this feeling often doing a dan-

gerous and important part. That there is an effort being made to create trouble, by arraying the Irish people against the negroes, we are convinced. It is more extensive and widespread than many will be willing to believe. It has been long in preparation. Months ago, when a few contrabands arrived from North Carolina, the effort was made, but it failed by reason of the promot denial of a leading colored man. The Breckinridge papers throughout the State, and, indeed, in every part of the country, printed the most absurd and malicious stories, and the prospects of a riot between the negroes and

laboring men was anxiously canvassed. The feeling is greater now. We have seen it exhibited in Brooklyn-we have seen the infamous attempt of Democratic politicians to excite the same disturbance in Harrisburg. We know that great efforts have been made to excite the same feeling in Philadelphia. We have heard FERNANDO WOOD flippantly recommend the scattering of Congress by the bayonet; every day we hear violence recommended and suggested, as the surest way of advancing a certain political sentiment or repressing an opposite political opinion. This familiarity. with crime and tyranny, and treason, is in itself a fearful thing. It is the most efficient, and at the same time the most terrible, way of stimulating popular excitement, and directing

it against the country. It may bring anarchy, but as the orders of the Navy Department have and street warfare, blood, death, and arson; but these are secondary matters compared with the ambition and desperation of the disloyalists in the North.

The Irish citizen should read our local history before listening to the counsels of the men who are endeavoring to incite him to deeds of violence. He has reason to know

the victim of a prejudice as ungrounded and heartless as that which is felt towards the negro. Not many years ago the streets of monarchical tendencies, her propinquity to Philadelphia were crowded with an angry and infuriated mob, breathing death and violence upon the Irishman; mobbing him in the street;

churches; desecrating his convents; and committing to the flames the emblems and ar-Lancaster county, of this State, is already full, and chives of his religion. These are things for the Irishman to remember-and we speak of them boldly and frankly, because we stood by THE war meeting at Washington last evening the oppressed foreigner when the oppressors

were American citizens, and have defended him consistently during our whole career. Let between the Government and the rebels in regard the Irishman do nothing to rouse the feeling by day.

with England's financial difficulties, that her Government will repeat the show, fictitious or | of Rhode Island, so lauded for his conservareal, of intervention in American affairs. The negligence of Canada shows this. In the House of Commons, on the 25th-July, when Mr. C. B. ADDERLEY, ex-Derbyite Minister, and still the respectable member for | of that State | As you will print the docu-North Staffordshire, inquired whether Lord PALMERSTON thought Canada was in danger from the United States, not his Lordship only, General Washington's call for colored troops but members of all parties, eagerly answered in the negative; General DE LACY EVANS and Sir GEORGE LEWIS (Secretary of War) strongly denied the chance of such an event. LEWIS, who, as a Cabinet Minister, spoke with authority, added that if the United States did invade Canada, the result must be a war with England, which would then interfere with the Federal blockade of the Southern ports. DISBAELI, who has contrived not to commit himself on the question of our civil war, reproached PALMERSTON with having sent 8,000 (was it not 14,000?) to Canada last winter, marches through the same great cities. He whereby the ardor of the Canadians was took the lead in the one case, and coolly prodamped. PALMERSTON condemned the refusal poses to do it in the other. What will become of the Canadians "to make due provision for of the clamor that roared so loudly in the intheir own detence in case of invasion"-he dex against employing this class of our peoshould rather have applauded their prudence ple to fight against these rebels ? I predict. in declining the burden of raising and mainit will end in a melancholy whine. Gotaining a large army, all the time knowing vernor Sprague, bold, original, Dêmothat the United States do not entertain the cratic, rich, and ambitious, will make the thing fashionable, and will confound idea of invasion. Sending troops from England to Canada last year was "simply an act censure by making his experiment a of precaution," PALMERSTON says, "to stihit. At this moment, when the wretch-

last year, when the affair of the Trent was

mulate Canada to do something for herself." ed gamesters who are trying to revive In the conclusion of PALMERSTON'S defence, the Democratic organization by infusing the he plainly, almost threateningly, said "Engpoison of treason into its vitals, are also secretly at work to array our Irish adopted land has now sent all the troops she could to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to fellow-citizeus against the war, on the ground make all further provision requisite to prevent their territory being invaded." This is no mere platitude-no rounding off of a parliamentary speech. It means, "Let Canada cut the painter whenever she pleases; England can get on very well without ber." Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, ODE OF PALMERSTON'S Colleagues, had given expression to the same thought. in a more decided manner, in the same debate: 'I look forward," he said, "without apprehens on or regret to the period when Canada may become an independent State, but I hope him, now that he gives another significant that England will not cast Canada loose or proof of his patriotism. send her adrift before she has acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independin the prosecution of the war, one duty is

ence." Sir GEORGE may make his mind easy. Canada is now able to go "adrift" from Eugland, her white population at this moment be ing greater now, by a million souls, than that of the United States at the Declaration of Independence. At no distant time England may look for the separation or secession of her greatest

Colonies. Aus'ralia is even now ripe for such action. Canada also aspires to a like result. India, feeble through its very vastness, will probably drop back into half a dozen kingdoms ere twenty years have passed. It will depend upon circumstances whether the future of Australia and Canada shall be

monarchical or republican. England, most probably, would expect to have the privilege of supplying their future kings. But Auswhat mob rule is. He has been time and again tralia has shown such decidedly republican principles, that there will be no prospect there for a Guelph, and though Canada has the United States may induce her to prefer

admittance into that great Federal family. Prince ALFRED, the midshipman, is booked. murdering him on the bighway; burning his by family compact, to succeed his childless uncle ERNEST, as Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but should Australia and Canada go begging for kingly rulers of approved descent and propensities, Queen VICTORIA can spare them a couple of other Princes-ARTHUR and LEOPOLD. To be sure, their respective ages are only twelve and nine, but

the fault of immaturity becomes less, day:

beretofore mi'd and graceful Gov. Sprague, rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New Market, when, meeting two tism and for his "Democracy" by the symbrigades of rebels, he fell back, bringing over thirty pathizers, in his capacity of commander-inprisoners taken on the way chief of the Rhode Island forces issues hisorders for a regiment of the colored citizens ment itself, I need not repeat it. Rhode Island, during the Revolution, responded to by sending a splendid regiment into the field, which rendered immortal service against the Hessians in the battle of Red Bank, near Philadelphia, in 1777; and her colored sons will not now forget the brave deeds of their river. fathers. When we recollect the model white regiment sent by Rhode Island early in the present war, and the young Governor, as he rode at their head through-Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, and New York, wy may prepare for another sensation when, at the head ot the colored men of his State, he

Before these evidences of a vigorous policy

should give no encouragement to sympathizers

OCCASIONAL.

coach.

New Market is ten miles from Richmond. This ended the operations for the day, when the troops went into camp on Malyern Hill. General McClellan, who went to the scene of action early vesterday morning, has not returned. Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive to. day from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent up on Monday. Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the



Arrest of the Publishers and Editor of the Patrior and Union

HABRISBURG, Aug 6 .- Brig. Gen. Wadsworth. provost marshal of the District of Columbia, arrived here at an early hour this morning, and aoting under the orders of the War. Department, arrested the publishers and editor of the Patriot and Union. m the charge of issuing posters of a treasonable character, and calculated to embarrass and retard recruiting throughout the State. The whole party left for Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. The rumor that Governor Curtin has returned to

Washington is incorrect.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.

Brig. General CASEY is here, and it is reported that he is to appear before the Army Retiring that the negroes are to be used to put down, Board, now in session, to be placed on the retired the rebellion, Governor-Sprague's order will list. prove to be a most unwelcome shower bath, General JAMIESON left Washington to-day for

He has been a most generous friend of the New York, en route for Maine, accompanied by his Irish people of Rhode Island, and his libewife. He is quite feeble, but it is supposed the rality as a citizen was fitly followed by his cooler and more bracing air of the North will have a great tendency to rally him. Brigadier General E. R. S. CANBY is relieved toleration and large-heartedness as a soldier. The Irishmen of Rhode Island in the regiment.

from duty in the department of New Mexico, so promptly raised, clothed, and sustained by and ordered to report in person to the Secretary Governor Sprague himself, worshipped him, of War and they will not withdraw their affection for Brigadier General W. L. ELLIOTT is relieved

from duty with the army of the Mississippi, and ordered to report for duty to Major General POPE.

Lieut. W. W. QUEEN has been ordered to the Washington navy yard, for ordnance duty.

directly presented to the friends of the Ad-Assistant Paymaster WM. H. WELDON, and actministration. They should rally around the ing Assistant Paymaster ALEX. W. PEARSON, have Government like a Spartan phalanx. They

been ordered to the Western flotilla. Washington Items.

with tresson, by complaints upon the civil and military authorities. They should ferret out The treaty of Commerce between the United traitors and bring them to justice. They States and the Ottoman Empire is officially proclaimed. It is marked throughout with much libeshould encourage the draft, and repel the rality. Tobacco and salt, however, are not inclucalumnies and misrepresentations of all who ded among the articles which our citizens are peroppose it. They should, in a word, remember mitted to import into the Ottoman dominions. But, that the Government is in the extremest peril, as a compensation for their prohibition, no duty and that this is no time, when the Governwhatever shall in the future be levied upon them ment is vigorously pushing the common foe, when exported from the Ottoman Empire by citifor petulant complaints against our friends. zens of the United States. Six persons were recently arrested on the Rap-Be sure that all wrong will be discovered and

pahahnock, while engaged in shipping salt and chastised by our good President. Let us hold other articles in great demand in the Richmond him responsible, and not, to use one of his market, across the river, for the benefit of our enemies. The prisoners were remanded to the Old'

THE PRESENT SEASON AT ATLANTIC CITY, CON the town an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two companies State militia, under Capt. Lair, numbering seventy-five men. The rebels charged on our troops and were repulsed, when they dismounted and finally drover Captain Lair into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capitulation of our forces, who word immediately paroled. Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The rebels acknowledged seventy-three killed, and a large number wounded. Porter's gang carried off the arms and camp the part of city-suffeited denizens to venture down equipage of our troops. to the ocean from fear of not finding accommoda-

On Sunday, the State forces of Colonel Guitar,

preservation of which we soleming device an take no hold and are. [Applause] *Revolved*. That we pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this District who are now in the military service of the coun-try, or who may hereafter enter it during the continuprofesses to have reliable information that the entire rebel army never exceeded 350,000 effective ance of this war. men, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande: that The entire series of resolutions were unanimously an the force about Richmond reached, at the highest,

enthusiastically adopted. Mr. Ohittenden, the Register of the Treasury, made i

string opening speech in the course of which he said the canaes of the quarrel are in the past. Hesitation, compromise, negotiation, delay, and timid coun-sels, or word: that belong to the past. The time bas come to find out, seize, and dispose of overy traisor in the ccuntry, and especially in this city. ["Good, good."] We have suffered men whose hearts were ful of whom 60 000 only were used against our flanks and exposed points. The rebel loss was 28,000 killed hebricow bre Richmond has since been one vast hospital. resson, to breat a the same air with us, to sit at our table, and to full the offices of the Government, and whi Table, and to hit the chores of the Government, and who have availed themselves of the oppertunity they enjoy to give information to the enemy. [Orises of "Put them out -hang them "]. When the war broke out, every one of the traitors who had a speek of honor, removed hence, but these, whose nature qualified them for pimps and spices remained. We can not expect military Governors. spice remained. We cannot expect minitary Governors or Provised Marshals t. look after them; we must do it curselves. He gave as an instance, a man who way turned out of office more than a year ago, on the suspicion of disloyalty. This man, went to Mary-land, and was there arrested and confined in a. mi camp at Harrisburg on Saturday next. Recruiting in Canada for the United land, and was there arrested and confined in a. mi linary prison, but by a mistaken pilloy was released, and is now in a public office here, where us can best hnow the movements of the army, and their sanitary con-dition: [A voice-w What's bis name Tr]. Mr. Ohttren-den replied that he could give it here, but preferred to use it in such a way privately as to have him removed. After some encouraging words as to the prospect of creashing the rebellion, he said that man is a patriot who environ the Generation and in conclusion paid a birth creating the repeation, he said that man is a patriot who supports the Government, and in conclusion paid a high compliment to the President and the Capinet. He was irrougently interrunted by applause. Three cheers ware given for the President, and after the ba, d had payod "Hail to the Chief," the President, in response to impa-tions and back the distribution of the distribution of the president. Correspondence of The Press.] was held here to-day. The proceedings, have not ient calls advanced to the front of the platform and yet been published ; but enough has transpired to spoke as follows :

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In a period of the deepest gloom, when the fate of FELLOW CITIZENS : I believe there is no precede a great Government is vibrating in the balance, it for my appearing before you on this occasion [applause] but it is also true that there is no precedent for you but it is also tue that there is no presedent for your being being here yourselves [applause and laughter], and I effer, in justification of myself and of you, that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Coostitution assimt it. [Benewed applause]]. I, however, have an impression that there are younger, gentlemen who will extertain you better [voices...* No, no, none can do be ther than your eff. go ou?], and better, address, your understanding than I will, or could, and, therefore, pro-pose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries of "Go on," & c.] I am very little inclined, on any occasion, to say atyrilling, unless I hope to profice some good by it. [A voice...* You do that! Go on !!] The only thing I think of just now, not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which we have heard some other person blamed for what I did myself. [Voices...* What is it ?!]. There has been a very widespread attompt to have a quarrol between General McOlellau and the Score-tary of War. New, I occupy a position that enables me to believe, at least, that these two gentlemen are not nearly to deep in the quarrel as come presuming to be their fireds. [Cries of "Go div] General McOlellau's attitude is such that in the very selflabness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successfui, and I havpa he will, and the Secretary of War is mendance of the name are not was to be hoped that enough of patriotism was cherished by our people to make them forget, for a time, all party and political considerations. Not so, however. The/tenor of their resolutions was a criticism and condemnation of the leading measures of the Government. Mr. Ancons, the member of the district, in a written speech vindicated hi course in Congress, and insisted that his vote for Vallandigham was a proper one, and that the latter, notwithstanding his opposition to all the mea sures which have been adopted to put down the rebellion, was loyal and true to our Government. He boldly claimed his support of that man whose constituents petitioned Congress to expel him from the House "as a disloyalist and a disgrace to the State of Ohio," as a merit and not a disgrace. attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will, and the Secretary of War is previsely in the same situa-tion. If the military commander in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War but myself, for the time being the master of them both, cannot but be failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know 'den. Mc-Cleilan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together no more than I wish! [Ap-plause] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men Gen. McCleilan has had a very large number, and these who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. McCleilan has had a very same number. The basis for this is, that there is always a very wide But one man in the meeting had the courage to protest against these proceedings. Instead of voting for the resolutions in the aggregate, he asked for their consideration separately, in order that they might be freely discussed, but his motion was voted down by an overwhelming majority. That man is one who has been in the service of his country, and had given his aid to suppress the infamous rebellion. In that service he enjoyed opportunities of 1008e who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. McOlellah has had a very small number. The basis for this is, that there is always a very wide offereace, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one between the grand total ou Gen. McOlellah's rolls and the men actually ht for duty; and those who would dis-parage him talk of grand totals on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for, duty. Gen. McOlellah has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War is not to blame for othings that the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving when he had uone to give. [Applause and laughter.] And I asy here that, as far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thins, at any time, in my power to give him. [Wild applause and a voice exclaimed "give him enough now."] I have no accusation signing thim. I believe he is a brave and able may. [applause.] and I stand here, as justice requires me to for, to take upon mys. If what has one a tharged upon the Secritary of War, as withhelding men from him. I have talked longer than I expected to do. [ories of "No, no.[11] Go on.[12] and now I avail myself of my privilege of realing on more. forming correct opinions of the measures referred to. Let his name be remembered-Col. Samuel Young ! The speaking was of the same character. Instead of seeking to arouse the patriotism of our people, the worst arts of the demagogue were employed to confirm their errors and inflame their prejudices. It was charged that the war was brought upon us by the Republicans, but that, whilst the Democrats were in no way responsible for it, they would help them to put down the rebellion ; and that when it was found that they (the Republicans) could not accomplish that object-taking cars to intimate that that would probably be the case-they (the pseudo Democrate) would take hold of the Government and put the thing through. Bow well such doctrines are calculated to remove impending perils we need not stop to inquire.

Ex Governor Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Re-venue, after announcing that he came from Massa-churchts, said that what the people of that State proposed to do in this war was to carry it on in sunshine and in atorm, against all odds on this side of the water or the other. They ralled under this banner, not for this gone-ration alone, nor for this century, but for all generations and cauvies on this side of the Atlantic, until our flag thall float unpolluted from the great Lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico: and they mean to take the last man and the last dollar and the last hour's labor of the old Commonwealth ere these mon, with tragebort Under the influence of such views, emanating from the great annual meeting of the Democracy, it is not to be expected that recruiting would progress very successfully. Accordingly we find that our recruiting officers return from the rural districts with reports that wherever the Reading Eagle oiroulates freely no men can be found willing to enter main and the last dollar and the last hour's labor of the old Commonwealth ere these men, with treachery on their lips and treason in their hearts, shall accomplish what they have undertaken. (Applause.) If to night news of disaster should, come, every heart, though dis-naysed for the moment, would be nerved for renowed ef-forts in the cause of liberty and humanity. The gentre-man (Mr. Chrittende-) who proceeded him had suid that he proposed to ferfet out the traitors. He would here say that it it had not hear for alwayer these mould here the service of the country. It is gratifying to be able to state, however, notwithstanding these adverse influences, the six companies called for from this county will soon be filled, the man who offer themselves being principally from this oity and the large towns.

near Pennsylvania avenue. CAMP MEETING - A camp meeting will be held; at Peters' Farm, commencing on the 29th inst., by the congregation stached to the Wesley African Methodist Episcopai Church, Bey, John A. Williams,

120,000 men, of whom only 90,000 were on the Peninsula during the memorable seven days, and of ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY -- Samuel Culbertson: aged 23 years, was, yesterday, injured by being caught in some machinery at the cracker bakery Thomas Carrick. in Nineteenth street, above Marke He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hosp

FIRE.-A slight fire occurred yester-The Lancaster Regiment Complete. day afternoon in an unoccupied house, No. 105 Vine street. It was started by some boys who fired a pile of rubbish in the building. LANCASTER, Aug. 6. The new Lancaster county regiment is now full to the maximum number, and

eady to go into comp.-There is considerable excitement to night in con-FIRE.-A fire occurred last evening sequence of a rumor that the order for establishing a camp at Lancaster has been countermanded, and n Wystt's drug store, in Walnut, street, above Broa that the regiment has been ordered to report at the The damage done was trifling.

> FATAL ACCIDENT.- Jacob Hope, the boy who fell from a rope near the Wire Bridge. a few days since, and injured himself, died on Tuesday evening at the hospital.

TORONTO, C. W., Aug. 6. - The captain and crew of the steamer Madison were arrested to day, charged with inducing British soldiers to enlist in DISOBDERLY HOUSE.-Dennis Delany the service of the United States Government. was, yesterday, held to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Oabot, near Sixteenth street. Politics in Berks County.

Destructive Fire in New York: READING, Aug. 5. IVE BUILDINGS BURNED IN BEEKMAN, WILLIAM, The usual annual Democratic county meeting AND ANN STREETS-THE BAINBOW HOTEL DE-STROYED - AGGREGATE LOSSES \$150 000 TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH OTHERS INJUBED. nake every loyal man hang his head with shame.

NEW York Ang. 6, 1842. At half past three o'clock this morning a fir e broke out in the basement of the. Bainbow Hotel. 31 and 33 B ear man street, and rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings on the west, No. 29 Beekman street, and to 163, 166, and 167 William street, and to 61 and the rear of 101 Ann street.

There were some fourteen or, fifteen boarders in the There were some fourteen or fifteen boarders in the house at the time of the fire, and it was only by the almost superhuman exertions of the firenen that the most of them were saved. By the use of ladders and rouge these brave fellows rescued the women and chi-drein, who were either too much frightened or emathered to exert themselves. Many had to be carried bodily. All were saved with the exception of two, whose oddas have not yet been recovered, and one who was so body burned that he is not expected to live. The name of the latter is understood to be Wall, and he was conveyed to the Ecospiral.

The two who are supposed to have been burned were sleeping on the third floor. They were foreigners. Mr. McKenzie is an aged man, being eighty years old, and Mr. Simmons, a fruit desler, some twenty six years of

No. 29 Beekman street was occupied by Mr. Charles W. Baker, printer, hookbinder, and efationer. He also occupied the upper stories of the Bainbow Hotel (Noz. 31 and 33) as a bindery, printing establishment, strrg recon, site. His loss is complete, sverything having been destrojed. The damage compot fail short of \$70,000. He is incured for about \$35,000 in the following insurance componies. Branches \$35,000 in the following insurance companies: Brevoort, \$1,000; Phomit, \$2,500; Unity of Loudon, \$2,500; Williamsburg Oity, \$1,500; Unity of Loudon, \$2,500; Williamsburg Oity, \$1,500; Firemen's Trust, \$1,500; Nerthwestern of Oswego, \$3,000; Do-humbla: \$1,250; Lenox, \$2,500; Each use, \$2,500; New Amsterdam. \$1,500; East Biver, \$2,500; Home of New Asven \$1,500; Hope; \$1,500; Liverpool and Lon-dou, \$10,000.

don, \$10.000. The loss on stock and fixtures in the Bainbow Hotel is estimated by Mr. Howell, the proprietor, to be between \$4,000 and \$5,000 Insored for \$1,600 in the Eave River Insurance Company. The losses of the boarders and ervanis is severe, they having lost, in nearly every case, all they possessed in the way of clothing and personal effect.

WILLIAM STREET

From Beekman street the fire rapidly extended to the rear of the buildings Nos. 163, 165, and 167 William No. 165, belonging to the estate of J. O. Brown, de-

cessed, was almost whelly destroyed The loss on the building is estimated at \$5,000 to \$8,000-understood to be insur. d.

be insured. The first floor and basement of the building was occu-pied by Harmion Wagner, dealer in upbolatery materials. But a smull: amount of the stock will be averial. Mr. Wagner estimates his loss at \$7,000. Insured for \$6,000, in the Relief, Lafayette, Hamilton, and Offizen comga-nies of this city: The upper.part was occupied by E. C. White, envelope matufactured: The loss is total, and will not be less than \$12,000 to \$15,000: A large stock of paper and manufactured envelopes were on hand, as well as ma-chinery. The insuitances amount to \$10,000, in the Mechanics' and Traders', and other city comeanies. The loss on the building No. 165 cannot fall below The loss on the building No. 165 cannot fall below 25.000.

Alle loss on the binding No. 165 cannot fall below \$25,000.
No. 167 was alse damaged by fire and water. All the buildings joined in the rear, or were so nearly contiguous that it is premarkable they were not entirely consumed. Several firms occupied No. 167. Thomas J. Woolcocks tim plate worker, lost goods to the value of \$100. Rainhold & Andrie, lithographers, were damaged in their machinery and stock to the amount of \$300; no insurance. Francis B. Asbury, sign painter, was damaged \$250 worth; insured for \$300 in the Marks Company. William Branhill, dealer in India-rubber goods, lost stock of the value of \$250; insured in the Kingg Comman. Weaker, was also injured in Insured for \$500 in the Marks Company. William Branhill, dealer in India-rubber goods, lost stock of the value of \$250; insured in the Kingg Commy Insurance Company for \$1,000. The stock of A. Weber, cigar dealer, was also injured i insured for \$500 in the Or \$2500 in the Stock of A. In the City Compary.

homely similes, when the horses attached to the Federal coach are fractious and threaten. Canitol prison. ing to run away, put out our frantic and feeble-The Guerilla War in Missouri. hands to confuse the driver and overthrow the PALMYBA, Mo., Aug. 5 .- A severe fight occurred t Newark, King county, on Friday evening last. About 1,000 guerillas, under Porter, approached

sidering all the circumstances, is an extraordinary success. It is generally supposed that the climax has been attained. The number of visitors on the island on Sunday last was about eight thousand, which was fully equal to the capacity of the houses, and, as the latter are really all well kept, there was little inconvenience experienced from overcrowding. As, however, we are informed upon good authority that the season has culminated, and that the number of departures now slightly overbalance the arrivals, there need be no hesitation on

FROM WASHINGTON

Military and Naval Affairs.

to the general exchange of prisoners. Three thous of 1844. He is in no peril. No one menac	How Canada will take the hint that she	to the ocean from fear of not finding accommoda-	On Sunday, the State forces of Colonel Guitar.	he proposed to ferret out the traitors. He would here	large towns.	in the City Compary.
			[1] A. Managari and A. Managari and M. S. Managari and S. Managari and A. Managari and M. Ma Managari and M. Managari and M. Managari Managari and M. Managari and M. Manag	say that if it had not been for slavery there would have	As a commentary on the proceedings of the	ANN STREET.
sand able bodied rebels are now lying in the James his labor; no negro has taken a place which		whelmed with patrons, old and new, up to this time, publishes a sard this morning that he that	1. In Washington In Submittation States In States in Street States and States The States and States an		meeting held this day any methods of the	The upper floors of the building No 63 Any street ar
river awaiting the result of a conference between white man held; there are few, if any, n	e. is to be seen. Such cavalier treatment would	The state of the s		there will be no traitors. [Uries of "good !" and ap-	meeting held this day, our patriotic citizens, indig-	Lended over some of the William-street stores, and these
the agents of both parties. groes arriving from the slave States. Gener	al justify taking PALMERSTON at his word ; they	pared to furnish all who may arrive in future with	a balling of bring, a balle of one hundren and	plause] The beginning of this war is slavery, and free dom is the end. There will be no peace until through-	nant at the treasonable sentiments expressed by a	1 DDHUDDES Caught fire. The walls of the hotel extended
BEORUITING is going on more briskly than ever HUNTER informs us that, although he off-		comfortable rooms. We may state, in conclusion,	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	out the length and breadth of the non-hit. Al.	leading member of the Committee on Resolutions,	to within four feet of the premises ; but only the upper
in around notion of the land and it is an eraute I HUNTER INIOINS us that, annough ne one		that the recent rains have dispelled the dust, and	i and samed and the arme and and and an and a could	shall come up that "Slavery has ceased." How	on the public streets, arrested, him and, dragged	floors were very seriously burned. F. E. Wellington, importer and manufacturer of brass
heliaved that no general system of drafting will be the negroes passes to go North whenever the	ý	that the recent rains have dispensed the dust, and	find, and did considerable other plundering and	and when ?. These are questions that he submitted	bim to the lock-up; and another member of the	goods, compiled the third floor. The loss was partly by
necessary in many of the Northern States, if a are requested, but few apply, the negro nat	1- HORACE WALPOLE, the eminent English	rendered the ride over the Camden and Atlantic	「「「「「「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「」」」」」」」」、「「」、「」、	to the President and the Cabinat. The faster he and they march on, slavery will cease just to that extent. He	same committee, for undertaking a public defence	IT and partly by water, and is estimated at Qin one
little time is given or can be spared by the Govern- rally preferring to continue in the State of h	is letter-writer, once commenced an epistle, in	Railroad an agreeable prelude to the delights of a	Sunday from Keokuk, arrested some thirty rebel	had heard recently of riots between the whites and	of the conduct of his colleague, was chastised on	LIDOUGN DOCSIDIY DOL BO LARGE. The Insurances foot an
ittle time is given or can be spared by the dovernal hitth and the social time in the State of the	is retier-writer, once commenced an epistie, in	dip in the surf on arriving at Atlantic.	sympathizers, and took them to Keokuk.	blacks in Brooklyn, Cincinnati and elsewhere. What is	the spot.	\$25,600, as follows: Lenox and Howard. \$6,500 each;
ment. The people want to save the disadvantages birth, amid the associations of his childhoo		From Bannania - The State of State	b) mpathizois, and took them to Reokuk.	, the difficulty now to be remedied ? If South Carolina		City and 1 mpire City, \$5,000 each; and the Germania, \$2,500.
of a draft, if possible. with the friends he has made among the acr	s summer has set in-with its usual severity."	THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COMPANY, with	From Fortress Monroe.	and Florida were declared free by the President, the	Our people are disposed to do right, though their leaders are yenal and corrupt.	The second and fourth floors contained leather, be-
A SECRET society of traitors has just been dis. his labor has tilled.	This, by all accounts, would be applicable to	characteristic liberality and promptness to accom-	· 사람은 14월 - 14일	blacks would flock thither from the North. Then the competition of labor between the white and the black		lorging to Oharles Hanselt, who is insured for \$21,000 in
covered in Indiana. The United States Grand Jury . It is, therefore, criminal to do anything t	- the last two months in England and France,	modate the public, has effected an arrangement for	FORTRESS MONROE, August 5The transports	man in the North mould enges from this insmas	A TURBE-MONTHS SOLDER.	syarious companies. The loss is probably less than \$5,0005 L.
of that district have the papers, and will lose no wards embittering the feeling between the n	the man offer and the state of a state of the state of th	I THE WORK AND AND A THE ALL A	which conveyed the rebel prisoners up the James		link the little and the second s	Ha John C. Mine: dealer in mulater .
time in obtaining the persons of these Knights of gro and the foreigner. Any attempt to brin	I where were here and annous Bertorally but ont	found in another column-which we are glad to	; river yesterday were stopped this side of Harrison's	white men, and the regions of 'cotion and rices:	Pennsylvania Marksmen.	I HERE HERE SEVERAL KINGS deligned month of goals
	C I MO MEMORY HELE MOULD INCOME	find is attracting thousands of health and pleasure	Landing, by an order from General McClellan.	fited only for the colored race, would become their places of abode. Some say, " Reconstruct the old Union	[For The Press.]	inore in ine lourth floor. There was also triffing
mont to these deemades	of a bad cereal harvest. In Portugal, which	seekers to the various resorts of our grand old State.	These are the prisoners from Fort Delaware, and	with clavery." But de yon sunnose the slaves are going	MR. EDITOR : Permit me through your columns	damege by water
Our letters from Mamule and Isned. This country is large enough for s	I soldom has accasion to import food the me	By a system of commutation tickets, issued by shis	the cause of their being stopped is said to be owing		to make the following appeal to Pennsylvania	A building in the rear of No. 61 Ann street was totally destroyed: Its belonged to the Astor estate, and the loss
	a duce of wheat will be so small that the ports	COmpany for a limited paried ht	to some difficulty in the exchange of prisoners with	turn them for You cannot do it. Humanity is against	marksmen.	will be about \$1,000
	Poros	company for a limited period, the cost of travelling	the Confederates.	it. You have to the four choice, either to abolish	I propose to head the list and bring with me ten	The occupants of the building were Elwood Smith, a
ments in the Southwest. shores three races, the red, white, and black	fine of the offer the the the the test of the test	is greatly reduced, and the consequence is, that		slavery in the second States, and invite thither no- group from the North, or allow the North to be over-	to fifteen others toward forming a crack rife com- pany, to consist of one hundred or more good men.	Carpenter, whose loss is \$500 to \$1.000; without insu-
THE present liabilities of the Southern Confede- They must live here, and humanity would d	- from abroad. In this country, on the contra-	such celebrated places along, and adjacent to, the	The Louisiana, with 317 wounded prisoners from	groes from the North, or allow the North to be over-	to do service during this war. The requisite num-	razer in Mr. Elliott, a speculator, who kept stock of all kinds which be bought cheap for cash, and sold at a bar-
racy are said to approximate to the following mand that they be permitted to live as happ	- ry. Providence has blessed us with a most	line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as Cresson, Al-	Richmond, and the Kennebec, with 279, arrived	ston with fugitives from the South. Say to them, "Here	ber of men having been obtained, the officers shall	gain. He had one mowing machine. Loss stated at
figures:	e abundant harvest. We shall be able to feed	toons, Bedford, Doubling Gap, Ephrata Springs,	this morning under orders to report to Surgeon	is territory you may have solely for your own use," and give the white men of the North the uprestricted enjoy-	he selected by a trial of whill at the taxant	1. SSUO. Probably no insurance. James Walker, a bil-
Borrowed from bank#		and others, now present more life, and attractions	R. H. Gilbert, medical director of this department.	ment of their rights While he (Mr. Boutwell) would.	plain sight rifles, off hand. The kind of vide war	hard-table maker and repairer, lost his stock, which
Stote aid to be formhused	For and the population and and the pupply	for those who seek recreation away from the city,	One hundred and twenty of the slight cases have	on the basis of the President's proposition. give a	her of shots and distance to be determined here	constituted his entire property-valued at \$500. No in-
Due bills for property seized 65,000,000 have an abundant opportunity to earn his do	- the wants of Europe. Already, large ship-	than they have done for years, notwithstanding		compensation to the masters in the loyal States, he	is jority of the company. The party making the start	ESTIMATED AGGREGATE LOSSES.
Due bills for property destroyed 40,000,000 lar and buy his bread. No negro will inte	ments have been made, and in a few weeks	"the times " After all a like a start	cases will be sent to Philadelphia at an early date.	would also components those who might be found loyal in the second States. But never should the treasury of	P Cal Suriug, mensuring Irom centre to centre - shall be	
War Joans	abundance of gold must arrive to pay for them.	"the times" After all, a liberal policy is a true	The Kennebee, with only slight cases on board.	the nation be dpened to combe/ sate rebels.	Ist lieutenant, the party making the next shortest	The aggregate losses in Beekman, William, and Ann streets, including stock, and buildings, and damage by
Trouburg more and the second of the second	Berner Berner and Parl and Mount	policy, no less of railroads than all other great en-		In the course of his remarks he said that Jeff Davis	shall be 2d heutenant, and socon, until all the offi-	water, will probably reach \$150,000.
Due soldiers 45,000,000 sition, the negro has the same advantage		terprises.	has been sent to Point Lookout, where they will	and his brother conspirators did not abandon the Go-	cers, commissioned and non-commissioned, have	·雅·杨晓•新,说出了张扬林的说了 结合的 的复数网络加尔尼 化合成原因 化自己合物
Total	money, but-hither it must come, for her peo-	AUCTION NOTICE-LARGE SALE BOOTS, SHORS,	have every accommodation.	semment until the Government was not strong enough	been chosen-the balance agreeing to go as pri-	
and the bread may be harder and no	t ple cannot starve while specie will purchase	BROGANS -The attention of buyers is called to the	a constant of the second s	our evils were chargeable. To save the Government.	vates. Let every good rifle marksman who will	The New York Quota of Volunteers.
in indiances has just seen reserved in Chains. Bo white, but the right to earn it is as indi	- food. Not long since it would have been mid	large and desirable assortment of 1,000 cases boots,	From North Larolina-A Skirmish with	slavery must die-go by the board. The war will last as	join this company, address John J. ESHLEMAN	NEW NORE, Aug. 6 General Arthur has re-
nad, by the steamer Limms, that our troops are instable as the right of		have been been as a sorthene of 1,000 cases boots,		loug cashavery, unless you take it by the throat. He had	No. 800 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.	turned from Albany, where he has been consulting
Graduaung vorining and an end points in that I whose who proplate		shoes, brogans, gaiters, Balmorals, &c. Also wo-	NEW YORK, Aug. 6The steamer Jersey Blue	Delonged to the Denderatio party, and now wished to pay	The above proposition was made some days ago	Governor Morgan, and has now gone to Washing- ton. From the reports received to day, the mili-
violative south of the Tennessee river. All the hearst who proclaim massacre as a reward for		men's, misses', and children's wear, to be sold at	Sampling of the dame On an Alexandram at a O Table of the	courage, undismayed in times of danger, and now let the.	through these columns. I now reiterate it. Let	tary authorities are consident that no drafting will
violity south of the Tennessee river. All the bonest ambition and a desire to live are multiple stores there are being removed as fast as possible.	- money may be judged from two facts-first,	auction this morning, by catalogue, at 10 b'olock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co, auctionests, at	pedition, under Col. Heckman, of the 9th New	Deople borrow its conrage, although he know of nothing		be necessary to fill the quota of three hundred thou-
This is consequent we presume upon a threatened derers in thought and deed, while those wh	that the cotton trade, on which four millions	their store, No. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce	Jersey Regiment, had proceeded to Young's Cross	else which they could borrow from it with safety. If	every rifle marksman respond at once, and add his	and volunteers required by the 15th inst.
stack from the forces lately concentrated near go about the community endeavoring to an	of her inhabitants depend, is almost prostrated,	streets.	Roads, at the head of White Oak river, where they		name to the list, fast running to the one hundred.	
Mobile. The position of the troops on the north tagonize or discourage men from enlisting de				Hon Leonard Smith, of Illinois, in the commen of his	Don't say business will not admit. We, who can	Markets.
elde of the formance hills the site of the source the source the source of the source hills and the source the source of the source the source of the source		Departure of the Asia.	bad a skirmish with a party of rebels, who were	Temarks, shoke of what that great State has done and	draw a bead, have no business here when the	BALTIMORE, August 6 Flour is scarce ; Ohio \$5 62%
side of the Tennessee, holding the railroads on the serve the severest punishment in the hands	f and expenditure, for the year ending June 30,	Boston, Aug. 6The royal mail steamer Asia	completely routed. Col Heckman, Surgeon Wood.	OI DET TEADDOLD TO Still Inriher convilante of her im	country colls. Address time Jour J. Estuchan, Jour J. Estuchan,	06. Wheat active. New, Wheat \$1.55@1.65; red \$1.35
east and west, will be fully tenable until the arrival the law.	1862, shows the excess of expenditure over		hill, and three privates were slightly wounded,	mense researces to forever crush the rebellion. He congratulated his listeners on the carned acts of the	JOHN J. ESHLEMAN.	al.40. Corn active; white 69070c; yellow 64066c.
가 있는 것 같은 것 같		1、Phento Lange Activity (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Colonel not being disabled from duty.	President and Uzbinet, indicating a stern purpose with	"No. 800 Chesiput street, Philadelphia.	Oats firm at 47c. Groceries dull and inactive. Whise f
12 ~ 13 ~ 24 CM · 2 20 CM · 2 2	같을 생각하는 것 곳 것 같은 것을 하는 것 같은 것 같아요.		Restances where the second	HITLE HIS CONT	and have an an and a strong that at	a na sana na sana na sa
두 Mana 2012년 2012년 1월 1월 1월 2012년 2012년 2013년 2013년 2012년	승규는 이동 문화를 수밖한 것이다. 그 그 가격 등 것이 하는 것이 있는 것이 같이 나가 있다.	요즘 전문은 관계적은 일을 적인을 만들어들이 못 주셨다.	- 방향상학생활은 집에서 이번 방향을 가지 않는 것 같아.			A strategy with a second se