THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). TY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars
Per Annum, There Dollars and Fifty Cents soe Six
HONTES, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CANTS FOR
THEMS MORTES Invariably in advance for the time ofonstitute a square.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

PRR ANNUE, in advance. MILITARY NOTICES. DENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COLONEL R. B. ROBERTS, SPECIAL AID TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOE Has been detailed to this city for the purpose of attending to all business relating to the mustering in, and

transportation of, troops from this city for the defence of His office is at the COMMONWEALTH BUILDING. CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

Where all persons desiring information will apply. THE UNION-LEAGUE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, ARE REMOVED TO 1202 OHESTNUT STREET.

> THE STATE MUSTERING OFFICER, CAPT. FRANK WHEELER,

Has his Office at the LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

DEFEND THE STATE. HEADQUARTERS 1st REG'T. INFANTRY, P. H. G. This regiment is recruiting for THREE-MONTHS SERVICE, under the call of the Governor to DEFEND THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commanders of Companies will report daily at te Each man enlisting in this corps receives \$50 BOUNTY

From the City. \$10 from the Bounty Fund, besides h CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Colonel. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Lieut. Col. jy2-9t PATRIOTS! FREEMEN!—AWAKE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Protect your wive and children, and chase these robbers from you doors.

WANTED—Men who can handle a Riffe, Carbine, Duck, Shot Gun, or any other infernal machine. Men, ho are willing to enroll their names, come and be eady, at the tap of the Bell of Liberty, with One Hunred Rounds of Ammunition—no bounty. Rurolment 431 WALMUT Street: U. B. Assessor's Office. 192-61 HEADQUARTERS OF COMMISSION FOR U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 1210. CHEST.

The following is the official order authorizing the recriting of Colored Troops:

The following is the official order authorizing the recruiting of Colored Troops:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADA'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1863.

Major GEORGE L. STEARNS, Assistant Adjutant,
General United States Volunteers, is hereby announced as Recruiting Grambissioner for the United States Colored
Troops, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.)

Assistant Adjutant General.

To Major Geo. L. STEARNS, ASS't Adj't General U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Volunteers.

The undersigned is prepared to issue the proper anthorization to colored men to enlist recruits for the Armies of the United States. He will receive applications from those desirons of being made commissioned officers, and transmit the same to the Board of Inspection at Washington, and will be placed by the fall information on all matters connected white his branch of the service to those who may seek it.

The undersigned has no co-operation of a Committee of sixty citizens of Philadelphia. The Agent of the said committee is R. R. CORSON, who is likewise the Agent of the undersigned.

CAMP WILLIAM PENN, at Chelton Hills, has been the test of the said committee of the control of the control of the undersigned in command of it. All recruits will be mustered in by companies of eighty men, and by squads, and immediately uniformed, equipped and sent to the camp.

Squads of men will be subsisted until companies are completed by the committee of citizens, at such localities as their agent may unsigned.

Papers in the interior of the said with control of the committee of citizens, at such localities as their agent may unsigned.

General Letter will be promptly answered. General commissioner for U. S. Colored Volunteers.

George Letter will be promptly answered.

George Letter will be promptly answered.

George Letter will be promptly answered.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON,

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The subscriber would invite attention to his
MPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
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Four doors below the Continental.

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PORTRAIT, PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAME PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, \$16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia

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Please call and examine goods FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION; ection with their extensive Cabinet business, are nufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

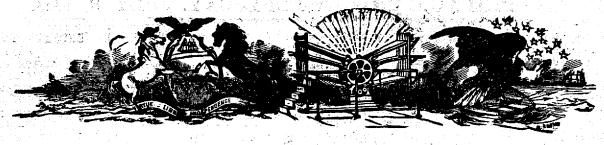
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manusquery refer to their numerous patrons throughout the

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. OIL CLOTHS AND

WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES,

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##9 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and ## CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York. my12-2m EYE AND EAR.—PROF. J. ISAAOS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, now at No. 511 Pink Street, where persons afficied with diseases of the Eye and Ear will be scientifically treated, and cured, if curable. Artificial Eye inserted without ratu. N. B. No. charge made for exalization.

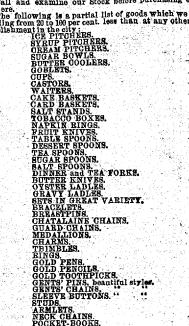


VOL. 6.-NO. 289.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. CLARK'S.

609 OHESTNUT STREET;

IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY GOLD OF PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET, BOOKS, TRAVELLING BAGES, ON Clear before with the company of the best processed by the b the following is a partial list of goods which we are ling from 20 to 100 per cent. less than at any other es-



BUMS. JAR GASES. RD CASES, &c. ad examine the largest and cheapest stock

D. W. CLARK'S. WATCHES, UST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES. SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. . GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade. by

SOT_CHESTNUT STREET.

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33 North SIXTH Street. J. O. FULLER, mporter and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 713 CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,)

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK. HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES, GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. 22 North SIXTH Street. J. C. FULLER'S

FINE GOLD PENS; THE BEST PEN IN USE, FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-5m LINE GITT COMBS IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.

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MUSICAL BOXES. IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES,
playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Orders and Amerian Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
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734 CHESTNUT Street. below Fourth.

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TAILOR; HAS REMOVED PROM 1023 CHESTNUT STREET!

EDWARD P. KELLY'S, Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the sity—at prices much lower than any other first-class cata-blishment of the city.

> Fine Clothing, Spring and Summer WANAMAKER & BROWN B. E. cor. 6th & Market

ALSO. Medium and Common

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

SEWING MACHINES. SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements-Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker. Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY SEWING LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co." I. M. SINGER & CO., jel5-3m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER.

ALSO. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-92% CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at heir Country Residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &C. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
of all numbers and trads.
Rayen's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for My21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings. Trunk, and Wagon Gevers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers Prier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide. Tarpanin, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c.

The most readable article here is on "Napoleon III. and his Schemes," by an English clergyman, and it myou

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863. collects a number of curious facts. An editoria

in Frederick City dawned hazily upon the good peo

ple, who awoke from their broken slumbers to won

der if there would be any celebration during the day,

rates us of The Press for snubbing it, and denounces "anonymous news-mongers, employees [sic] of the secular daily press." Yet the gentleman who writes thus is himself anonymous. WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863. Frederick. Md. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] FREDERICK CITY, July 5, 1863. FOURTH OF JULY

. The State and the Nation. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Are the American people, as such, to look orward to another Fourth of July, or is that which hev have just celebrated to be the last commemoraion of the great act to which they owe their existnce as a nation? They certainly ought not to anticipate another return of their great national festival,

if the men who are now striving to control the De-mocratic party, and lead it to its own and the counry's ruin, are permitted to bear sway unchecked by he patriotism which lies at the bottom of the hearts of the great mass of the community. Look at the recent letter of Mr. Charles J. Biddle to Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor Does this letter, or the reply of Judge Woodward, contain a word about the American flag, the country our national honor, the existence and perpetuity of the American people—about anything, in short.
which could remind us that we are a nation, and not a disjointed aggregate of distinct communities? Are not such ideas, on the contrary, carefully excluded, in order to sound the single chord of State pride and local feeling? Pennsylvanians, come forth to defend Pennsylvania, because your State, your property, your komes, are in danger. This is all that these gentlemen could find it in their hearts to say at a time when every American should have felt that the onor of the American name—that name which blends all the loyal States into one-was the first and highest consideration—at a time, too, when Pennsylvania was holding forth her hands for succor to her sister States, and owing her safety to the national arms. It would almost eem as if the writers, fearful lest the war between North and South should too soon end, had determined to sow those seeds of future strife which will surely produce a plentiful crop of armed and contending men. For what can come to pass if their cratic club is carried out, if the sacred name of counmpulses of local pride and selfishness, but continual war between the crowd of petty communities that will then fill the place once held by the American

nation? There is hardly a State which, if the Union were at an end, would possess the limits or have the geographical conditions necessary for a distinct and self-sustaining existence. The States are separated rom each other for the most part, not by rivers, ountains or other natural boundaries, but by lines drawn arbitrarily on the map centuries ago by roya drawn arbitrarily on the map centuries ago by royal favorities or ministers ignorant of the land which they were dividing, and careless of the wants of future generations. New York is, indeed, by a happy chance, in possession of the mouth of her great river, on; but the first step taken by Pennsylvania after the inauguration of that sovereignty which udge Woodward, Mr. Ingersoll and others, would orce upon her, would be to assure the means of access to the ocean, by the conquest of Delaware, accompanied probably by a war with Maryland for he rest of the peninsula. Those who expect the States to endure after the United States has perished, build their hopes on a sandy foundation. The revolution would go on, enormous military establishment. ishments be formed for defence or subjugation, and

he whole result in the formation of four or five cen-

ralized despotisms on the wreck of our present dmirably balanced Constitution The spirit which animates this faction, its want of true patriotism, are clearly shown by the sarcasms United States, instead of calling them out as State

God give ye hearts of tempered steel

Like the bright blades the foemen feel, Who dare to stand Against the mighty rush and roar Of patriots red with human gore, Heroic band! ght on! unvielding as the rocks, And wild uproar;

A nation's grateful hearts shall claim To raise ye to the highest fame, Forever more. Fight on, nor fear, God loves the brave, And wreaths a halo o'er the grave Where bursting bombshells thickly fly And shrouds them, as they bleeding lie, In glory all. Shall wake the voices of the deep,

Some future day, when Peace shall bring. Her clive branch on snow-white wing, And greenest bays. Glad millions, yet unborn, shall fly To bathe the dust where heroes lie While memory o'er the past will run. And muse on deeds the brave have done

In former years. Publications Received. From W. B. Zieber,-Blackwood's Maga June, American reprint. North American Review, for July, No. cc. Eclectic Magazine, for July. Blackwood is of average merit, the best articles being Rough Notes of a Ride to Babylon, and a Review of the Life of Bishop Bloomfield. The North American Reniew, (apparently quickened into energy by the rialry of its able young rival, Sears' National Quarerly Review,) has several good articles, among which "Peerages and Genealogies," the "Chronology, Topography, and Archwology of the Life of Christ," "Leigh Hunt," and "Liberia College," are the best. There is also a fair notice of "Roba di Roma," by W. W. Story, the poet-sculptor, a work of great merit, which, strange to say, has not yet been re-published here. The July number of the Eclectic Magazine, besides the usual variety of selected arti-cles from the British periodicals, has a fine portrait of Columbus, after the original by Parmagiano in the Royal Gallery of Naples, very well engraved by

G. E. Perine. It is the best portrait-engraving we have seen for some time. From J. Munsell, Albany.-The New England Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, for July. This periodical is published quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and a highly valuable and interesting work it is. There is nothing of the same character half as

se heels of the enemy, and important results are or pyrotechnical display at night. There was a time when the young and old looked and longed with likely to occur before night.

A despatch from General Gregg, of this morning, palpitating hearts for the coming of this glorious days with all its pomp, speeches, and noise. "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was sung with fervor, the reports that the rebels, instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing to Greencastic. The roads Declaration of Independence read with vigor and emphasis; the Union and the ladies toasted. Some ed in the retreat. of the citizens-and they were of the chosen fewspread what national bunting they had to the crackers which remained from last fourth of July, and gave them to the younger boy, wind many cau tions admonitions, Others, and their name is legion, went to the corner where thirsty ones most do congregate, only to find themselves more disappointed than Tantalus, who was favored with a glance at the cup, and watched with wistful eyes the liquid

contents sparkle in the noontide beam. But to the parched souls who came to moisten their throats with whisky on this great natal day, there was only vouchsafed a look at a placard on the closed shutter of their spirit's home, which plainly told them the was very great. provost marshal had peremptorily ordered all "gin mills" closed, and prohibited the giving or selling of any liquors. Thus was Frederick saved from any upnatural ebullition of feeling. A few may have had the good fortune to have been affected like Tam O'Shanter, of whom 'tis written-'Kings may be happy, but Tam was glorious.' O'er all the ills of life victorious:" but the majority would have found themselves in the guard-house next morning, where there is nei-

ther comfort, houor, nor glory. About noon Captain Groff, of Maryland Home Brigade, who was wounded in the foot during the battle of Thursday, near Gettysburg, returned FREDERICK'S LAMENTED DEAD, slain while gallantly charging the enemies rifle pits, occupied by rebels from their own neighborhood. In this fearful onset Maryland met Maryland, in In this learnii onset intryland mee blaryland, in bloody, deadly strife. Victory at first frowned on loyal men; they were repulsed. Again they rushed upon the rebels, and justice awarded victory to loyalty. The renegades were outlanked, vanquished, and captured. Lieutenants Smith and Eader fell,

and were brought home THE DEAD MARCH. Slow, solemn, suggestive, can be heard over the city. It had rained throughout the greater part of the day. Now 'twas sunset, for toward night the opaque clouds drifted away from the west, and the eleepy-looking sun shed his cheerful light over roof and spire. The mournful procession passed beneath my window. As I heard the low, plaintive, solemn dirge, [listened to the muffled tread of those who accompanied the coffined dead, saw their arms reversed, and heads bowed low in grief, I knew the mangled remains of the slain were to have a soldier's burial. Soon his comrades fired

And away from the grave they hurried." From all I can learn by cross-examining soldiers and officers who were in the late three days! battle near Gettysburg, I gladly admit the Army of the Potomac really and substantially victors at last. That we have been unprecedentedly successful, is their dead and wounded, an event that seldom occurs as they take extreme measures to have them carried off or concealed. Now they have thrust themselves upon our hospitality, let us not only welcome them warmly, but detain them long enough to give them

inter one the service of the United States, included of calling them out as State states of calling them out as States and the States in the States of the United States, included on the State states of calling them out as States of the States o

REBEL SCOUTS IN TOWN caused intense excitement. Emboldened by the arelessness which our security has created, a dozen of these villainous guerillas came into the town, alarming citizens, capturing horses, and spreading confusion and consternation throughout the city. Our pickets were driven in on the Harper's Ferry road, and every one thought the enemy was approaching in force. Small details of cavalry were sent to scoure the various roads leading to and from the city, and a battalion of carbineers was drawn across the leading street in battle array. A squa

of the 13th Pennsylvania started in pursuit, and chased them into Harper's Ferry, where they had a large force. Major Kerwin, who had command, deemed it prudent to retire. They shot two and captured two of these audacious guerillas. In company with Captain Spearman, who, being wounded in the hand, was not on duty, I started to see the fun, but succeeded ingetting very wet, which was not the least funny. SUMMARY EXECUTION OF A REBEL SPY. About dusk on Sunday evening our cavalry cap-tured three men, who were undoubted spies. One of these, named Richardson, was a sharp little old man, about fifty years old. He had documents about his person sufficiently damning, beside his confession in open court. His body, now suspended to the limb of a locust tree in the centre of a clover field. is swayed gently to and fro by the fitful breeze

The other two will probably be executed to-day. This is just. It is never too late to do good. POTOMAC RAISED, brought to Williamsport, yesterday, could not be over the fields; a few were ferried over in flatboats.
A drove of sheep, which the enemy were driving through Sharpsburg, was captured, and I had the satisfaction of seeing them in the hands of our own soldiers. Every precaution is being taken to guard all the passes through the mountains and destroy all the bridges over the river. If Lee has got himself by the peck.

Colonel Frederick Taylor. Colonel Frederick Taylor.

[Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.]

Many the ways that lead to death, but few
Grandly; and one alone is Glory's gate,
Standing wherever free men dare their fate,
Determined, as thou wert, to die—or do!
This thou hast past, young soldier, storming through
The fiery darkness round it—not too late
To know the invaders beaten from thy State—
Ah, why too soon to rout them, and pursue!
But some must fall as thou hast fallen; some:
Remain to fight, and fall another day;
And some go down in peace to their long rest.
If 'twere not now, it would be still to come;
And whether now, or when thy hairs were gray,
Were fittest for thee—God alone knows best:
New Tork, July 5, 1883.

R. H. STODDARD.

Beauregard's Forces Reported at Cul-

good in England. It contains a vast amount of historical information, varied and valuable. The leading illustration of the present number is a portrait
of Samuel Gardner Drake, A. M., author of various
well-known biographies and histories, and originator, in 1847, of the Register, which here gives his life
and portrait. Mr. Munsell, of Albany, publisher of
this periodical, is a highly accomplished gentleman,
whose knowledge of books and taste in getting them
up is known on both sides of the Atlantic.
From George W. Childs.—The American Publishers'
Circular and Literary Gazetle, for July 1, 1863. This
publication, now bi mensal, is indispensable to
readers and publishers. Its original letters from
London and Paris convey full and reliable news of
European literature, and its miscellaneous paragraphs are often entertaining as well as instructive,
The autograph letter in the present number is from
Lord Byron to Lord Holland, on the death of his
daughter, Allegra, in Italy, early in 1822. In the
Publishers' Circular every article is original, and even
its English rivals have liberally proclaimed its superiority.

Reauregard's Forces Reported at Culpeper.

It is stated that the whole of General Bragg's army
left Shelbyville some days ago, passed through
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the the the tatte hat the whole of Gen good in England. It contains a vast amount of historical information, varied and valuable. The lead-

Admiral Dahlgren. New York, July 7.—Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Port Royal on the 4th, in the steamer Auguste Pinamon, THE REBEL DEFEAT.

Great Loss of General Officers. A Fight with Stuart near Boonsboro. GETTYSBURG, July 6.-[Special to New York imes.]-The report from the front is very cheering. Our cavalry, supported by infantry, is close upor

are very heavy, and the rebel trains are stuck in the mud, and the enemy are abandoning all their wound-Every barn and house for fifteen miles is a hospital, They are leaving all their wounded generals and colonels, as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands. We have taken thus far ver 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded. Another despatch states that the head of the rebel etreating column passed through Greenwood, 12 niles northwest of Hagerstown, Sunday forenoon. On Sunday night Longstreet's headquarters wer it Jack's mountain, ten miles from Gettysburg. Ewell's at Fairfield, eight miles distant.
When the rebels passed through Fairfield, they ere moving rapidly, three columns abreast, The slaughter among the rebel general officers

Major Gen. Trimble is a prisoner in our lines ; his Brigadier General Kember is a prisoner in a dving General Armistead, captured on Thursday, Major General Hood is wounded in the arm. Generals Heth, Pender, and Picket are also know Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed. The enemy is reported to have a trestle bridge just will across the Potamac, above Williamsport. If outh across the Foldman, above with analysis. It so their main force may escape.

Frederick, July 6—[Special to the New York Herald].—General Buford, who set out with the intention of meeting Stuart, had a fight with him today, somewhere in the vicinity of Boonsboro. He whipped him badly. There is no further reliable inormation. Stuart's cavalry, 1,000 strong, com-nanded by himself, passed through Mechanicsburg resterday, with eight pieces of artillery. This is supposed to be the force that met Buford to-day.

Rebel deserters represent the army to be much dispirited, and out of ammunition. Yesterday, General Kilpatrick, with his division of cavalry, attacked an ambulance train of rebels under a strong guard, at Smithsburg, eleven miles from Hagerstown. The train comprised one hundred ands sixty ambulances and wagons, a great number of which he destroyed.

His artillery destroyed many wagons before the rebels surrendered. He captured 167 prisoners, in-cluding wounded officers. He also captured two small pieces of artillery. Our loss was very slight, and that of the rebels heavy, although they made but slight resistance. New York, July 7 .- The Herald's Baltimore

espatch reports the death of General Ewell, on the morning of the 6th, at the house of Sterling Galt, two miles from Taneytown.
York, Pa., July 7.—The only man killed in the (118th) Corn Exchange Regiment, in the Gettysburg battle, was Captain David. Lieutenants Wilson and Inman, and four men were wounded-none of them seriously. Captain L. L. Crocker made a nar-Further Details of the Great Victory.

minutes the attack to which the three divisions of
the 12th Corps were subjected was more furious
than anything every known in the history of this
aimy. The 6th Corps came to their support; the 1st
Corps followed, and from dusk into darkness,
until half-past nine o'clock, the battle raged
with varied fortune and unabated fury. Our
troops were compelled, by overpowering numbers,
to fall back a short distance, abandoning several troops were compelled, by overpowering numbers, to fall back a short distance, abandoning several rifle-pits and an advantageous position to the enemy, who, haughty over his advantage and made desperate by defeat in other quarters, then made a last struggling charge against that division of our right wing commanded by General Geary. General Geary's troops immortalized themselves by their resistance to this attempt. They stood like adamant, a moveless, death-dealing machine, before whose volleys the rebel column withered and went down by bundreds. After a slaughter inconceivable, the wonleys the recent column watered and water about by hundreds. After a slaughter inconceivable, the repulse of Eweil was complete, and he retired at 10 o'clock P. M. to the position before referred to Mrhe firing from all quarters of the field ceased soon after that hour, and no other attack was made until morning. THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

This last engagement has been the fiercest and most sanguinary of the war. It was begun at daylight by General Slocum, whose troops, maddened by the loss of many comrades, and eager to retrieve the position lost by them on the preceding evening, advanced and delivered a destructive fire against the rebels under Ewell. That General's entire force responded with a charge that is memorable even beyond those made by them yesterday. It was desperation against courage! The fire of the enemy was mingled with yells, pitched even above its clangor. They came on, and on, and on, while the national troops, splendidly handled and well posted, stood unshaken to receive them. The fire with which they did receive them was so rapid and so thick as to envelope the ranks of its deliverers with a pall that shut them from sight during the battle, which raged themeeforward for six dreary hours. Out of, this pall no straggler came to the rear. The line scarcely flinched from its position during the entire consilet. Huge masses of rebel infantry threw themselves into it again and again, in vain. Back, as a ball hurled against a rock, these masses recoiled, and were re-formed, to be hurled assew against to with a fierceness unfruitful of success—fruitful of carnage, as before. The strong position occupied by General Geary, and that held by General Birney, met the first and hardest assaults, but only fell back a short distance before fearful odds, to re-advance, to re-assume, and to hold their places in company with Sykes' division of the 5th Corps, and Humphrey's (Berry's old division) of the 8th, when judiciously reinforced with artillery, they renewed and continued the contest until its close. It seemed as if the gray-uniformed troops, who were advanced and re-advanced by their officers up to the very edge of the line of smoke in front of our infantry, were impelied by some terror in their rear, which they were as unable to withstand as they were to make head.

The enemy graedually drew forward his whole line until in many places a

believe such desperation voluntary. It was nander to believe that the courage which withstood and defeated it was mortal.

The enemy gradually drew forward his whole line until in many places a hand-to-hand conflict raged for minutes. His artillery, answered by ours, played upon our columns with frightful result, yet they did not waver. The battle was in this way evenly contested for a time, but at a moment when it seemed problematical which side would gain the victory, a reinforcement arrived and were formed in line at such a position as to enfliade the enemy and teach him at last the futfility of his efforts. Disordered, routed, and confused, his whole force retreated, and at 11 o'clock the battle ceased and the stillness of death ensued. This silence continued until 2 P. M. At this moment the rebel artillery from all points, in a circle radiating around our own, began a terrific and concentrated fire on Cemetery Hill, which was held, as I have previously stated, by the 11th and 2d Corps. The flock of pigeons, which not ten minutes previous had darkened the sky above, were scarcely thicker than the flock of horrible missiles that now, instead of sailing harmlessly above, descended upon our position. The atmosphere was thick with shot and shell. The storm broke upon us so; suddenly that sodders and officers—who leaped as it began from their tents; or from lazy siestes on the grass—were stricken' in their rising with mortal wounds and died; some with eigars between their teeth, some with pieces of food in their fingers, and one at least—a pale young German, from Pennsylvania—with a minature of his sister in his hands, that seemed more meet to grasp an artist's pencil than a musket. Horses fell, shricking such awful cries as Cooper told of, and writhing themselves about in hopeless agony. The boards of fences, scattered by explosion, flew in splinters through the sir. The earth, torn up in clouds, blended the eyes of hurrying men; and through the branches of the trees, and among the grave-stones of the cemetery,

vate in a company belonging to the 24th Michigan, was struck scarcely ten feet away by a cannon ball, which tore through him, extorting such a low, intense cry of mortal pain as I pray God I may never again hear. The hill, which seemed alone devoted to this reign of death, was clear in nearly all its unsheltered places within five minutes after the fire began. The following is an additional list of casu Capt McCallister, 140 Pa.
Maj Rogers, pris'r, 140 Pa.
Maj Rogers, pris'r, 140 Pa.
Capt McCullough.
Lieut Poxten.
ieut Shellenberger.
ieut I Vance.
1 Brown, 145 Pa.
(undlee, 62 Pa.
Vance, 1 Brown, 145 Pa.
Vance, 1 Pa.
Vance, 2 Pa.
Vance, 1 Pa.
V

to this reign of death, was clear in nearly all its unsheltered places within five minutes after the fire began.

Our batteries responded immediately. Three hours of cannonading ensued, exceeding in fierceness any ever known. Probably three hundred cannon were fired simultaneously until four o'clock, when the rebel infantry were again seen massing in the woods, fronting our centre, formed by the 1st and 2d Corps. Gen. Doubleday's troops met this charge with the same heroic courage that had so often repelled the enemy in his desperate attempts. The charge was made spiritedly but less venomously than before. General Webb, commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 2d Corps, met the main fury of the attack with a steady fire that served to retard the enemy's advance for a moment. That moment was occupied by the rebel General Armistage in steadying his troops behind the fence. General Webb immediately ordered a charge, which was made with such eagerness and swittness, and supported by such numbers of our troops, as enabled us to partially surround the enemy, and capture General Armistage and 3,000 of his men. The carnage which accompanied this charge, and the terror inspired by it were so great as to reduce numbers of the foe to actual cowardice. They fell upon their knees and faces, holding forward their guns, and begging for mercy, while their escaped comrades, panic-stricken and utterly routed, rushed down across the ditches and fences, through the fields and through Gettysburg. Not a column remained to make another start. The triumph fought for during these three ferrible days belonged at last to the noble Army of the Potomac.

Incidents of the Battle.

Incidents of the Battle. Incidents of the Battle.

[From Correspondence of the Tribune.]

General Schimmelfenig escaped capture by resorting to a dodge worthy of the sharpest Yankee.

When he found his retreat out off, he seized, the coat of a private, and buttoned it closely over his uniform; he was knocked down and run over by a gang of rebels who were after plunder. He then stumbled away into a cellar, and lay there concealed, and without food, for two days; but when he heard the boys playing "Yankee Doodle" in the streets; he thought it safe to come out. He is now in command of his brigade, and ready for work.

The 11th Corps lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 4,060 men. The 1st Corps loss foots up nearly 6,000. The 12th Corps lost in killed and wounded, '973; missing, 242; 17 officers killed, and 3 wounded. One regiment the 2d Massachusetts, in Slocum's Corps, lost 11 officers in a charge, yet when this division was repulsed the regiment fell back in perfect order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooting has become a serious servicein battle. Three hundred men from our brigade were shot in the rifle-pits, on Friday, by a half a dozen of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a brick house in the suburbs of Gettysburg. The house might have been destroyed, but in doing this many others in the town would have been damaged; it is a question however, whether the whole town is worth the lives it cost to save it.

The 2d brigade of the 3d division, 2d Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade of the 3d division, 2d Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade of the 3d division, 2d Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade of the 3d division, 2d Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade of the 3d division, 2d Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade of the 3d division, 2d Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d br respondence of the Tribune.]

flags, all within thirty-five paces of the 2d Corps' batteries.

The rebel cavalry was in constant trouble; if it The receir cavalry was in constant trouble; if it appeared beyond the protection of the infantry lines on either fisalk, it was charged into by the national cavalry and sent pell-mell back to its hiding-place; and, if too far within its own lines, the horses were demoralized by the explosion of shells. The command was of no service to the enemy, but the men soon became a reproach in the eyes of their comrades.

soon became a reproach in the eyes of their comrades.

Perhaps one of the most important features of the
line of battle was the facilities it afforded to each
portion to reinforce any point of attack. The enemy
was compelled to march from seven to nine miles in
going from one wing to the other, whereas three
miles on the diameter of a circle was, the distance
between Meade's extreme infantry flanks. This
circumstance gave great advantage.

After the battlefield came into our 'possessien, a
private soldier, who had been wounded in the foot,
was found lying in the grass, under a bueh; he had
wiped his gun and taken off the lock to clean it.
When found, he was in the act of putting it together again. To the question—what he was doing
there? he replied, "I am getting ready for another" THE PROSPECT OF LEE'S ESCAPE.

THE PROSPECT OF LEE'S ESOAPE.

Although reports telegraphed from places at a distance from the scene of operations, to the effect that we have captured prisoners by tens of thousands, and pieces of artillery by hundreds, are premature or grossly exaggerated, it is nevertheless true that the military situation is at this moment extremely favorable, or, at least, is so reported in circles best informed with regard to the facts.

Gen. Lee may escape across the Potomac with a large portion of his army, although the destruction of his pontoon bridges and the rise of the river, which is stated to be six feet above the fords, would alone seem sufficient to prevent it. But the probabilities are that he will not so escape, and that even if his infantry manages to get over the river disorganized, his guns and wagons will be taken.

It is considered not impossible that another battle may be fought before the decisive result which the country is looking for can be reached.

General Hooker, who has arrived here, predicts that the army of General Lee will be utterly destroyed—the rise in the river, in his opinion, being sufficient to bring about that result, even apart from the military combinations making to that end.

cependence than impunity in permanently robbing another race of its independence.

"In order to compromise the Abolitionists, Mr. Mason concedes that I had authority to make the offer of independence for emancipation. He acknowledges, on the strength of Mr. Garrison's letter of credit, that I had that authorization to which, when shown him, he had promised a reply. So the English public know now, with a clearness which my own blundering way of evoking such a confession did not merit, what the reply of the South is to a proposition offering her 'freedom,' as she calls it, on the condition of her according the same to the millions whom she oppresses. Whether I had a right to make the offer or not, it is answered. The believer in the golden rule has only to ask himself what would be his interest in the success of the Northern arms if his own wife and children arms if his own wife and covery gateway except that of war is closed.

"I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY."

stroyed—the rise in the river, in his opinion, being sufficient to bring about that result, even spart from the military combinations making to that end.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

[From Corred dudence of the Heraid.]

Colonel E. P. Cummins, of the 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at the 1st while gallantly leading. his men againg. All y superior numbers. Colonel Cummins was at 7 of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was a captain of company A, 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Wolunteers, He was captain of company A, 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 1, 1861.

Lieut. A. G. Tucker, of Company E. 142d. Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and acting adjutant, was mortally wounded on the 1st of July. He was free men Pennsylvania Volunteers, and acting adjutant, was mortally wounded on the 1st of July. He was free men regiment.

Ch. Flags, of Company by He has Osptain C. H. Flags, of Company words. He has will be a solid shot, on July 3. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. This regiment was a portion of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st Army Corps. The division was commanded by Brigadier General Larowly, of Pittsburg.

In the battle of July 3, the old California, the 69th (Irieh), and the Fire Zouaves (Pennsylvania troops), were in action. The 71st or California regiment lost mine officers of fifteen taken in, and one hundred and one out of two hundred and forty-six enlisted men. The 69th and 71st were on the extreme front, and, in proportion, their members suffered the worst. Included in the killed are: Captain Steffar Gull, of the 71st, 20 lone. The loss in the brigade is four hundred and eighty-two men and forty-six enlisted men. The c9th and 71st were on the extreme front, and in proportion, their members suffered the worst. Included in the killed are: Captain Steffar Gull, of the 71st, under command of Col. Hesser, and charged the enemy, driving them clear over the slight earthworks, taking more prisoners than they numbered and six stands of colors, four of which were taken by the 71st

A REPORTER'S INCIDENT.

Whilst one of our reporters was on a tour of inspection to the wounded, at the late battle of Gettysburg, he had his attention drawn to a singularly beautiful young man, upon whom death had already settled his mark. While admiring his tender age and fragile build, the young sufferer opened his soft hazel eyes, and looking up, said:

"Won't you please raise my head and rub my hands? it cramps so."
Our reporter complied, and asked of him his name. He stated that it was James Warner, of Loudoun county, Virginia. He stated that it was James Warner, of Loudoun county, Virginia.

It was then that he knew this young sufferer to be in the rebel service. Upon questioning him, he stated that he never entered the rebel service willingly; that both of his parents were Union people.

"Wont you tell my mother, when you get an opportunity, that I am happy, and expect to meet her in heaven! Will you give me a drink, and then I shall die easy!"

Our reporter of course acquiesced, and gave the little rebel sufferer all the attention and consolation he could bestow. As he left, big-framed and bighearted soldiers of the Union were standing by their late enemy, showering over him their tears, and blessing him with that attention that only the brave know how to bestow.

REBEL PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

Last night, shortly before nine o'clock, another

REBEL PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

Last night, shortly before nine o'clock, another party of rebel prisoners, 2,300 in number, reached the Bolton Depot in a long train of cars, accompanied by the 12th Vermont regiment as a guard. They were disembarked, and underguard of a detachment of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, with several companies of the 7th New York regiment, were marched to Calvert street, thence by Baltimore and other streets to Fort MeHenry. In anticipation of their arrival a large number of persons, male and female, assembled at the depot at an early hour of the evening, and large crowds were gathered on Howard, Calvert, and other streets, desirous of witnessing the sight of 80 many rebels passing through the city. The prisoners passed on their way from the dépot without any expression of public sentiment being made, except at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, where some enthusiastic Union men gave cheers, causing the rebels to retaliate by uttering a shrill cry, those following after catching it up and continuing it to the end of the long line. In the party there were a large number of sick and wounded who were conveyed in vehicles to the fort. Nineteen hundred more are on their way to this city.—Balt. Gazette, Monday.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the casualties among the officers of the Brightails (156th De 1 in the hartle

of Gettysburg:
Col. Langhorn Wister, alightly wounded in the ace, and a prisoner.
Lieut. Col. Huidekaper, lost his right arm; doing Major Thomas Chamberlain, shot through the est; doing well. Adjutant R. L. Ashhurst, wounded in the shouler; doing well. Captain C. C. Widdis, Co. A, severely wounded; doing well.

Captain William P. Dougal, Co. D, wounded;
doing well.

Captain Henry W. Gimber, Co. F; missing.
Captain J. W. Sigler, Co. I; slightly wounded—
on duty.

First Lieutenant Henry Chancellor, Co. B; badly wounded and missing. wounded and missing.

First Lieutenant Gilbert B. Perkins, Co. C;

wounded in thigh—doing well. wounded in thigh—doing well.
First Lieutenant John Q. Carpenter, Co. E; missing. First Lieutenant C. W. Sears, Co. F; slightly wounded in the hand.
First Lieutenant Miles F. Rose, Co. I; wounded in the arm—doing well.
Second Lieutenant I. Chatburn, Co. B; missing.
Second Lieutenant C. P. Keyser, Co. F; seen to fall and missing. ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA

Capt. R. G. Foster, Company C, killed. Lieut. J. McGuise, Company I, wounded. Lieut. George Curran, Company F, head, Lieut. J. Boyard, Company H, wounded. Lieut. Sutton, Company E, wounded. SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA. Capt: Conner, Company H, shoulder. Lieut. Morris, Company M, wounded. Major Lowry, killed. Total loss, killed, wounded and missing, 155. BIXTY-RIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA. BIXTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.
Licutenant Colonel Reynolds, wounded.
Major Winslow, wounded.
Captain Tunstone, Company B, wounded.
Captain Young, Company G, wounded.
Captain Fulmar, Company K, wounded.
Lieutenant Porter, Company A, wounded, arm.
Lieutenant Heston, Company F, wounded, eg.
Lieutenant Fenton, Company H, wounded, leg.
Lieutenant Fenton, Company H, wounded, hip.
Captain G. McLearn, Company D, killed.
Lieutenant Reynolds, Company E, killed.
Lieutenant Reynolds, Company F, killed. THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEERLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as her afford very little more than the cost of the paper. The War Parss.
To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

EUROPE.

THREE CENTS.

The Mason and Conway Correspondence.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CONWAY.

Rev. M. D. Conway publishes the following let-r in the Times, explaining his correspondence with

'I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.
'Aubrey House, Notting Hill, W., June 22."

The Crisis of Patriotism and Treason. On the Fourth of July, 1776, American liberty and

1863, we may say that it was preserved. The Fourth, of this momentous year, was celebrated in complete victory over Lee, and the surrender of Vicksburg.

The Polish Revolution. On the 22d ult, Lord Palmerston made some ex-planations upon the Polish question, and stated the following was the substance of the despatches to Russia by England, France, and Austria: to Russia by England, France, and Austria:

1. A general and complete aumesty,
2. A national representation on the principle of
that established by Alexander I., in virtue and in
execution of the treaty of Vienna. The Austrian
Government took a modified view of this; but her
Mejesty's Government was of opinion that, to satisfy the just expectations of the Poles, the representation should be established on the footing of the
charter of Alexander I. sentation should be established of the charter of Alexander I.

3. The Poles alone should be appointed to public offices, as Poles alone were likely to command connuence.

4. That perfect liberty of conscience shall be ranted, and that due protection be accorded to be religion of the Poles. all public transactions and in the education of the people.

6. That a regular system of recruiting shall be established to prevent a recurrence of the proceedings which led to the present insurrection.

Her Diajesty's Government recommended and strongly urged that there should be a cessation of hostilities, because, in their opinion, there would be no useful negotiations as long as, a conflict of this kind was going on between the Russian troops and the insurgents. Austria did not actually recommend all these points, but she urged the Emperor of Russia somewhat to this effect. He therefore trusted that when he could lay the despatch on the table the House would be offopinion that her Majesty's Government had done all in its power. In such matters they had to consider not what they desired, but what was obtainable.

COUNT LEON PLATER EXECUTED.

lish Livonia:

"The whole of Poland will utter a cry of lamentation on hearing of the death of Count Leon Plater, snot in the equare of the Fortness of Dunaturg. This great patriot has stained with his blood the soil on which Count Henry, his grandfather, washasador from the States of Livonia to Sigismund Angustus, King of Poland, took leave of his electors in the Stavostic of Dunaburg, which for centuries, up to the partition of Poland, had belonged to his family. Leon Plater was only twenty-ix years of age, and from the moment he fell into the hands of his executioners he suffered martyrdom. He died calm and resigned for the liberty of his country. In returning from the execution we entered a church where were assembled the desolated sisters of the murdered man, his family, and his friends, who had taken refuge near the altar, and were offering up their prayers. We admired the courageous mother of Leon Plater, who, seeing those around her bathed in tears, consoled them by saying, 'Do not weep, my dear friends; you see that I do not' I should have shed tears if my dear Leon had been afraid of the Muscovite condemnation. I went to give him my blessing; I prayed to God for him and with him.' It is only faith in the holiness of the cause that can inspire such heroic courage and perseverance. A nation which produces such characters Mason:

"To the Editor of the Times:
"Sir: Absence from London has prevented my giving such careful attention to the correspondence between Mr. Mason and myself as was necessary to make the explanation which the public on both sides of the ocean will naturally expect of me.
"In the correspondence as it stands there are three parties involved—namely, the Abolitionists of America, myself, and Mr. Mason with his Confederates. three parties involved—namely, the Abolitionists of America, myself, and Mr. Mason with his Confederates.

"As to the first, it was to pounce upon them and compromise them with their Government that Mr. Mason rushed into print so eagerly that, though only a little way from London, I did not receive his last letter until half a day after I had seen it in the Times. But I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended definitely to the declaration that the Abolitionists of America were giving moral support to this war simply and only in the interest of emancipation, and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it; but that, with regard to the special offer,' I must write out and get a special authority. This left it yet an open question whether the leading anti-slavery men were 'prepared to negotiate with the Coefederate authorities.' He springs his snare before they are in it. They are not compromised at all. They do, indeed, stand committed to an unwillingness to prosecute this terrible war for any less important aim than the complete wiping out of their country's orime and shame, but it has all along been their avowed position that they are, to quote Wendell Phillips, 'willing to accept anything, union or disunion, on the basis of emanolpation." soldiers guarded the venerated tomb, and were reinforced at midnight. At one o'clock a cart came and conveyed it into the interior of the fortress, his body pierced with balls. It appears that he had been provisionally buried in the bastion which bears the name of Constantine."

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The London Times of the 25th of June says: The British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse an offer of joint recognition, or hit on a third course, and one can be suggested. We are certainly called upon to do what we can. We know how much the United States are still part of curselves; we have that right to be heard in America, and humanity has a right to plead for the children massacred in vain hecatcombs and for kindly instincts so fearfully disregarded. England has not hesitated to send Russia six points of a bare salient character. It is difficult to see how Europe can escape the analogy. If Europe may ask a separate Constitution for the one, surely it may ask independence for the other. Why should not precisely the same course be adopted with the imperious Cabinet which is now engaged in the suicidal attempt to reduce to Federal unity the Confederate States of America? There is a singular amount of resemblance between the two cases. ENGLAND'S POLICY. two cases.

THE IRISH EMIGRANTS.

Lord Palmerston, speaking in the House of Commons, on the subject of emigration from Ireland, said:

In one year, the year of the distress, the Irish emigrants in the United States—all honor to them for so doing—remitted a million and a half sterling to their friends and families in Ireland, to enable them to maintain themselves throughout the distress or to go out to America.

in sending the proposition to Mr. Mason personally. As this, my first 'correspondence with the enemy,' was undertaken only in the interest of my country, and was virtually a demand for the surrender of the enemy's capital, I shall hope that the apparent disloyalty of it, of which I was unconscious, will be condoned by the country I meant to serve. "But Mr. Mason and his Confederates are implicated in this matter in a way to which I desire to call the attention of those gentlemen to satisfy whose minds I wrote the proposition, and of all others who think that the South is fighting for any worthier independence than impunity in permanently robbing another race of its independence.

"In order to compromise the Abolitionists them to maintain themselves throughout the dis-tress, or to go out to America. I say, sir, that emi-grants who are capable of doing this must be far-better off than they were before they abandoned the country of their birth. No doubt, it is painful to sever ties which were coeval with the man's birth. No doubt it is painful to leave home, and sometimes to leave family. But allow me to say that the senti-ment is not universal, because I have myself seen a-party of emigrants intending to go to America, para-ding the road with a band of musicians, announcing themselves as American boys, and apparently proud ding the road with a band of musicians, announcing themselves as American boys, and apparently proud and happy to go. While, therefore, no doubt there are many cases where it is painful to leave home, that is not an universal feeling, because many persons feel that in leaving for America, or the colonies, they are about to better their position, they are glad to go, and they hope to be able to remit to tyeir relatives the means of following them, or of maintaining themselves in greater comfort at home.

CAPTAIN SPEKE ON THE SOURCE OF THE

CAPTAIN SPEKE ON THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

From the London Times, June 24-1.

The members of the Royal institution held a special meeting last night, to hear a lecture delivered by Captain Speke on the discovery of the sources of the Nile. The lecture was honored by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was attended by General Knollys, Sir Roderick Murchison, and a numerous suite. The prince was accompanied by the Comte. de Paris and several other members of the late royal family of France.

Before commencing his lecture, Captain Speke introduced to the audience the two little black boys, who were so lionized at the Geographical Soulety the night before. It was mainly through the unterstand energing energy of the laters of these boys that to receive an English caucasia. Through the Unterstand English Caucasia. The Strumentality so much had been done to abclish the strumentality so much had been done to abclish the slave trade in those regions. He also desired publicly to thank Sir Roderick Murchison and the Fellows of the Geographical Society for the assistance they had afforded him in proving the correctness of the conclusion at which he had arrived in 1858, that Lake Victoria Nyanza was the sonree of some great river, and that that river was the Nile.

Time would not permit him to describe the whole of the incident of his journey from Zanzibar to Egypt, which occupied two years and a half, and extended over a distance of more than 3,000 miles. He chose rather to give some account of the Wahuma and some of the other tribes inhabiting the shores of Lake Nyanza. Judging from the physical characteristics of these tribes, he considered them to be descended from the ancient Abyssinians. This idea was in a great measure confirmed by the tradition of the people, who, when questioned about "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

First, The only solid foundation for all Government is the consent of the governed. Governments exist for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the benefit of Governments.

A Government which fails to promote the interests, and secure the affections of its people, does not describe to stand. A Government which fails to promote the interests, and secure the affections of its people, does not deserve to stand.

These principles are the foundation of the Federal Union; to deny them is to undermine our own pollical structure, to slander the title by which we have a place among the nations of the earth.

Second, The people of the Southern States have, of their own consent, established a separate Government, sustained it for more than two years with remarkable unanimity and devotion, under circumstances of great difficulty and trial.

We cannot consistently with our traditions and our principles deny to that people the right of self-government, or oppose by force the existence of the Government they have set up. If we cannot conquer them by the arts and arms of peace, we have no right to conquer them at all.

To speak of a "Union" by force is simply absurd; a plece of Puritanical hypoorisy.

Third. The glory of a nation is: To establish justice, unity, peace, and concord; to insure domestic tranquility; to promote the general welfare; to secure the blessings of liberty and civilization; to cultivate the highest standards of morals and religion.

Territorial possessions may distract and weaken; wealth will enervate and corrupt; avarice, fanaticism, and revenge, must debase; and ambition generally destroys.

Fourth. When the present Administration was

sized streethyd, to Annote the title by which we have a place and the title bear a place and the streethyd bear a place and the place of the comment. Statistics of the comment of the comment. Statistics of the comment. Statistics of the comment of the comment of the comment. Statistics of the comment of the comment of the comment of the comment. Statistics of the comment of the comment of the comment of the comment. Statistics of the comment of the

cord, strife, and despotism—of ruin, misery, and shame.

Tweifth. These pernicious criminals we propose to try by authority of all the laws their despotism has left us, by that very law of necessity and slight preservation which they maliciously, traitorously, and faisely have invoked, promulgated and enforced and enforced and we shall appeal for justice to that universal sentiment which passes, judgment on all such as are tenemies to the human race.

Thirteenth. Fellow-citizens, in the name of the thirteen colonies, we say to you, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

SPIRIT OF '76.

Went into a third tent, and Captain Speke followed: Captain Speke's Whitworth rifle. Captain Speke followed: Captain Speke's Whitworth rifle. Captain Speke's Whitworth rifle. Captain Speke followed: Captain Speke's Whitworth rifle. Captain Speke followed: Captain Speke's Whitworth rifle. Captain Speke followed: Captain Speke fold him that it was the unton of the coun