The Press

TI URSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING. By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the tions and prayers of an afflicted people, and to youcheafe to the army and Navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signs and so effe tive as to furnish reason ble grounds for augumented confidence that the Union of thes States will be maintained, their Constitution se cured, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not with-

out sacrifice of life, limb, and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic, and loyal citizens. Domestic affile tion in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almigh ty Father, and the power of his hand equally in these triumphs and those sorrows. Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer, and I invite the casion in their customary places of worship, and ic the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's nehalf, and invoke the influence of His Hoty Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and oruel Rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a na tional emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth o our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate and family, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of

Thanksgiving. To-day has been appointed by the President of the United States a day of National Thanksgiving. "Thanks will be given to God for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf," for victories which promise speedy and honorable peace, for blessing even in the midst of war, for protection from terrible danger, and the assurance of abiding good. It is fitting that such thanksgiving should formally be offered, though virtually for one month the people have been lost in a deep passion of joy and gratitude. It is not only to-day that we shall thank Providence for its fayor: day after day will bring increasing reason for thanksgiving. . The suffering we have endured, the sacrifices we have made, were not in vain, and now in "golden balances of change and compensation." the reward of the loval people is weighed. Ours will be earnest gratitude, deeper for the dangers we have sippi debt of five millions of dollars, escaped, more lasting for the lessons which by emptying his treasury to pay the have been taught us; for we have learned that a permanent nationality can only be based upon equal justice to all, and that America can only be truly great as she is truly free. For this we should especially thank God, that through fearful conflict He has led the nation to the foot of the throne of justice and mercy; has forced it to atone for years of wrong, and has given it a redeemed future, purged from the sin of | It has now ceased to be even that. slavery, and consecrated to humanity and

The Renomination of Governor Curtin. A convention of the loyal men of Pennsylvania could do nothing more than renominate Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of the State. Those who offered reasons why another man should have been selected, found, when they went to Pittsburg, that | United States securities. Vicksburg and they were the mere arguments and calculations of the politician, and possessed no favor with the people. The people of this State love Andrew G. Curtin, and their representatives, in convention assembled, gave expression to their love and confidence by giving him the gubernatorial nomination | argument to prove that the South is glorion the first ballot. It was eminently the ously maintaining her claim to independ no doubt that in other places twenty-work of the people. They had seen this ence may establish that dream in the minds six Republicans have been drafted out of man tried, for three long years, as no Chief of dreamers, but the money market is a remember of dreamers, but the money market is a remember of dreamers, but the money market is a retwenty-nine men; but no sensible man can hagistrate had ever been tried before. ality. Even Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. MASON, think such matters strange. The "freaks Coming into power with the Administration who have the strongest desire to see their of Mr. Lincoln, he was called upon to grapple with the rebellion in the name of Pennsylvania, to represent the loyalty and power of our grand old State, and to direct its English merchants and bankers anxious to energies in support of the Union and the Flend their money to a power which is unable Administration in the prosecution of the war. How this work has been done, it is sedly essential to its existence. Europe cornot for us to say. It is written upon the rectly infers from the rebel defeats the exmost glorious pages of Pennsylvania's history. It is written in the story of her valor. her devotion, and sacrifices; and, more than all, in the bold and self-sacrificing statesmanship that made these things elements of strength and power on the side of freedom. When Pennsylvania sent forth her sons to war upon treason in the South, Governor CURTIN went with them, ministering to their wants, alleviating the hardships of the field and camp, speaking words of comfort to the wounded and sick, and words of encouragement and pride to those who had deserved well of the State. He was with them in their joys and sorrows—after every period of victory and defeat. And so earnestly and tinually growing. When dawn was near faithfully did he labor in their behalf that at this time his name is mentioned with love and pride in the tent of every Pennsylvania soldier. When invasion came, he opposed the invader with a fierce energy that drew the people around him, and aided materially in obtaining the fruits of victory. To Governor CURTIN belongs much of the glory that Pennsylvania has gained, and much of the gratitude that the people should feel in

having escaped conquest and devastation. The nomination of this man is, therefore, a compliment to him and an assurance of our continued devotion to the Administration. The people have made it, and the people will endorse it by an overwhelming majority in October. Now is the time for all who really believe in the cause, and that its triumph is the triumph of liberty and Union, to lay aside all selfishness, and Press in that city chooses to become agitated jealousy, and personal animosities, and unite around this man as our leader, and the plat- concerns any one but himself, his friends, form of the Convention as the platform of and his family physician. We do protest, their faith. In the person of the Hon. however, against such a paragraph as that DANIEL AGNEW, the Convention has placed at his side an accomplished and learned jurist, one fully convinced of the truth of ton, being telegraphed over the country as the great issues now agitating the country, and whose election would add an ornament to the bench. With such men in nomination, no loyal man can hesitate. Let us, ances, and generally seem to be written with a therefore, be up and doing. Let us organize view of attracting general attention to some everywhere. Let committees and clubs be formed, and no effort spared to strengthen and unite the friends of the cause. We can win this victory in October if we begin at | method of peace and security against injusonce and manage the canvass with judgment | tice fails. It is the last thing to be attemptand energy. Let the line of battle be im- ed by America-the last thing to be atmediately formed, and the contest at once tempted by England. The two countries

William L. Yancey. amond papers, we find a mere allusion to the ence into other lands; the happiness of so Mate WILLIAM L. YANCEY, telling of his many millions of men depends upon their death and burial, and with no word of commendation or sympathy. We regard this not so much an evidence of the ingratitude of the rebellion as another illustration of the truth that those who begin revolutions rarely end them, and that those who summon the storm are most frequently swept away with it. Mr. YANCEY does not seem to have escaped from the destiny that has befallen greater and better men. Two years ago he was the idol of the South. No name excited more enthusiasm, and the influence of no man was more powerful and widespread. If we could say so without doing dishonor to the memory of a great and good man, we would call Mr. YANCEY the VERG-NIAUD of the Southern rebellion. By no means its most eminent leader, he was its most popular speaker. A representative of the South-with all the fire, vivacity, earnestness, and brilliant rhetoric that characterizes the Southern speakers, and is known by the name of eloquence-Mr. YANCEY entered into the cause of Secession in the early days of its agitation, and was

its most consistent and unfaltering friend.

sisn and in every gathering where a word could be said in behalf of treason, Mr. YANCEY spoke the word. When the Democratic party was divided at Charleston, Mr. YANCEY led the column that broke its ranks, and when treason was first organized under the pretext of electing Breckingings and LANE he was its leader and champion

The time came quickly when words could not be spoken, and the beauties of rhetoric were as the faded flowers. The time came when deeds were necessary, and Mr. YAN-CEY, as well as all who like him had been the orators and apostles and devotees of Secession were placed to the one side and sent to the rear. . Mr. YANCEY went to England, but returned to accept a seat in hardly know, for since the commencement of the reballion the rebel Senate. What else he has done we the rebellion we have seen him very rarely. Other men have usurped that position in the eyes of the world that Mr. YAN-CEY might have claimed. A rude teacher of mathematics, with quaint thoughts and enthusiastic friends of the North is emian uncouth manner of expressing them-a daily routine of his life very humbly, and trious citizens of France. They represent orator than what he read in the newspapers, chivalry. They are the men who gave or a general introduction at a political gathering in a country town—this man of his death the world paused to look upon his remains. The career of Stonewall Jackson and that of Mr. YANCEY may be regarded as the type and fruit of all rebellions, and more particularly this rebellion of the South. Let the talker die, and be sent to his grave with all due decency, and let him be forgotten. Over the man of deeds place laurels and nonuments, and let his name be always remembered as an example and an inspiration. What is fame, and what is glory, and what must a man do that his memory may live after him? Let him build churches, or be a slayer of men, and there is a hope that he will be remembered for six months; but no such hope awaits the

memory of a man who has lived the life of this enthusiastic and brilliant enemy of freedom. Decline of the Rebel Loan. Baron Rothschild's reported declaration, that he considered the Confederate cause and the Confederate loan alike worthless, is having ample confirmation. The decline of rebel success. That faith was never very to borrow money at any rates that were not ruinous. The intelligent capitalists had

little or nothing to do with a loan negotia-

rious as a repudiator. They could not trust that JEFFERSON DAVIS would endeavor to | City Councils, and, if this sum is insufficient, atone for his course in regard to the Missishundreds of millions of the debt of the Confederacy. Even upon the hypothesis of the success of the Confederacy they could ground no hopes, and expected repudiation e motter of certainty of its failure, no terms the rebel inanciers offered could be a temptation. The loan was abandoned to speculators, and became almost a disreputable speculation.

Already the recent victories have had their financial effect. Of such value to the usual abuse of the Republicans and loyal national cause were they justly considered, | men. Were we to reply by a statement of that a perfect panic occurred among the | the attention given to the wounded rebel holders of rebel bonds. Speculation ceased soldiers, by the loyal men and women of for the want of buyers; holders would willingly have become sellers at almost any sacrifice. Of course, a corresponding re sult was the immediate advance of the Gettysburg thus vindicate their own importance. It may suit the London Times to speak of the one victory as a "gleam of success," and of the other as a "drawn are too frequently made in Democratic battle," but it does not suit the people to believe these cool assertions. A laborious draft was dishonestly made, but he desires schemes triumphant, have probably not invested their fortunes in the loan they eloquently advocate. Still less are the shrewd

to defend the very points which are confeshaustion of the Southern resources. It acts upon this fact peremptorily. In an old fairy tale-and all fairy tales have morals, political, social, and financial-

a ferryman, one bright moonlight night, was awakened from sleep by a troop of little elves, who summoned him to ferry. them over the river. Payment they promised, and exhibited glittering golden coins which tempted his cupidity. He descended to the boat, and was followed by his mysterious visitors. All the night he toiled, rowing these supernatural emigrants unto the other shore, and cared not for the labor, beholding his shining heap of gold conthe fairies were all over and gone, and in the dim light he counted his wages. Then, to his unutterable disappointment, did he find that that which was gold in the hands of the fairies was withered leaves in his own. The winds

restored them to the woods. Do the financial heads of the rebellion hope to repeat this fairy speculation, with Confederate bonds for withered leaves, and Europe for the ferryman? The stream whose opposite bank they would gain is not easily crossed, and they must offer better coin than they can manufacture out of sinking credit and exhausted power.

Our Relations with England, There can be no objection to a newspaper in Washington declaring war against England, and if the agent of the Associated in relation thereto, we do not see that it printed elsewhere, from the National Republican, an evening newspaper of Washinga semi-official declaration of war against England. These semi-official declarations are, in themselves, very mysterious utterobscure but ambitious newspaper. A war with England is a very serious matter. It will not be attempted unless every other have so many interests in common; they have such a vast commerce filling the seas and extending its inflube a calamity that words could not picture. America has no desire to seek a war with England at a time when the only effect of such a war would be to bring to the aid of the rebellion-now one of the greatest railitary Powers in the world—the greatest naval Power in the world. Certainly, with so many embarrassments surrounding the Republic now, it would be the folly of the suicide to enter upon an English war. We are told that it is in our power to burn and de-

ject of agitation. JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, reports the sale of \$1,250,000 in five-twenties on Wednesday by the various agents. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 24th. The individual and local subits most consistent and unfaltering friend.

In every Democratic Convention—in every national banks represent a good proportion of the assembly of Southern men-on every occa- sales.

stroy the vessels upon the sea carrying the

English flag. This we may do, and many

other things to annoy and destroy English

property. But these are all terrible deeds-

calamities that the prudent and good will

avoid. A war with England may take

place, but not until the nation's honor de-

mands it. At this time, nothing could be

more unwise and rash than to make it a sub-

"The Wretched Liberals." The Richmond Enquirer, in commenting pon the probability of the Emperor of the French interfering in the American quarrel by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, says that the only obstacle to his immediate action is the objection of such men as the "wretched liberals of France." These "wretched liberals," we are further told, are all against the country, and have notions about slavery, and progress and freedom, entirely at variance with the opinions of the South, and of such men in the civilized world as entertain sympathics with the South. They now restrain Na-

POLEON from aiding the South in this American quarrel, by the threat of a new insurrection and many barricades in Paris, and the prospect of a morning trip to England, under some vulgar name not known in court circulars. That the Southern journals should not like these "wretched liberals" is no matter of astonishment to us, and that they should be the warm and nently consistent and proper. These men silent, obscure man-who followed the are among the most virtuous and illuswho perhaps knew no more of the great | its literature, its fame, its intelligence, its lustre to the republic, and who are now mentioned with love and respect wherever thought, and conviction, and skill in the | the French language is spoken. These men management of men, was suddenly elevated | form that silent, invisible, restless element to the highest rank in the rebellion, and at of free French thought that all the power of the Emperor of the French and his vast system of centralized home government have vainly endeavored to crush. These are the men whose thoughts were spoken in the recent elections; whose thoughts come to us from exile and from prison walls, and from homes of proud seclusion. The France of Bonaparte and Persigny, and Morny and Forey, and their parasites and accomplices in street massacre, is against the republic, and we take it as a tribute to the ustice of our cause that it is so; but the France that all men love and esteem is with

THE Abolitionists have raised several hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the New York negroes, but they refuse in Philadelphia to vote one dollar to pay the fine of poor laborers and mechanics who were conscripted, and who, if they go, will leave their families to starve. A terrible antithesis, if it was only true. But with these dear friends of the poor la borer truth is not of particular importance the rebel loan in England is clear evidence in the making of a paragraph. If the Aboof the decline of European confidence in litionists have raised several hundred thousands of dollars for the relief of the New

us in this struggle, and it is of this France

that the Southern journals speak when they

use the words of contempt and scorn we

have just quoted.

strong, and never enabled the rebel leaders | York negroes, they have done well, and deserve honor. The Abolitionists in Philadelphia will, no doubt, do their duty in regard to the poor white men of the city who are ted under the authority of an unrecognized drafted. Five hundred thousand dollars Confederacy, guided by a man already noto- have already been appropriated for the relief of the families of drafted men by the another will be added. Now, for what are the Abolitionists to be blamed?

A HUMANE MAN.—A stalwart, healthy-looking Black Republican from Upper Mt. Bethel, who has never turned a hand in support of the war, hap-pened to be in town last Wednesday, and saw the ladies feeding the wounded rebel soldiers who passed in the same way to some hystanders. Of course, this is a falsehood. The stalwart, healthy Black Republican, who wanted the wounded rebels to take the oath of allegiance, by way of grace before dinner, existed only in the fancy of the writer. Such a falsehood is in keeping with the the North, we should furnish superfluous evidence of their humanity.

ONE-SIDED.—In Durham township, Bucks county, out of twenty-nine men that were drafted lest week, twenty-six were Democrats. We take it for granted the draft was honestly made, but it seems strange, notwithstanding. We cannot think that this paragraph was honestly written. Insinuations such as this papers. The writer dare not say that the his readers to assert it for him. We have

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, August 5, 1863

Our English Relations. The National Republican of yesterday contains as editorial to which importance is attached. Among other things, it says: "If there shall be a slight ecasion for hostilities, the two nations (Great Briain and America) are likely to be involved in war. What then will happen? Our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will ve driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world. War is not desirable even with England but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of to outrage through a series of years, and make no during the trying period of our domestic troubles whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention. But the country should bear in mind that the United States can restore the Mexican nation to its place as a republic whenever the attempt shall be made. And, indeed, it is not improbable that Napoleon will find an excuse for quitting a pos-

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. Observance of the Day of Thanksgiving Special Despatch to The Press.] HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTM'T SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURG, August 4, 1863.
In obedience to the proclamation of the Presiden of the United States, all military commanders in this department are directed to see that the troops under their command observe Thursday, the sixth day of

August, 1863, as a day of thanksgiving, prayer, an praise. By command of Major General Couch. J. S. SOHULTZE, A. A. G. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Capture of a Train by Guerillas CAIRO, August 3,-The steamer Jesse K. Bell at

rived this evening from Vicksburg. She brings a number of furloughed soldiers, but no news. Matters are becoming distressingly quiet down the On Saturday night last a train of nineteen o twenty Government wagons, laden with commissary stores, had encamped sixteen miles from Cape irardeau, Mo., on the White Water. They were on their way to Bloomfield, being part of a train of one hundred and twenty wagons that had passed down through Illinois from St. Louis. While at Jonesboro they raised the stars and tripes, the next night the halliards were cut and the flag taken down. On Saturday night they encamped on the White Water, and were surprised and all captured. The wagons and stores were destroyed, and the negroes and teamsters carried away. A detachment of cavalry started in pursuit of the guerillas yesterday. Rederal Raids in Georgia. REMPHIS, August 3. - Robinson's rebel fors

ed Chalmer's in Mississippi. Jeme Forest, with about 800 cavalry, was at Jack's Creek three days ago. Dodge sent a force The Atlanta (late Memphis): Appeal of the 24th ult, says, the Governor of Georgia is making ex-tensive preparations to stop the raids in that State. It says a large force of raiders from Gen. Rosecrans' army was at Whiteside, also, that the War engriment has resolved to stop the navigation of the Miesissippi river by a wall organized system of guerilla warfare. The editor thinks that Rosecrans is moving on Selina. Every place in Georgie is fortified. The mountains are full of deserte Scouts report that arrangements are being made for a dash on the Mississippi and Charleston Railroad at or near Grand Junction, by Chalmers, Ruggles, and Flohardson.

naving been driven from West Tennessee, has join-

VICKSBURG.

Sr. Louis, August 3.-A special despatch from Vicksburg to the Democrat, dated the 3d, says:
"In the late advance upon Jackson, letters we captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan His replies to Davis confirm General Scott's accuse The rebel General Bowen died of dysentery a few

In the late operations against Jackson, Genera Sherman lost about 1,000 men. The army is now undergoing a complete reorganization.
General Herron's division, at Natchez, destroyed an immense amount of stores, and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisians, intended for Lee's army, and a great number of cattle from Texas. Completion of the Draft-Lee's Army The draft for Washington was completed to-day. giving an aggregate of 3,700 white, and 1,253 colored. Among the drawn are seven persons named GRORGE

Commander Bayson has been ordered to the

WASHINGTON.

ommand of the iron-clad steamer Lehigh, and Commander Cal DWELL to the Glaucus. Army Paymaster McFarland was robbed of \$40,000 last night. It was stolen from his room.

It is believed among army officers that all of LEE's forces, excepting A. P. Hill's corps, are routh of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of LONGSTREET'S corps occupy the old works in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg.

Less of a Steamer on the Mississippi. ST. Louis, August 5 .- Major Febiger, chief of the Pay Department of the district of the Mississippi. has just received a despatch stating that the steamer Ruth, which left here for Vicksburg on Monday evening, was burned, a few miles below Osiro, last night. The boat and cargo were entirely consumed, and Major Greenwalt, paymaster, and three clerks were lost. Several other paymasters en route to Grant's army, escaped only with the clothes on their backs. Two millions and a half of Government It is thought that many lives were lost, but the above are the only particulars received.

OAIRO, August 5.—The steamer Ruth, valued at \$100,000, was burned last night, at midnight, in and had on board eight paymasters and their clerks, with \$260,000 worth of greenbacks, to pay off General Grant's army. The following is a list of their names: Major U. S. Brinton, of Philadelphia with H. S. Godard, of Philadelphia, olerk; Maj. W R. Mendenhall, of Pennsylvania, and John D. Ford, olerk; Major W. W. White, of Burlington, Iowa, and J. S. Graves, clerk; Major Jos. Tildoen, of Galesburg; D. D. Martin, missing; Major J. W. Bragdon, of Erie, Pa, W. W. Loomis, clerk; Major W. H. Jameson, of Boston, head slightly scorched; S. G. Campson, clerk, missing; Major J. W. Hum-phrey, of Wheeling; H. C. Fletcher, clerk; Major J. enwalt, of Harrisburg, missing, and undoubt edly lost; Frank Oglesby, clerk of the steamer, lost Two negro deck hands, a chambermaid, and s colored woman (a cabin passenger) were lost.

The captain, first and second clerks, and all the rest of the crew were saved. The papers and all the ooks of the boat were lost, Thirty-one soldiers of Co. I, 9th Wisconsin, acted as a guard to the paymasters, under command of Lieut. Courier. Of these, one corporal and four privotes were lost, three killed by a stage-plank falling on them while in the water. About thirty lives in all were lost. The boat had aboard ninety-nine head of beef cattle, 120 mules, 400 tons of commissary and sutlers' stores, and about a hundred tons of private freight, all of which was lost. About 200 sons were aboard. The boat was insured for

The fire broke out on the after part of the boat. some say between the decks and others in the nursery. As soon as the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the shore on the Missouri side. and struck the bank with full force, the fire having driven the engineers from their posts, and the engines continuing to work. As soon as she struck a number jumped ashore. out her stern soon swung around down the stream. As her engines were still working her bow was turned from the shore, and she again started down the river. When she left the shore about thirty persons were aboard, nearly all of whom must have The steamer Shingess brought the passengers who were saved to this city this morning.

The soldiers are said to have acted heroically, and to have stood by the boxes containing the money until it was certain that all was consumed. The coxes were iron bound, and too heavy to be removed and the flames spread all over the boat in less than There is no satisfactory information as to how the nated. It is believed, however, to be the work of an incendiary in the interest of the rebel

An effort was made to fire the naval depot here New York-The Draft in the State. BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—The draft commenced this corning, and is passing off with quietness and apparent good feeling.

The First Invalid Corps arrived last night from Elmira, to act as a provost guard, and a large number of citizens were sworn in as special policemen. ROCHESTER, Aug. 5.—The draft commenced here this morning. There was no excitement. The draft bas already been finished in five wards and there re no signs of a row.

CONSCRIPTS PARADING. ROCHESTER, August 5.-The draft in the Twentyeighth district was commenced in this city to-day, wards of the city was completed. It will be resumed on Friday in the towns of Monroe and Orleans counties. Good humor prevailed among the crowd during the drawing, and as the names of prominent citizens were drawn they were greeted with cheers. The conscripts are parading the streets to night, accompanied by a band of music. The Draft in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, August 5 .- General Schenck to-day issued an order assessing a number of the citizens of the Fifth Election district of Harford county of a barn and other property of George M. Ford, enrolling officer of that district. EUROPE

Panic in London among Holders of the Confederate Loan.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 5.—The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool on the 28th, and Queenstown the 29th, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Hibernia, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The Hibernia, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.
The City of Washington, from New York, arrived on the 28th of July.
The Kangaroo arrived out on the 29th.
The Heela reports that on the morning of the 29th she passed the steamship Great Eastern, bound, to Liverpool.
The news of the late rebel reverses had reached England, and the effect was considered so favorable for the Union that the rebel loan declined to 18@20 per cent. discount, and a perfect panic ensued in that description of stock.
The London Star regards the news from America as indicating an exhaustion of the Southern resources. The Times considers the riots in New York as an

The 14m2 considers the Government.
The Hecla has 553 steerage passengers. She makes the following report: On the 29th of July, at 4.30 A. M., passed the steamships City of Washington, Kangaroo, and Great Eastern, all bound into GREAT BRITAIN. The advices received per the steamships Chius and Hibernian were generally regarded as encouraging for the North, and, notwithstanding the drawback of the New York riots, a panie in the rebel loan has taken place.

The London Times seeks to palliate the rebel reverses, but asknowledges that on the whole it is seldem that intelligence has been received so gloomy for the rebel cause. It regards the riots as little short of an insurrection.

The London Star regards everything as indicating the rend exhaustion of Southern resources.

The London Pails News expetiates on the victories of Grant, Neade, and Rosecrans, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North, and its uniform and rapid progress.

efficiency of the North, and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. Laird publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New York, to show that propositions were pending in 1861, with the Navy Department at Washington, for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy. There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the individuals used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

Exchange continues depressed, and speculative securities show continued panic.

The London Morning Post maintains that a union of the three great Powers against Russia is insured. The London Herald controverts this notion, and maintains that Prussia is disposed to defy the Western Powers.

The British Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech, delivered by commission, says:

"Civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil not only on the contending parties, but on other nations. We see, however, no reason to depart from our strict neutrality."

POLAND.

The Polish question continues without change.
The chances of peace or war are actively canvassed in Paris and London.
The Polish insurgents continue to be very active
in their movements. in their movements.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived last night.
LONDON, July 29.—The rebel loan railled from the decline, and is quoted at 13 dissount.
Political news to-day is unimportant.
QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—Steamship Kangaroo, from New York, has arrived.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
LET TRICERED to Occasionation 1

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.] LONDON, July 29.—The political news is unim. oriant.
The rebel loan has rallied to 13 per cent. discount.
QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—Arrived from New York.
Neptune, at Algos; Maria and Adelaide, at Belfast. Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 28th.—The
sales for two days reach 16,000 bales, including 6,000
bales to speculators and exporters. The market is
buoyant at an advance of %0.
TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was firm, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BEBADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn easier, mixed \*\*\*\*38.\*\*2.\*\* LIVERPOOL PROVENON MARKET.—The market is quiet and steady. Mesers. Bigland, Athys. & Co. report: Beef steady. Pork quiet. Bacon inactive. Lard active, and advanced 6d. Tallow steady. steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes
quiet and steady. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice
active. Linseed Oil firm at 468 64@47s. Rosin
steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum inactive. Linseed Oil firm at 498 5000 418. Augustate adv. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum in active at 218-3d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstaffs downward Sugar firm. Ceffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Tallow firm at 43s 6d@44s.

London, July 23.—Consols close at 22%@92% for oney. American Stocks.—Illinois Central Railroad AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Constant Institute 25 discount; Erie, 66.

Liverpool, July 28.—The sales of cotton for two days amount to 16,000 bales at an advance of 3dd.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet but steady.

London, July 21.—Consols are quoted at 92%@

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged:
Breadstuffs.—The market is essier: The weather has been favorable for the crops.
Praviaions.—The market is steady. Bacon upward. Produce steady. Lonnon, July 29.—Consols, 92%@93 for money Ellinois Central, 23@92 discount; Eric, 65@69. Ellanois Central, 23@22 discount; Erie, &@69.

Shipping IntcHigence.

Arrived from New York, July 25th, Howard, at Queenstown; 27th, Shannon, at Liverpool; 28th, Moro Castle, at Greenock.

Arrived from San Francisco, July 28th, Hornet, at Liverpool; 28th, Agra at do.

Sailed for New York, July 28th, R. L. Lane and Aurora, from Liverpool; Ariel, from Belfast.

South and Central America. New York, August 5.—Panama advices of the 27th ult., received by the steamer Northern Light, state that the attempted observance of the anniversery of Masquera's enfrance into Bogota was a failure. Mosquess, with his cabinet, was expected to arrive at Panama on the 10th of August, thus making Panama the capital of the United States of Columbia during his stay.

The news of the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee was received with much gratification at Panama.
President Perez, of Peru, passed through Panama,
bound to Lima, last week.
Advices from Central America state that the defection of several of President Barrios' officers
places him in a disadvantageous position in Sal-In Nicaragua Martinez still holds out against the revolutionists.

There is a prospect of a war between Chils and Bolivis, relative to the Megillones Guana deposit and the Atacama desert.

A Spanish fleet had arrived at Callao, and saluted A Spanish fleet had served.

A Spanish fleet had served.

the Peruvian flag.

Tritted States Commissioners Mackie and Squier

United States Comi

THE UNION SPATE CONVENTION. NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN

Hon. Daniel Aguew Nominated for Judge

PITTERUNG, August 5 .- The Union State Convenon assembled this morning, at 11 o'clock, at Con cert Hall. General C. R. Markle, chairman of the State Com nittee, called the Convention to order.

James Campbell, of Schuylklll county, nominated . D. Maxwell, of Northampton, as temporary chairma**n** Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny county, nomi nated George Lawrence, of Washington.
On motion of A. K. McClure, the secretary was first chesen.

Hon. E. McPherson, of Adams, was unanimously

The Convention then proceeded to enroll its dele

elected secretary.

After perfecting the roll of delegates by omitting those for the contested districts, a vote was taken for temporary chairman. H. D. Maxwell (the Curtin candidate) re votes, and George Lawrence (opposite) 45 votes. Mr. Maxwell then took the chair, and in a few remarks thanked the committee for the honor, and made an earnest appeal for unity of action, imploring the Convention to nominate a man who would do bonor to the State, and sustain the cause in which we are engaged to save the Union from e rebel foes who now threaten it. [Applause.] Wm. B. Mann moved for a committee of nine on the contested seats,
W. J. White, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Strickland, of Berks, were chosen additional temporary secretaries. The following is the committee on contested

scats: Wm. B. Mann, Philadelphia : George Tavor, Huntingdon; R. F. Clark, Columbia; H. H. Thompson, Northampton: F. A. Strawbridge, Chester; George Mehnify, Lancaster; Jame Alexander, Indiana; Darwin Finney, Orawford, and Joseph Ely, Bucks.
On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Fayette county, committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed on permanent organization, as follows:

appointed on permanent organization, as follows:
First District—John R. Orr, J. W. Stokes, J. L.
Shoemaker, and Thompson Jones.
Second District—Edward Darlington.
Third District—Dr. Carey.
Fifth District—Dr. Carey.
Fifth District—Enr. Qarey.
Fifth District—Henry Cartman.
Seventh District—William Davis.
Ninth District—William Davis.
Ninth District—William Davis.
Ninth District—Washington Lee.
Eleventh District—Stephen F. Wilson.
Twellth District—Henry Johnson.
Thirteenth District—E. C. Stewart.
Fourteenth District—John J. Shoemaker.
Sixteenth District—John J. Shoemaker.
Sixteenth District—G. W. Kline and F. Myers.
Seventeenth District—O. A. Klinefor.
Eighteenth District—W. W. Sellers.
Nineteenth District—Alexander King.
Twenty-first District—Alexander King.
Twenty-first District—Alexander King.
Twenty-third District—Smith Fuller.
Twenty-third District—E. M. Sayre.
Twenty-fourth District—E. M. Sayre.
Twenty-fourth District—E. M. Sayre.
Twenty-fourth District—Michael Wyand.

Twenty-fourth District—Robert P. Nevin and R. Carnehan.

Twenty-fifth District—Michael Wyand.

Twenty-sixth District—J. H. Robinson.

Twenty-seventh District—C. D. Ashley.

Twenty-seventh District—George Means.

On motion of Mr. Wayne McVeigh, a committee of nine on resolutions were appointed, as follows:

McVeigh, of Chester; Marshall, of Allegheny; Jummings, of Philadelphia; Hulon, of Schuylkill; Vincent, of Erie; Leisenring, of Lehigh; Todd, of Jumberland, and Dickey, of Lancaster.

The following are the names of the delegates: The following are the names of the delegates: SENATORIAL DELEGATES. Philadelphia county—John M. Butler, William B. Iann, C. A. Walborn, C. T. Jones. Chester and Delaware—Wayne McVeigh.

Chester and Delaware—Wayne McVeigh.
Montgomery—Charles Kugler.
Bucks—Dr. Carey.
Lehigh and Northampton—H. D. Maxwell. Berke-George J. Eckert. Schuylkill—Henry Huhn. Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne—Contested. Bedford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming ontested. Luzerne—J. H. Scranton. Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Warren—Stepher Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, and Union-Stephen fould.
Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Colum-in-R, J. Clarke.
Cumberland, Juniata, Perry, and Mifflin—E. C. Dauphin and Lebanon—T. T. Worth. Lancaster—George M. Klure and F. Myers. -Stephen Kieffe Adams, Franklin, and Fulton—Dr. Duffield. Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon—H. G. Whar

In ... Blair, Columbia, and Clearfield—John Pâtton.
Blair, Columbia, and Clearfield—John Pâtton.
Armstrong and Indiana—A. W. Taylor.
Westmoreland and Fayette—Smith Fuller.
Washington and Greene—Ezra W. Sairs.
Allegheny—M. Marshall, R. B. Carnahan.
Beaver and Butler—D. L. Imbrie.
Lawrence, Mercer, and Yenango—Wm. Francis,
Wm. Waugh (one vasancy.)
Erie and Crawford—C. C. Ashley.
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Elk—J. N. HetherIngton. REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. Philadelphia—James W. Blaylock, George Schaf-fer, John R. Orr, James B. Gillingham, Joseph Moore, Jr., Daniel Dietler, James Cannon, James W. Stokes, R. B. Shoemsker, H. A. Gray, M. H. Diekerson, J. McManus, George De Haven, Alexan-der Cummings, A. C. Harmer, Barton Jenks, W. J. P. White. . winte. Delaware—E. Darlington. Chester—Leonard Roberts, S. Ringwalt, J. Straw

dige.

Montgomery—W. L. Williamson, John H. Bringurst, Wm. Shoemaker.
Bucks—Joseph Eli, Stacy Brown.
Northampton—Wm. H. Thompson, John Horner.
Lehigh and Carbon—George Leisenring, J. Runk.
Monroe and Pike—Wm. Davis.
Wayne—M. L. Tracy.
Lycerp—Washington Lee, S. B. Longstreet, P. Luzerne-Washington Lee, S. B. Longstreet, P. Oriesbach.
Susquebanna—C. F. Reid.
Susquebanna—C. F. Reid.
Bradford—George Fandon, M. C. Mercer.
Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour, and Columbia—J.
3. Monroe, P. M. Osterhant.
Lycoming and Clinton—Henry Johnston.
Centre—E. Blanchard.
Mifflin—M. Bowie.
Union, Snyder, and Juniata—John J. Paterson, obn Bitger.

Yocum. Sauphin—John J. Shoemaker, J. H. Nisler. hanon—Anthony S. Ely. ke—Henry Hartman, Wm. H. Strickland, E. Berke—Henry Hartman, Wm. H. Strickland, E. L. Grissmer.
Lancaster—Geo. D. Mehaffy, O. H. Dickey, D. M. Kreider, J. H. Stehlman.
York—Wm. Moore, C. Kinnefelter.
Cumberland—Lemuel Todd.
Adams—Hon. E. McPherson.
Franklin and Fulton—A. K. McClure, W. W.
Sellers.

Franklin and Fulton—A. R. McClure, W. W. Sellers.
Belford—A. King, Jr.
Somerset—E. Scull.
Huntingdon—George Taylor.
Blair—S. S. Blair.
Cambria—Cyrus Elder.
Indiana—James Alexander.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—D. Barelay, C. P.
Markle, Thos. F. Gallagher, Fayette B. F. Heilen.
Greene—Hiram Smith.
Washington—G. W. Lawrence, Wm. McMennan.
Allegheny—Alexander Hyland, James L. Graham,
Robert P. Nevin, W. B. Negley, W. J. Gilmore.
Beaver and Lawrence—E. L. McGuffin, J. H.
Robinson Robinson
Butler—H. McCoy, H. Grant.
Mercer and Venango—Harvey Robinson, S. D. Power.
Clarion and Forest—George Means.
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, and Elk—Dr. H.
Eichold, Dr. J. P. Hilon.
Erie—John P. Vincent, James Sill.
Crawford and Warren—D. A. Filney, E. C. Stewart.
Potter and Tioga—Olmstead E. W. Davis.
Perry—Jesse Kennedy.
The Convention adjourned at 1½ P. M., and reembled at 3 30 P. M. Mr. A. K. McClure offered the following

Ner. A. R. McCuure onered the following:

Resolved, That all resolutions submitted to this
Convention, relating to candidates or a declaration
of principles to be adopted, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that no
member of this Convention shall be permitted to
speak longer than ten minutes at one time, nor
more than once on the same subject. Mr. T. Marshall thought they might as well not allow any one to speak at all. He could not imagire why they wished to refer the matter to such a committee, and he hoped the resolution would not be Colonel McClure said he offered it to facilitate matters, that such resolutions were common, and if the member objected he would not press it. Mr. George Lawrence desired to promote peace and harmony, but the opinion of members could not he suppressed, and he desired the fullest freedom of expression and debate. Mr. McClure said he did not wish to be misunder-

stood or missepresented. If the resolution was objectionable to members he would withdraw it. The resolution was withdrawn.

The Committee on Contested Seats unanimously reported in favor of B. Hamilton, of Clearfield county; C. P. Waller (Senatorial), of the Eighth district; G. Mason; of the Ninth Senatorial dis-trict; George Tanden and W. C. Murcier, of Bradford county; J. S. Hacker, of Lancaster, and D. Barclay, of Armstrong county.

A warm discussion arose on giving the delegates who contested the seats the chance to be heard. Hon. E. McPherson, and Hon. Tracey and Hecold, were in favor of granting them time; Mr. Mc-Clure and others opposing; but the Convention finally agreed to give each speaker fifteen minutes.

There was no objection to the report until Bradford county was reached, when Mr. Tracey made a warm speech, claiming a seat on the ground that the convention which elected him was the only legitimate one, its call being broadest.

Mr. George Landon, to whom the committee gave he seat, contended that his election took place first. and was regular. Wr William R. Mann argued at length in favor of Mr. Landon, because he thought he was a repre-

Mr. George Lawrence endorsed the report of the committee, and it was adopted. committee, and it was adopted: No more contestants being dissatisfied, the report The committee on organization reported the following officers: Vice Presidents-John M. Butler, of Philadelphia John B. Stokes, of Philadelphia; William B. Mann, of Philadelphia; George De Haven, of Philadelphia tacy Brown, of Bucks; Charles Kugler, of Montgomery; Peter L. Luther, of Schuylkill; Edward Darlington, of Delaware; C. P. Waller, of Wayne; L. L. McGuffin, of Mercer; E. Blanchard, of Centre; Joseph H. Keisley, of Pauphin; D. M. Imbrie, of Beaver; George Taylor, of Huntingdon; James Alexander, of Indiana; Joseph A. Scranton, of

uzerne; B. M. Grider, of Lancaster; George W.

Mehaffey, of Lancaster; Robert F. Clark, of Colum-

bla : Dr. E. E. Creamer, of Berks : S. Keifer, of York;

John J. Patterson, of Juniata; Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton; James Sill, of Erle; Hiram Smith, of Green; M. Osterhoul, of Wyoming; Alexander He-lands, of Allegheny; Wm. B. Negley, of Allegheny; Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson; Colonal Gallagher, of Westmoreland; Colonel W. H. Thompson, of North-ampton; Simeon J. Power, of Troga; Hon. S. S. Blair, of Blair. Secretaries-Edward McPhesson, of Adams; W. J. P. White, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Stric J. P. White, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Stricker, of Berks; Edw. Scull, of Somezset; Wm. Wall, of Mercer; Wm. L. Williams, of Montgomery; Anthony S. Ely, of Lebanon. The report was adopted. Mr. Lemuel Todd (President), on being escorted to the chair made a brief and patriotic address.

James L. Campbell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and

Supreme Judge.

Hon. W. M. Kennan, of Washington, offered the

following resolution :

Moore, of Philadelphia. John M. Butler nominated John Covode: Alex King nominated Francis Jordan, of Bedford; F. Gillingham nominated F. Carroll Brewster, of Phila delphia. Mr. Kennedy, of Perry, nominated J. K. Moor Mr. O. J. Dickey said the Old Guard of Lancas had nominated him. [Applause.] The resolution of Mr. McKenna rought up and debated at length. Hon. J. M. Butler offered a resolution which was sent to the chair. He withdrew the name of Hon. John Covode, injorder to create harmony and unite the whole party on some new man. Hon. D. Barclay, of Armstrong, argued for a new man as the only way to succeed, and after paying a bandsome tribute to Philadelphia, offered the nam f Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, as a man whom all know. He offered this as an olive branch f peace. We could not afford to lose the eight housand majority of Allegheny. No man had a right to stand in the way of the success of the party.

Whereas, An antagonism at once deplorable and bitter has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous services to the country; and Whereas. The existence of this feeling will impair

the efficiency of either as a candidate, and endanger the success not only of the Gubernatorial nomina-tion, but of the Judicial and Legislative also : there-

fore, Resolved, That the sense of this Convention i

Mesoved, That the sense of this Convention is that the best interests of the country, and of the Union party of the State, require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from the recent disturbing causes will give greater promise of a cordial, united, and successful support; a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demands of every good citizen the surrender of every local feeling or prepossession when

On a motion to postpone its consideration, Bovoted for its postponement, and 45 against it.

Mr. Walborn moved that the resolutions be taken

p before making the nominations, but it was opposed

by Mr. Campbell, and the Convention voted to take

Dr. Fuller. of Favette, nominated Hon. Henry D

o the nominations. Mr. Campbell then nominated Gov. Curtin.

ender of every local feeling equired for the public good.

Mr. Landon, of Bradford, said the preference of the people must be respected.

Mr. Lawrence regretted these manifestations of feeling, and said no man would go further or make more sacrifices than himself. He had helped to elect Curtin, and had stood by him. He knew him well, and if chosen he trusted in God he would be elected. But he was not the choice of the yeomanry in this county, and there would be trouble in giving him a majority. He knew they had the power to nominate Curtin, but he could only support him under protest. He would not assign his reasons. He continued in an earnest appeal not to force Curtin on them, for some time.

Mr. Fuller, of Favette, offered a letter, which was Mr. Fuller, of Fayette, offered a letter, which was PITTSBURG, August 5th.
To the President of the National Union State Convention Sin: Conscious that the triumph of our principles and the success of our candidates at this time is of

paramount importance to individual gratification and personal advancement, and from my intercours with representative men of party since my arriva in this city, believing that victory points to the se lection of a new man as the standard bearer in the approaching contest, and upon whom the entire sup-port and strength of the organization can be cen-tred, I have determined to withdraw my name from your consideration, and improve the opportunity is For many years I have been identified with the principles which our organization represents. I am unwilling at this crisis in the State and National affairs, to say or do anything which may put in jeopardy our success, and I have taken this step, hoping thereby to do my part towards removing the causes of a strife which will work disaster to us all in the future, unless a satisfactory adjustment be made now. Fasts have been submitted to prominent gentlemen of your body, that cannot and will not be ignored in the future. No excuss of ignorance of facts can be pleaded in mitigation of a neglect to give them full weight now in deliberation. Whatever disaster may occur, as saturedly will if the warning is unheeded, it is due to myself, and such gentlemen of the Convention as wish to benefit your country, and the interests of the loyal men you truly represent, rather than the pecuniary and political interests of a few men, that the responsibility of the future be placed upon the right shoulders.

Truly yours,

JOHN COVODE.

A vote was then taken on adopting Mr. McKen-For many years I have been identified with the

A vote was then taken on adopting Mr. McKenan's resolution; as follows: For McKennan's resoution, 46; against the resolution, 80. A motion to adjourn was made, and voted down follows : Yeas 8, nays 100. Wessrs, Tordan's and Veech's names were with-A ballot for Governor was then taken, as follows: Curtin......H. D. Moore.....

Governor Curtin received 90 votes, and not 95, a was first counted up. The vote was as follows For Moore-Messrs. Butler. Walborn. Kieffer. Fuller, Sayers, McPherson, Barclay, McCoy, Grant Heller, Smith, Beitler, Cummings, White, W. Moore, Klinefelter; and for Penny-Messrs. A. W. Taylor, Marshall, Carnahan, Heilands, Graham ler, Scull, Lawrence, McKennan, McAfee, and Galagher; and for Moorhead-Mr. Kennedy; for Brewster-Messrs, Blavlock, Gillingham, and Jenks, and three did not vote, viz: Jos. Moore, Jr., Goold, and Tomlinson. The balance voted for Curtin.

The Convention then took a recess till 8 o'clock

EVENING SESSION. All the names but that of Judge Agnew being withdrawn, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Supreme Judge. Mr. McClure moved that each county be entitled to one. Pittsburg to four, Lancaster to four, and Philadelphia to eight members on the State Committee, to be named by the delegates, the committee to inform the nominees of the action of the Con-Meeers, Todd, Maxwell, Darlington, A. W. Tayported the following series:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention sseembled, discianing all partisanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and that country in the constitution of the constitu

George Lawrence endorsed the report of the ttee, and it was adopted.

Ore contestants being dissatisfied, the report to the total contestants being dissatisfied, the report to the tee, and it was adopted.

Ore contestants being dissatisfied, the report to the total contestants being dissatisfied, the report to total committee on organization reported the followed committee of the potential organization reported the desired points of the committee organization reported the followed committee of the potential organization reported the followed committee organization reported the followed committee organization report Mr. Walborn called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

Mr. McClure said that but a small portion of the summary arrests were on Mr. Stanton's orders. was a friend of Mr. Stanton's personally and in all respects. It was unfair and unwise to give him execute for what others had done.

Mr. Fuller charged that Governor Curtin's friends were trying to suppress this resolution.

Mr. Cummings wanted to know if Mr. McClure would vote for the resolution if it was made to read "the Administration" instead of Stanton.

Mr. McClure denied that antagonism existed between Mr. Stanton and himself.

Mr. Fuller thought its suppression would be regarded as a condemnation of Mr. Stanton, which was meant by some men. He knew that Governor Curtin was in open antagonism with Secretary Stanton.

Mr. McClure said he knew that Mr. Curtin was on good terms with every member of the Cabinet.

on good terms with every member of the Cabinet.

Mr. McVeigh moved to insert "the Administra-tion," for "Secretary Stanton."
Mr. Dickey opposed the resolution.
Mr. Carnaphan urged its adoption as amended.
The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighold,
And unanimously accepted. and unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for the candidates and the flag. On the vote on the resolution to take a new man up, eleven of the Philadelphia delegation voted for, nd ten against it. Nearly all the delegates will leave for the east t 3 and 6 A. M. Another Account of the Proceedings. HON. DANIEL AGNEW NOMINATED FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT. SUPREME COURT.

PITTSBURG, AUG. 5.—The Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of Supreme Court met to-day.

The State was folly represented in the rouvention, and immense numbers of stringers were gathered from all parts of the State. There was great excitement on the choice for Governor, but Dartin had evidently the inside track, and it was conceded early in the day that he would receive the nomination. The friends of Covode and Moorbead were nevertheless equally active.

The Convention was called to easier by S. P.

theless equally active.

The Convention was called to order by C. P.
Markle, chairman of the executive committee,
when the names of the delegates were read.
Judge Maxwell was elected tymporary chairman,
and W. H. Strickland and W. J. P. White, tempoand W. H. Strickiand and W. J. P. White, temporary recreatries.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned till three o'clock P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the disposal of contested seats the Committee on Organization reported Hon. Lemnel Todd, of Cumberland, for president, with thirty vice presidents and several secretaries.

Judge Todd, on taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred on him, and hoping the Convention would harmonize in their action and select candidates worthy of the principles of the Union party, who would unite in a solid vote in the Octsber election. who would units in a solid vote in the Octsber election.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McKennan, stating that unfortunate differences had sprung up between two of the leading candidates for Governor, and that the best interests of the country and the party demanded that a man should be put in the field whose nomination would reconcile these differences. It elicited some discussion, and was shelved—yeas 45, nays 84.

Mr. Campbell then nomigated Governor Curtin, which was received with applause. The following additional nominations were then made: Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia; J. H. Moorbead, of Allegheny; Maj. Francis Jordon, J. J. Pearson, F. C. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and James Veech, of Fayette. Fayette. Considerable debate followed on the merits of the

Considerable deflate followed on the merits of the candidates, during which a letter was read from John Covode, declining the nomination in order to harmonize the party.

About seven o'clock a ballot was had which resulted in the choice of Andrew Curtin, by a vote of 32 against 43. The Convention then adjourned till 9 P. M. Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver county, was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge.
On motion of a delegate, the president was instructed to name one from each county to constitute the State Committee. Havana.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The steamship Eagle, from Havana on the 1st inst., has arrived at this port. Her news is unimportant.

Six young men have been arrested at Havana for having pamphlets against the Jesuits in their non-One of the books was Hugo's "Les Misesession. One of the books was Hugo's "Les Miserables."
The rebel schooner General Worth arrived at Havana on the 27th from St. Marks, the Warrior on the 28th from Mobile, and the Little Lillie on the 29th from St. Marks; all laden with cotton.
On July 24th, on the outward passage, the Eagle saw a steamer with two white smoke stacks, and her hull of lead color, and at the same time a large steamer in chase. The Eagle cut off the pursued steamer, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was English built, of 600 tons, and laden with cotton, a quantity of which she threw overboard on the Eagle's approach.
The pursuing steamer, supposed to be the Lackswans; came up and took possession of the prize. Disturbance at Columbus, Ohio.

CINCINMATI, August 5.—A despatch from Columbus says that considerable excitement prevailed there yesterday afternoon. An invalid soldier tore down a flag on which were inscribed the names of Vallandigham and Pugh. The Copperheads commenced gathering, crying for vengeance on the author of the act. Another invalid soldier in the All the soldiers in the city were arrested and put n the guard-house, in order to prevent further dis-In the evening a crowd assembled around the store where the flag had been displayed, and after parading the streets, went back to the store and presented the owner with a new flag, which will be hung out again to-day. Further trouble is apprehended. U. S. Christian Commission.

ADBAIN, Mich., Aug. 4.—A good meeting in behalf of the United States Christian Commission was held here last night at the Church of Rev. George Duffield, formerly of Philadelphia. It was addressed by A. E. Chamberlin, Esq., Rev. B. W. Ohldlaw, of Cincinnati, and Rev. A. G. McAuley, of your city. A large collection was taken up. Flight of the American Minister and Con. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The American minister and consul, with their families, hastily left Yeddo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assas-sination. They first took refuge on the United moved to Yokahama.

Observance of the Day. Boston, August 5.—Business will be suspended o-morrow, and no papers be published on Friday MOINING. August 5.—Thanksgiving will be generally observed here. The newspapers will not publish on the day following. The Riot Cases. New York, August 5.—The riot cases came be-fore the court to day. Some fifteen were postponed, including the murderers of the negro, through the dilatory motions on the part of the counsel. Two were rentenced for robbery, one to five and the other to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison.

Wreck of the Steamer Pacific. ST. JOHN, N. F., Aug. 5.—No further information as yet been ascertained relative to the wreck of the steamer Pacific. Her loss was reported to the New York Democratic State Convention. ALBANY, August 5.—The Democratic State Committee met at the Delavan House to-day, Elijah F. Purdy in the chair, and Peter Cagger secretary. It was resolved that a call be issued for a State Convention, to meet at Albany on September 9th. Adiourned.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 5.—The third days' races resulted in Aldebaren winning the two-mile dash for three-year olds—time, 3m. 7½5. The second race was won by Captain Moore—time, 1.35, 121120. Safety of the Steamer Pacific. ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 5.—The steamer Pacific is safe in Trepasey harbor. She will sail for St. Johns to-day to repair damages. She is accompanied by the steamer Vesuvius. Arrival of the Northern Light. New York, August 5.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, on the 27th, arrived this norning. She has nearly \$300,000 in treasure.

The Gunboats Aries and Minnesota. NEW YORK, August 5.—The gunboats Aries an Minnesota were spoken on the lat off Cape Lookout Departure of the Africa. BOSTON, August 5.—The ateamer Africa sailed a The Pennsylvania Reserves.

Waud, the artist, in one of his spirited sketches in the last Harper's Weekly, illustrates the brilliant charge, at Gettysburg, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, so called, led in person by Gen. Crawford. The history of the affair, accompanying the sketch, is as follows:

"The enemy had massed his troops on Crawford's left. The 3d Corps (Sickles') had been engaging him, but were overpowered; several guns had been lost. Two divisions of the 5th Corps (Sykes') had also been engaged; but nothing could withstand the pressure of the enemy, and these troops gave way. Several thousand arms had been lost. On came the enemy, in a dark mass, across the wheat field, over the stone wall, and across the ravine. At this moment, while the fugitives were rushing through Crawford's ranks, he ordered a charge. He was drawn up in line of battle, and in column of division. His men, with loud cheers, rushed forward. Crawford himself rode to the front, and, seizing the fiag of the leading regiment, encouraged the men. They dashed in; volley after volley was poured into the enemy's ranks. The 'Bucktails' got ahead, and the is as follows : drawn up in me of oattle, and in column of division. His men, with loud cheers, rushed forward. Orawford himself rode to the front, and, seizing the fing of the leading regiment, encouraged the men. They dashed in; volley after volley was poured into the enemy's ranks. The 'Bucktails' got ahead, and' drove the enemy back across the ravine, over the stone wall, and through the wheat-field, retaking our ground and an immense quantity of arms.

"The left of our position was asved by this charge, and we remained masters of the field."

A friend who related to us an account of this affair states that the "Reserves" hesitated when General Orawfard first gave the order to charge, and observing this, and also knowing that delay then and there would not only, prove fatal to his command, but perhaps lose the day for the grand army, Orawford instantly spurred his charger to the front, dashed to the centre of his line and seizing the colors from its bearer, raised it aloft and cried out as he again spurred his charger towards the approaching enemy, "Follow me, boys—Charge!" The effect was electric. The whole division sprang forward as one man, and with a loud yell they rushed through the iron and leaden rain, with an impetuosity unknown before, and away went the rebels before them (those who were not slain), until the lost ground was retaken, and the left wing was saved. The defeat of the left wing then would have resulted to this country from such a disaster, since we now know that the rebel organizations in the North, subsequently developed in riots, were intended as co-operative movements with Lee, had he triumphed in Pennsylvania! The loyal people of this country have hardly begun to realize, as yet, how much they are indebted to the grand Army of the Potomac. Who can doubt where Lee would have gone, had he been victorious at Gettysburg!—Washington Republican.

SUNSTROKE.—The intense heat of the first days of ugust has been marked by more fearful measure than the thermometer. Many cases of sunstroke occurred with loss of life. In New York city nearly popures with loss of life. In New York city heavy one hundred persons fell to the ground during the oppressive hours of Monday, dying either in the oppressive hours of Monday, dying either in the man who lossed a figs to one of the companies, on streets or in the hospitals. It seems to be a peculiarity of the sunstroke that the overheated subject is suddenly smitten, without the warning of a gralual change. Those who must expose them to the August noons would derive much comfort by placing a wet handkerchief upon the crown of the hqad. It is, however, not strange that so many cases of sunstroke should occur when thousands of our chizens wear heavy, hot, close black hats uninterruptedly for hours. RECORDER HOFFMAN, of New York, at the Court of General Sessions, earnestly charged the grand jury in regard to the late riots. Speaking directly

jury in regard to the late role. Speaking directly to the purpose, he said:
"It is our duty to teach all men that those who burn asylums and houses and stores are guity of aron, and shall be punished for that offence; that those who plunder and appropriate to themselves other men's goods upon the highways or elsewhere, with or without violence, as the case may be, become subject to and will suffer the penalties affixed to the crime of robbery or larceny; that a richer is an enemy to society and an offender against the law, and that the punishment for murder is death." THE CAMP AT POWELTON.—The 1st Re-THE CAMP AT POWELTON.—The 1st Regiment of Washington Guards, Colonel William F. Small, now encamped at Powelton, is attractive. Several companies organized in the interior of the State are expected to arrive in a few days. The regiment is drilled every afternoon from five to six o'clock, so that the spectators may form some idea as to the various manœuves in placing a regiment in line of battle, &c. These scenes, though, by no means novel to Philadelphia, are nevertheless interesting.

THE CITY. PROGRESS OF MILITARY MATTERS IN HE CITY.—All the mustering in snd mustering out, and paying of bounties and premiums to recruits for the different areas in the same of th THE CITY.—All the mustering in and mustering out, and paying of bounties and premitims to recruits for the different organizations in progress of formation in the city, is under the control of Ceptain William B. Lane, 3d United States Cavality, who has relieved Colonel Ruff as chief mustering and distursing officer of this city. The officers on dety at the mustering office consist of Captain W. B. Lane, 3d Cavalry, U. S. A.; Captain F. M. Bache, 16th Infantry, assistant mustering officer; Captain Wm. Sergeant, 11th Infantry, assistant mustering officer; Lieutenant C. H. Pierce, 2d Artillery, assistant mustering officer, and Dr. J. K. Mason, soting assistant surgeon U. S. A., examining surgeon. The following officers, with their respective parties, hiclude the entire mustering force in the sity at the present time: Captain Charles M. Cad vallader, 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (2d Pennsylvania Artillery); Major James Braady, 43d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (1st Pennsylvania Field Artillery); Lieutemant Samuel Smith, 76th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Rush's Lancers). Leutemant E. H. Miles is the recruiting officer for the 162d Regiment Robert's Artillery,) which now garrisons Fortress Monroe. The following exhibits the number of men mustered into the old and new regiments, and the colored organizations now forming in this city, during the past menth:

6 mos. 209 224 177 135 745 618

The 174th and 175th regiments of Pennsylvania, chrafted men) were yesterday mustered out of the service, by Captain William B. Lane, at the head-quarters in Girard street. These mer are from the interior counties, and have served their time of service (nine months) faithfully. They are all very anxious to reach their homes as soon as possible. They will probably leave the city to-day. The 174th Regiment is commanded by Golonel J. M. Nyce, and the 175th by Colonel Samuel A. Dyer.

Company H, of the Blue Roserves, were also mustered out and paid yesterday morning. The officials at the m litary headquarters have been kept very busy during the past few days and nights.

The following statement exhibits the regiments and other organizations mustered into the service of the United States, in this city, by Captain W. B. Lane, mustering officer, from the 3th of May up to the present time:

Name of Officer. 3 yrs. mos 3 mos Emer

E. G. Sheifes, #

S. Loidy,
W. H. Woodward
Y. V. R. B. Douglas,
M. A. Branit,
P. Goehier,
J. B. Capewell,
S. Comfort, Jr.
M. B. Strockler,
J. Paquin. Ind. Battery.... Ind. Company A. 1st Pa. Chas. P. M. Ind. Company. D, let Pa. Chas. "More Fried for the Bar !"-In days and the fatter from the park?—It days ong gone by one Henry Minton, a colored gentleman, kept a restaurant under the Philadelphia Bank, Fourth and Chestnut streets. It was the fashion then, on making your wants in the eating line known at the bar, for the bar-tender to repeat the call in a loud voice, so as to be heard by the cook in the rear; and the risibles of customers were often excited at the variety of style, tone, &c., in which such orders were passed from one attendwere often excited at the variety of style, tone, &c., in which such orders were passed from one attendant to another, until the cook's ears were reached.

"A cup of coffee and toast for one?" Tea and soft-boiled eggs for two!" "Hot buckwheat cakes, sausages and coffee for three!" were calls often repeated. But the frequency of the call, "More fried for the bar!" intimated very plainly the estimation in which Minton's fried were held by his visitors, old and young, single and married. There was no difficulty, in those days, in singling out the Benedict. The nice white cap paper, from Minton's desk, was often diverted from its appropriate use to that of a wrapper to some "fried" for the "better half." Minton's facetious friend, Col. C—b, was a constant customer in this line. The music of Minton's sections from fried for the bar!" was a source of great delight, and its repetition often exacted by the personal consumption practised. On one occasion Minton was rather too much for the Colonel took it up, repeating, "Bar—bar; nothing but bar here! What kind of a bar is it you are falking about. Minton!" asked the

colonel. The Order, "More rived for the bat" had gone forth. The Colonel took it up, repeating, "Bar—bar; nothing but bar here! What kind of a bar is it you are talking about, Minton!" asked the Colonel; and, answering himself, "It must be a crowbar—no. a bar in music—a printer's—a bar of silver or gold; or, do you fry oysters only for gentlemen of the bar? Webster tells of a bar in a horse's mouth; fried oysters for horses—ha! ha! ha! Your oysters come from Chincoteague bar, and one would think, from the sledge hammer stentors about here, that you hammered out your 'fried' with bars of some kind." Minton took all this very quietly, until the Colonel had done, and then, opening his battery, said, "Colonel, my bar is a 'crow'bar. I fries my oysters, and brings'em up to de 'bar' ob publis 'pinion; dis gives me chance to 'crow' over 'em. When you've all got 'nuff, den I bars you over 'em. When you've all got 'nuff, den I bars my door, and bars you out. If at de end ob de year I've 'oumulated a bar ob silver or gold, I think I deserve it. Dat's what I mean, Colonel." The Colonel retreated, saying, "I'm done up!" saying, "I'm done up!"

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the
Agricultural Society was held yesterday, at eleven
o'clock, at their rooms in Walnut street, below
Fourth, Craig Biddle, Eq., in the chair. The reading of communications was first in order. Several
were received from the Department of Agriculture
at Washington, through Isaac Newton, Esq. commissioner. They speak of the importance of agricultural statistics to the farmer, as well as to the
manufacturer, and also the commercial man of businers. They also refer to various other branches of
farming, and are well worth a perusal to all those
interested. The following persons were then elected
members of the society: John Hamilton, Jr., E. J.
James, W. F. Miskey, Charles McAllister, George
Carson, Professor W. H. Allen, Samuel Grant, J.
M. Eldridge, R. Quin.
The Rev. Mr. Torrence made some very interesting remarks in regard to the growth and progress of
wheat. ing remarks in regard to the growth and progress of wheat.

The monthly report of the Commission of Agriculture on the condition of the crops was read, and referred to the Executive Committee. The report is prefaced with an allusion that the United States possesses the greatest agricultural resources of any country on the face of the globe. Especially are they so considered when the amount of its products and their relations to manufactures and commerce are estimated.

The amount of capital which the United States has invested thus far in lands and in farming implements is nearly seven billions of dollars, producing an annual value of two and a half billions of dollars. It employs and directly supports about seventeen millions of the population of the United States. Its products are not only those cereals, but numerous other productions which embrace also those textile materials that sustain not only our own manufacturing industry, but the great cotton manufacturing industry, but the great cotton manufactures.

the materials that sustain not only our own mainterfacturing industry, but the great cotton manufactories also. The capital invested in the manufactories exceeds two billions of dollars.

No other business being brought forward, the chaird declared the meeting adjourned until the first NATIONAL BANK, FRANKFORD.—A meeting of the business men of Frankford was held at "Wright's Institute," on Tuesday evening, to consider the propriety of organizing the "First National Bank of Frankford," under the national currency act of 1863.

Nathan Hilles was appointed chairman, and Benjamin Rowland, Jr., secretary; and it was determined to take active measures at once for the establishment of the bank. The amount of capital will probably be \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$500,000. Considerable stock was taken at the meeting; and Nathan Hilles, Israel Foster, and Simon R. Snyder were made a committee to receive further subscriptions. It is proposed to organize immediately upon \$50,000 being subscribed, and an application will then be made for power to start business at once. NATIONAL BANK, FRANKFORD.—A meet SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.-The

SPECIAL INEETING OF COUNCIDS.—THE Mayor has issued his call for a special meeting of Councils, to be held on Friday, to consider the following bills, which he has vetoed. The probability is there will not be a quorum of either branch in this city on Friday, many of the members having retired to rural and more pleasant senses:

An ordinance providing for the admission of one hundred additional pupils into the Girard College for Orphans. for Orphans.

An ordinance making an additional appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, &c.

Resolution authorizing the paving of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward.

Resolution authorizing the paving of Girard avenue, in the Eighteenth ward. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.-A general court martial convened yesterday at 1105 Girard street. The following named officers compose the ourt: Major John D. Lentz, 91st P. V., president. Captain C. C. Cunningham, 154th P. V. Captain W. H. Forrest, 3th Pennsylvania Caairy. Captain J. K. Nevins, Independent Battery. Captain Perrine, 10th New Jersey. Captain William Rumnysim, 10th New Jersey, idge advocate. First Lieutenant George Mitchell, 57th New LINITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

A meeting was held at Yambertville, N. J., on Monday evening for the Christian Commission. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. John E. Chessbire, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Philadelphia. The ladies here have worked nobly, and propose to do more to aid our wounded and patriotic soldiers. A collection was taken up at the close of the services. There was a very general expression of pleasure as to the future good which might be expected from this meeting. GONE UP .- The price of ice has advanced within a day or two to \$1 per hundred. An immense amount of ice is required for hospital use. It is said that undertakers pay higher for it than tavern-keepers. The present extraordinary "heated term" cannot last much longer, with an elemental combustion of some kind or other, to bring the mercury down from its present range among the nineties. A MORAL COWARD.—A man hailing from New York jumped into the river at Maiden street what late on Tuesday night, with intent to commit suicide. He was resoued. He said he had a sack wife and six children, and could not get employment. No person who wants work need be without employment of some kind a single day. The working classes have reaped a harvest during the neat two

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—Colonel Nukuthe outward march, can have the same rety per agreement, by addressing the captain, at headquarters, 106 South Sixth street. EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Mary Thomas was picked up in an insensible condition at Arch and Ninsteenth street, on Tussday evening, having fallen there because of the great heat. She was at once removed to the St. Isseph's Hospital, where she sensewhat recovered under the care of the attendants. RETURNED TO POLICE DUTY.—The Henry

Guards, Captain John Spear, having been mustored out of service, have returned to their police duties, but arrangements have been made by which the company can be convoked at a moments notice. LAUNCH.—The Mingo, a new gunboat, will be launched into the Delaware, at Endentown, N. J., at ten o'clock this morning. THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Recorder Enca. ] The Substitute Business

The Substitute Business.

A man, who represented himself to be Lieut. F. Orouse, of the 157th Regiment, F. Y., has been committed by the Recorder to await a hearing, on next Monday, on the charge of frandulently engaing substitutes, and having them aworn into the service of the Government. The transactions are alleged to have taken place in November of 1863. Official warrants were issued under instructions from Washington, and it was not until Tuesday that he found himself in the company of Detectives Taggert and Trefts. Most of the winesses reside at Reading, Ps., where cocurred the scene of the substitute business. The depositions made in the case are somewhat voluminous. On the back of one of the officers.