SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

The New Secretary of the Treasury, It is the universal conviction that no man is better fitted than Mr. PESSENDEN for the position vacated by Mr. Chase, and his appointment and confirmation have -already satisfied and reassured the public. In 1840, Mr. Fessenden first appeared prominently before the country, being then clected to Congress. In 1854, he became, and has since remained, a Schator of the United States. He was born in New Hampshire in 1806, and is now in his fifty-eighth year. Upon his record as a public man, and a private citizen, there is not a blot. 'We regret the resignation of Mr. CHASE: we rejoice in the appointment of Mr. Fes-SENDEN, because we know that the financial interests of the country will remain because the new member of the Cabinet is

a statesman. As the chairman of the Senate Commitfuture policy is not matter of doubt. He has consistently declared taxation, proportionate to the expenses of the war, to be the only method of escaping financial ruin. All bills to increase the national revenue by legitimate taxation have had his carnest support; he has so strongly insisted on the Secretary of the Treasury will unquestionably be to submit to Congress a tax bill which, if properly enforced, will greatly diminish the gulf which now gapes between the expenditure and revenue of the Government. Thus, by natural ability, experience, and the possession of a sound financial theory, Mr. Fessenden is entitled to the confidence of the country. There is another reason why he may be expected to make an efficient Secretary: Against him, as yet, have not been levelled the political enmities, the vast and secret combinations, which have been to Mr. CHASE, for more than a year, perpetual embarrassment and burden. Untrammelled. and almost unopposed, he enters the Cabinet; yet it is too much to expect that he will not soon be the mark of the open | nications by way of Burkesville. We and secret foes of the Government. It is trust that there is sufficient energy and well to anticipate a little, and to say to loyal resolution on the part of the people to men that, if they want good officers, and an grant all the means to secure this imporeffective Administration, they must stand firm in the support of their chosen leaders. That none but a radical anti-slavery man would be the successor of Mr. Chase was taken for granted by the country. It could not be otherwise. It was necessitated by the declarations of the Baltimore Convention, the spirit of the people, the safety of the Republic. THEODORE PAR-KER said that compromise was the American devil. We believe that Mr. FESSEN-DEN will maintain, to the full extent of his power, that in the face of a cruel and unrelenting pro-slavery rebellion conservatism is simply a folly and a curse, and that the solitary salvation of the Union is the

The Repeal of the Gold Bill. We believed when the gold bill was but, whether owing to its passage, or to other causes, gold immediately rose to an alarming percentage. There it remained. unaffected by the stern provisions of the bill. This is one fact not to be overlooked. There is another which seems coually

radicalism of its friends.

Yesterday both Houses of Congress, by decisive votes, repealed the gold bill. The price of gold fell yesterday fifty-seven per cent., the greatest fall during the whole war. Was this merely coincidence, or was it consequence? Doubtless the appointment of Mr. Fessenden had much to do with SEWARD as one of our craft-a writer, who the sudden change, removing as it did the fear that Mr. CHASE might have an incomremains as it is, we must accept the repeal in reply to inquiries from the Senate, of the bill as sound legislation and a pub-

The Problem of the Situation. The present position of affairs before

Richmond naturally causes much speculation and anxiety. For sound and sufficient reasons the Government has necessarily to withhold from the public much of the information in its possession for fear lest it may betray to the enemy the designs of our commanders. It must not be forgotten that war is an art, and that sometimes the smallest amount of information, a single word dropped unconclously in conversation, may, to an adept in the art, betray the whole plan of a campaign. In making the following remarks we do not use any facts other than those contained in the public papers. We merely endeavor to interpret them by the principles of the art of

1st. Much has been said during the present campaign of a change of base, outflanking, &c., and these terms have been so often repeated that the public begin to think that there is something serious embraced in the use of these mysterious words. If our readers will consider that armies such as are now manœuvring in Virginia | into either service, uncompelled and wholly are in point of numbers equal to the population of two large cities, they will see the necessity of guarding the points from which their supplies are obtained, and the several poutes along which they are carried. Such routes are lines of supply; the general direction towards Richmond, the line of operations; the line joining the points from whence the supplies are obtained, is the force either to the right or left of your line of operations, according to whether he is retreating or advancing, you are said to have turned his flank. During the preis upon its shore, or the banks of its Gen. LEE's base has been the Upper James river. To these two facts is all of the suc-GRANT outflanked his adversary, threatened his connection with his base, and compelled LEE to move parallel to him on his line of retreat. By so advancing General | monstrance " against it being wholly inef-GRANT constantly threatened the line of fective. retreat of Gen. LEE, but the direction of his line of operations with reference to his own line of supplies precluded his adversary from at any time turning his position, or endangering his supplies. To General GRANT belongs the credit of having perceived this fact, and of having skilfully availed himself of it.

2d. WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. LEE. The movement of GEN. GRANT having forced LEE to his base of operations, and to defend the principal point on that base, the passage of the James threatened to isolate the base from the territory which supplied his resources. General Len has necessarily to take a position to prevent, if possible, that catastrophe. The movements of Hun-TER and SHERIDAN having at least temporarily severed the railroad communication by the north side of the James, it becomes all important for him to maintain his southern communications. These are three in number: the railroad by Petersburg to Weldon; that by Burkesville to Danville, and the branch from Burkesville to Lynchburg, and from thence to Knoxville. Tenn. The most important of these is the Danville. Its preservation is essential to the safety of LEE's army.

General LEE has a three-fold problem to GRANT from penetrating between the James | the one candidate "a rail-splitting bufand the Petersburg road to Manchester, foon," the other "a boorish tailor." It is and cutting him off from Richmond; last- well to keep before the people this sympaly, to guard the James so that GRANT, thy of the Copperhead with the traitor.

stealing a march upon him, may not recross the James, and, penetrating between that river and the Chickshominy, may not seize Richmond. The difficulties of this successfully requires that he should have forces to guard the approaches to the Danville road by the right bank of the Appomattex: also, forces to guard the two other approaches to Richmond, and a central orce by way of reserve to direct as may be accessary upon the critical point. His main body is probably somewhere in the vicinity of Chester Hills and Chesterfield

Court House, extending to Swift Creek, with advanced posts towards Bermuda Hundred. He is also in strong force at Petersburg and Richmond, and along the Newmarket and Osborne pike, He probably has a bridge of boats between Drury's Bluff and Richmond to maintain his communication with the last. This position gives him great advantages. Should Gen. GRANT attempt to ascend the Appomattox, threatening the Danville road, holding the bridges under the direction of a master mind, and at Petersburg, Lee can debouch in his rear, cut him off from his base, sever his

army, and, unless Gen. GRANT is greatly superior in numbers, inflict upon him a setee of Finance, Mr. Fessenden has so rious disaster. So long as Gen. Grant's clearly explained his opinions that his main force threatens Petersburg he can reinforce his various points as may be necessary, and allow his adversary to exhaust himself in ineffectual attacks. Should Gen. GRANT cross the Appomattox below Petersburg he can recall rapidly his right and left wings, and receive his attacks in a strongly entrenched position. Should Gen. GRANT necessity of taxation that his first act as cross the James, debouching by his bridges. he will take his advance in flank. In fact, he can always choose his own field of battle, have it prepared beforehand, and thus counterbalance any not very decided superiority of numbers on the part of his adver-

Can we take Richmond? Assuredly: but it must depend upon the relative the rebels. We should have two to one to spare forces enough to seize his communi- but was arrested in the following Sentemsame time threaten Richmond seriously by either of the other two routes, LEE will abandon Richmond, fall upon the army on the Danville road, and re-open his commutant end.

Foreign Enlistment. As we anticipated, for we knew the

facts, Mr. SEWARD has made a dignified statement, on the charge of American enlistment of British subjects in Ireland and Canada, which is a complete and triumphant reply to the accusations of Lord CLANRICKARDE, the aspersions of Lord DERBY, and the "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike" admissions of O'GORMAN, of New York. Lord Russell. Clanrickarde, per se, is United States army had not been proved, and not added a complaint of Mr. SEW- the Irish Republic. ARD's not minding, not meeting "the remonstrance of Lord Lyons." Remonstrance! Against what? Against an unproven, and, it now appears, a non-existent

hing? The exact denial of Mr. SEWARD is couched in language so plain that "he who runs may read." We look upon Mr. also possesses the power of consummate expression as an orator, and knows when petent successor. Still the facts cited re- to be plain, when to be rhetorical, when to main, and if gold continues to decline, or be logical in his language. He reports, "that no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any Executive Department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits, either in Ireland or Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the army or navy of the United States; and, on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made it has been refused and absolutely withheld."

There, in one sentence, Mr. SEWARD disposes of the unfounded accusations of CLANRICKARDE, CAMPBELL, and DERBY, in one House, and of GREGORY, ROEBUCK, FERGUSSON, and LINDSAY in the other. We might have had recruits from Ireland and Canada, but declined them. As for Ircland, it is only a question of time: in a few years all the able-bodied sons of the sod will be among us, so exhaustingly is emigration depopulating that misgoverned and unfortunate island. Mr. SEWARD does not know that recruits

for our army have been obtained, not in Ireland and Canada alone, but, "in any foreign country." Foreigners in our army are voluntary emigrants, not invited hither by offers of employment in the military or naval service, but themselves entering of their own accord.

Secretary SEWARD states that "this Government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit in the ordinary way grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment, and periodical payment, in British ports, of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States." Our Government has base of operations. Whenever you push a remonstrated against this unavailingly. No check can be applied to it, except by enemy, threatening his line of retreat, or altering the Foreign Enlistment Act, admitted to be ineffective (as was proved by the case of the Alexandra). But the present Session will terminate, and the present sent campaign, General GRANT's real Parliament be dissolved, without any atbase has been the Chesapeake Bay, for it tempt to amend the non-operative statute. It will be difficult for any "remontributaries, that his supplies have been strance" to prevent immigration to these collected. The several routes leading shores. Our Government "invites honestfrom it to the several positions of and industrious freemen hither from all the army are only temporary lines of parts of the world, and gives them free supply. His line of operations has been in | homes and ample fields, while it opens to its general direction parallel to his base. them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and his line of retreat perpendicular to that religious liberty." Perhaps this is the reason why certain Foreign Powers so decess of the campaign due. By a simple cidedly object to the exodus of their inadvance along his line of operations Gen. habitants hither. What Ireland is now doing-literally emptying its population into this country-Germany will do, to an almost equal extent, in a few years, "re-

> SALMON P. CHASE, though now but a private citizen, has not ceased to be useful to his country. The national services of a man who had the manliness to utter the following words are not merely official, and cannot easily be measured:

> and cannot easily be measured.
>
> "Permit me to add that, while we rejoice in the successes of our armies, and give thanks to God for them, we should not forget that there is one class of defenders of the fiag—one class of men loyal to the Union—to whom we yet fail to do complete justice. It will be the marvel of future historians that statesmen of this day were willing to risk the success of the rebellion rather than to outrust to black loyalists

WE find the following in one of our New York exchanges, and we commend it to the attention of all concerned: to the attention of all concerned:

The Sanitary Committee of Philadelphia invited the people from all parts of the country to visit her magnificent Sanitary Fair. Some of the railroad companies leading to the city reduced the fair on their roads to secure a larger attendance, but it was left for the street railroad companies of that city to increase their fairs 20 per cent. after the Fair was opened. Such contemptible meanness could not have been exhibited in any other city in the Union; no, not oven in rebol Richmond. If the citizens of Philadelphia do not wipe out this mean outrage, by compelling these companies to resume their old rates, or take possession of their charters, the people from abroad ought to avoid all future exhibition of any kind in that city.

THE RICHMOND Examiner calls ABRA HAM LINCOLN "the Illinois rail-splitter." and Andrew Jourson "the Tennessee solve-first, to prevent the seizure of the tailor." The New York World has ex-Danville road; second, to prevent General | celled its rebel ally in vulgarity, and calls

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, head of the Irish Rebellion in 1848, and brother of Baron Inchiquin, who was Sir Lucius three-fold problem are great. To solve it O'BRIEN before he succeeded to the peerage, is reported as having taken place on the 17th of June. He was born at Dromoland, the family seat, in the county of Clare, in 1803, and claimed to be a direct descendant from the ancient kings of Munster. His education was English-at Harrow and Cambridge. A large landed property was

Death of Smith O'Brien

ossessed by his mother, Miss Smith, of Capermoyle, out of which she made him such a liberal allowance that he was able to enter Parliament in 1830 for the borough of Ennis, and he sat from 1835 to 1848 as member for Limerick. Although a Protestant and connected in blood with several aristocratical families, he accepted O'CONNELL as his political leader, and joined him in seeking Repeal of the Union as the only remedy for the wrongs of Ireland. A difference of principle separated them at last. O'CONNELL, who was a strong

monarchist, believed in the efficacy of moral force. O'BRIEN, arepublican, believed that physical power alone could extort "Justice for Ireland!' from the British Government. O'BRIEN was leader of the Young Ireland party when O'CONNELL died, in 1847. In the following year, the third French Revolution broke out. LAMARTINE proclaimed that France would assist all oppressed and struggling nationalities. D'BRIEN went to Paris, where he mistook the complimentary language of the Provisional-Government, and returned to Ireland certain that France would assist in an attempt to separate Ireland from England. Lord CLARENDON, the Viceroy, saw the coming crisis, and suspended certain "disaffected districts," besides suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. O'BRIEN held on his course, very hopeful and eager, reviewed large assemblages of the peaamount of forces of our army and that of santry, and determined on insurrection. His commencement was an attack on a pocounterbalance the advantages of the posi- lice station at Ballingarry, (July 28, 1848,) tion of the enemy. Whenever we can but his few followers bed. He escaped,

cations by the Danville road, and at the ber, on a charge of High Treason, tried. convicted, and sentenced to death, on the 9th of October. The capital punishment was commuted for transportation for life, and he received a full pardon in 1856, which enabled him to return to Ireland. Political excitement had fallen to a discount during his exile, and, without abandoning his cherished principles, he did nothing to promulgate them-except, now and then, to assert them in his letters to the news-

In 1858 Mr. O'BRIEN visited the United States, where he was extremely well received. During the present war he used his pen very freely, in the Dublin press, against Union principles and politics—thus following the unenviable example of his old friends and compatriots, John Mirch-ELL, now of Richmond, and RICHARD SMITH O'BRIEN was a man of carnest nobody—is nothing, except the most dis- sincerity, but did not possess eminent abil-

reputable member of the House of Lords. ity, either as a speaker or writer. He was DERBY, with great talent and high per- so intensely republican that he very indigsonal character, was a Liberal in early nantly declined the prefix of "Honorable" life, a strong anti-slavery man, but now, to which he was entitled, as brother of a heading the Tories, has adopted their peer. A more amiable man never lived. enmity to the United States. As for Rus- It was his fortune to have "fallen upon SELL, we only say that, when he confessed evil days," and to have leved Ireland to the fact that even a solitary instance of "not wisely, but too well." Had he sucenlistment in Ireland or Canada for the ceeded in breaking the Union in 1848, he certainly would, though a Protestant, have he would have done to have rested there, been unanimously chosen first President of

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864. The resignation of Secretary Chase was not unexpected, though the suddenness of it created general and painful surprise. Mr. Chase himself has not hesitated for some months to express his willingness to retire from the Cabinet. It does not become me to give the reasons or to suggest the motives for this expression, but it is right to say that there has been nothing in his own conduct, since he has been at the head of the Treasury Department, that has not reflected honor upon his name. His Presidential aspirations, and the efforts of his friends to crown them with success, have been regarded by some as inconsistent with his position as one of an Administration, the chief of which was expected, and indeed solicited, by the people to stand for a second election. But this has always seemed to me a harsh judgment, unless Mr. Chase misused his position to secure the nomination; and no one can successfully maintain such a charge. We must not forget that the Presidency is a most tempting prize, and that it is the goal to which our statesmen direct their exertions. Nor can we omit from the count the historical fact that in every Cabinet of bygone Administrations there have been candidates for President. Mr. Chase was, I fear, a little too sensitive in regard to the criticisms of the men who did not support his claims for that high office; and this may have had much to do with his sudden resignation. The act itself demanded action equally prompt at the hands of the Executive; and the name of Governor Tod, of Ohio, was announced as the successor of Mr. Chase simultaneously with the news of the resignation of the latter. As Mr. Chase had apparently acted on his own motion, with little consultation with others, the President could not himself wait to take much counsel. As Gov. Tod has done precisely what any other gentleman of his standing and independence would do who found himself made a candidate for office almost without his knowledge, and then discussed and examined as if he had sought the post of · Secretary of the Treasury—as he has declined the offer of the President to be the successor of Mr. Chase, what I now say of him will not be charged to a desire to propitiate his favor. I have known David Tod for years. Our relations have been cordial and close. Belonging to the best type of the old Ohio Democracy, his present patriotism is the result of the earnest teachings of "men of royal siege." His large fortune, the product of honorable enterprise, has placed him beyond the temptations that beset the needy politician, and his connection with the Union party was equivalent to a thou-

sand men. He supported Judge Douglas in 1860, but did not wait for any leadership when Mr. Lincoln's election was made the pretext for rebellion. He decided for himself, and ever since has acted with the enemics of Slavery and the friends of the Government. He would have made a splendid Minister of Finance, and would have been a tower of strength to the Administration. It is also suggested that Mr. Fessenden should take the Treasury Department, and his appointment would give entire satisfaction. That there is a very general wish for a reorganization of the Cabinet since Mr. Chase has resigued, cannot be denied. This, however, at least so far as Mr. Lincoln's known friends are concerned, does not include Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, or Mr. Usher. What is needed now is a homogeneous Cabinet, one in which there will be a thorough harmony on principle, especially on the principle of hostility satisfaction. That there is a very general to slavery, and the most cordial personal

co-operation. OCCASIONAL. Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Persons wishing to attend the great anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be celebrated on the battle-field of Gettysburg, on Monday, July 4th, can reach that city at 7.30 on Monday morning, via Har isburg, by leaving Philadelphia at 10.30 on Sunday night, in the express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Governor Ourtin will preside over the celebration, and the Rev. W. Warner, of Gettysurg, will deliver the oration. Every arrangemen has been made for a large festival.

A Decollation .- We have received half a hundred heads of Ex-President Buchanan, indignantly torn from bank notes, circulating in the interior of the State. These heads have proven so unpopular that one of the banks has changed its frontispiece. The giver of this unique gift promises to furnish any num-ber of heads required. They are marked in every manner, having more the appearance of pen-cuts than steel engravings, and are among those heads for which no reward can be offered.

PORTLAND, July 1.—S. Perhamwas nominated for Congress in the Second Congressional district yesterday by the Union Convention.

WASHINGTON.

REPEAL OF THE GOLD BILL Fessenden not yet Accepted his Nomination HIS DECISION TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY THE RESOLUTION OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYES PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

> WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864. SENATOR PESSENDEN CONFIRMED AS SECRE TARY OF THE TREASURY. ectly after the reading of the journal, a mes sage was received from the President. It was one ned by the presiding officer pro tem. Several Senators immediately came up and looked at it, when Mr. GRIMES moved, and the Senate went

into executive session. They did not remain therein more than two minutes, when the doors opened, and it was ascertained that WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, Senator from Maine, was confirmed as Secretary of the Trea-The President nominated Mr. Fessenden withut consulting him.

The confirmation was unanimous. He has not yet

signified his acceptance.

MR. FESSENDEN AND THE SECRETARYSHIP. 1 P. M.-Mr. Fresenden is in the Senate Finance Committee rooms, surrounded by his friends who are urging him to accept the Secretaryship o he Treasury, so unexpectedly conferred upon him. He is understood to fear that his health is not equal to the arduous labors of the position. Senator Fessenden's acceptance of the position will certainly return H. HAMLIN as Senator from Maine. The appointment gives general satisfac-tion, and it is not anticipated that further changes will be made in the Cabinet now. Secretary SEWARD was closeted with Mr. Lincoln for several hours last night, and Mr. Fessenden was probably

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY-MR. FESSENDEN HAS NOT YET ACCEPTED-HIS DECISION TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY. Telegrams have reached Senator FESSENDEN rom various Northern cities, urging, him to accer the position of Secretary of the Treasury, while his political and private friends here are pressing him to the same course. He has expressed his reluctance to do so, owing to the state of his health, which has been impaired by close attention to official duties. He has taken until to-morrow morning to come to a COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Newton, the Commissioner of the Depart-ment of Agriculture, has just issued a circular containing important information. He announces that no pre-payment of postage is required in addressing small parcels, seeds, cuttings, &c., to his depart-ment. This franking privilege extends-to all the departments, when the communications are upor official business, and are addressed to the chief and principal officers. REBEL DEFEAT AT WHITE RIVER, ARK. Rear Admiral PORTER has forwarded to the Navy Department the following communication from

Acting Ensign Commanding Booney, United States steamer Lexington, off White river station, June 22, 1864: "Sin: I have the honor to report an attack was made on this place at 4.30 P. M. by the 10th Mississippl (rebel) Regiment, under the command of Col. Louther. The garrison had just completed the stockade on which they were engaged when you left, and in it they fought bravely, though their pickets had been surprised, and the rebels were close upon them before they were discovered. The Lexington had steam up, and moved-immediately out into the stream, and opened on them rapid fire. The enemy was quickly repulsed, and retreated to the woods. We have no casualties, and of the carrison one man was killed and four wounded. One negro was killed, and two families of refugees were carried off. Two dead and three wounded rebels fell into our hands, but most of their killed and wounded were dragged off the field. "The wounded Federals and rebels are being cared for in this ship. Had there been another armed vessel here, I could have cut off their retreat, and prudent to leave this point with the Lexington."

SENATE CONFIRMATION. The Senate has confirmed the nomination

WOUNDED OFFICERS. The following wounded officers were reported to Surgeon ANTISELL for treatment: Captain Alfred Dante, Jr., M., 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Clement R. Lee, F, 2d Pennsyl-vania Cavalry; Licutenant W. R. Herring, M., 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. BURIAL OF AN OFFICER. The funeral of Colonel William Blaisdell, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed be-

fore Petersburg, took place to-day. INTERMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIANS. The following burials from the hospitals have been reported: John Wilson, K, 55th; George Miller, K, 2d Heavy Artillery; Wm. Brooks, 6ist; Reeser Mer-rill, A, 167th; Abner W. Forrest, K, 141st; James Emes, E, 81st; John Nycum, D, 138th; Wm. H. Smith, H, 23d.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. THE REIMBURSEMENT BILL.

THE REIMBURSPHENT BILL.

The Senate took up the House bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvanis for expenses incurred in calling out the militia during the rebel invasion of 1853. The bill had previously been amended to embrace the New York and New Jersey militia.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to include the troops from Kentucky actually serving in the army of the United States, whether regularly mustered in or not, which was agreed to.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, said as the first section of the bill had been amended, it was necessary to grease the amount of the appropriation to \$1.240,000, the amount of the supropriation and the supreparent of the supropriation of the sup that New York, too, should be paid, though she had made no claim.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, remarked, that at the present price of gold, and the state of the finances, he would prefer that the Stateshould wait for a settlement, and not press it at this time.

Mr. COWAN replied that if New York was maximal-muus in sentiment she ought to be magnanimous in practice. The case of Pennsylvania was not the case of New York. Capitalists had advanced money to the former, and it was proper they should be paid.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment to include the Missouri militia. Mr. BROWN offered an amendment to include the Missouri militia.

Mr. POMEROY did not expect such claims to be pressed now, but if they were, he should offer an amondment for Kansas troops.

Mr. GRIMES also spoke of lowa troops not having been paid, and moved a postponement till next session.

Mr. TEN EYOK said New Jersey had presented no claim, had filed no papers asking for an adjustment, and he considered that New Jersey troops, in defending the Pennsylvania border, had protected their own soil.

ing the Pennsylvania border, had protected their own soil the would prefer that none of the three States should ask for a settlement hur if New York and Pennsylvania were paid, he would be dereliet in his duty were he not to ask the same consideration for New Jersey.

Mr. COWAN repeated that those who advanced the morey of Pennsylvania were losing the interest of their money, and the appropriation was asked for on the recommendation of the President and Secretary of War.

Mr. HENDERSON called attention to the State expenditures of Missouri. He did not doubt that his State was about to be invaded again from the southwest gen. Rosecrans had again called out the State militia, and the people were already so burdened that he did not see how they could pay the expense. They were already more heavily taxed than the people of other States, and Congress should not adjorn without providing to meet all the just claims of the States.

Mr. GRIMES acknowledged the justice of States, but thought this was not the time to settle them. He wanted the whole subject postpound till next session, that a proper examination might be made, and ageneral bill passed to mete out exact justice.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought each claim should stand on its own merits. That of Pennsylvania was adjusted, and he was in favor of paying it now, and would vote against the postponement.

Mr. HICKS was opposed to postponement There was not time like the present for doing justice, He against the postponement.

Mr. HICKS was opposed to postponement There was no time like the present for doing justice. He said Maryland bad claims for services and money ad-

vanced.

Mr. COWAN said he wanted the claim of Pennsylvania considered alone. He did not see why other States should fasten themselves like leeches npon this bill. I the faith of the Government towards his State was not be kept, it must take the consequence, which, he hought, would be made apparent in the coming elections. now.
Mr. McDOUGALI said the claim was adjusted and
the highest officers of the Government had arged its parment. He could not see why the bill should not ment. He could not see why the bill should not Pass.
The question was taken on the postponement, and resulted as follows: Yeas 6-Messra. Grimes, Harris, Howe, Pomeroy, Trumbull, and Shermau; nays 27.
Other amendments were proposed and adopted, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.
Mr. COWAN hoped the amendments made in Committee of the Whole would not be concurred in. He carnestly hoped the bill would pass as it came from the Finance Committee. earnestly hoped the bill would pass as it came from the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILLEY said his State had just claims against the General Government, which would be pressed at the proper time, but he thought this bill should not be saddled with the claims of other States, and he therefore should not press them now on this bill.

Mr. TRN EVCK again urged the claims of New Jorsey. He knew someibing about the management of things in Pennsylvania, and he could not see as she ought to have priority over other States.

Mr. SPRAGUE advocated the claims of Rhode Island, particularly in respect of soldiers who were some time in actual service before they were mustered as the DEDBHANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DE-REORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DE PARTMENT. Mr. WILSON submitted a report from the conference committee on the bill reorganizing the Quartermuster's bepartment, which was agreed to, it had previously been agreed to by the House.

INCREASED COMPUNSATION TO THE "GLOBE." DISCUSSION RESUMED ON MILITIA AND REIMBURSE The consideration of the Pennsylvania militia bill was resumed. The amendment providing for the payment of the officers and men of khode island, Hilnots, and Kansas regiments, for the time actually in service before being mustered in, was agreed to, by yeas 19, navs 16.

ORDERS OF DAY TAKEN UP. ORDERS OF DAY TAKEN UP.

My CLARK moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and the order for the day, the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Ohio Valley to East Tennessee, be taken up. A debate occurred on preliminary questions and questions of order relative to the coming up of the special order after long delay by informal postponeons, which the occupant of the chair, Mr. Pomeroy, concluded by announcing the order resumed, and Mr. Davis entitled to the floor.

REFEAL OF THE GOLD BLUE. REPEAL OF THE GOLD BILL. Mr. JOHNSON, by courtesy of the Senator from Kentucky, called up the joint resolution for the ropes of the act prohibiting the sale of gold and foreign exchange, and explained that in the debate it was said that he bill had hitherto produced nothing, but mischief The joint resolution was passed—yeas 24, nays 13, a

YEAS.

Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson Saulsbury, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson Wilson. ougal,
, storgan,
NAYS.
Lane (Kansas),
, Ramsay,
Sherman,
Prague took a recess till 7 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS ON STEAMERS, MTC Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to amend the act fur-her to regulate the carrying of passengers in steamtips and other vessels. Mr. TEN EYCK hoped the bill would not be passed at

this time. It involved important interests, and was scarcely expected to be passed this session.

Mr. McDOUGALL, invorced is passage.

Mr. CONNESS was surprised at the remarks of the Senator. Thousands of lives were suspended by a thread through love of rain. All who love humanity more than money should favor this bill.

Its further consideration was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the civil appropriate and in the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the civil appropriate and in the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments. onference on the disagreeing amendments to the civil ppropriation bill, which was concurred in. REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO PACI-PIED STATES. Mr. CARLILE having the floor on the House bill to guarantee usurped or overthrown States a republicat form of government, which came up in order, con-lanted his speech against it. AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLMENT ACT. The bill amondatory of the enrolment law was returned from the flouse, and a committee of conference was asked. This was grantled, and Messrs. Wilson Laine, of Indiana and Morgan were appointed on the part of the Senate to co-operate with Mr. Garfield and Messrs. Smithers and Kernan on the part of the

THE CONFERENCE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL THE CONFERENCE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.
Mr. HARLAN made a report from the committee of sonference on the disagreeing amendments to the Pacific
Railroad Bill. The committee recommend that the Senatorecede from its amendment providing for the company's
corporate bonds, with interest gnaranteed, and an authorization of an issue of \$18,000 per mile of Government bonds and an equal amount of corporate bonds, as
fast as the reveral sections may be accomplished. They
recommend the authorizing of the construction of a
branch from Leavenworth to Lawrence, without the
issue of bonds. branch from Leavenworth to Lawrence, without the same of bonds.

The California portion is allowed to remain as in the bill of 1800. The report was concurred in.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made a roport from the committee of conference upon the disagreeing, amendments to the Northern Pacific route bill, which was concurred in. A committee of conference was announced on the bill-to provide for more speedy punishment of guerillas. THE BILL IN RELATION TO REBELLIOUS STATES

AGAIN TAKEN UP. The Strate resumed the consideration of the pending oill, and a vote was taken on Mr. Brown's substitute, which was carried—yeas 17, bays 16, as follows:

YEAS. NAYS.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amountment in effect enacting into a law the emancipation proclamation of the President. This was lost. into a law the emancipation p. oclamation of the President. This was lost.

The bill was then passed—yeas 28, nays 3. Messra-Davis, Powell, and Sautshury voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, the title of the bill was amended to read, "A bill concerning States in insurrection against the United States."

That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States, by the proclamation of the President, by the force and virtue of an act entitled 'an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved July 13th, 1861, they shall be, and are bereby, declared to be incapable of casting any vote for Electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress, until the said insuppetion in the said State is suppressed or abandoned, and the said inhabitants have returned to their obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of any act of Congress hereafter to be passed authorizing the same,'

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. UNTY CLAIMS AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS The House transacted considerable miscellan less of no special or public importance.
The House passed the Senate bill providing for the gatsfaction of bounty land claims.

A PAY OF PRAYER, ETC,

The House passed the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day for humilitation and prayer by the people of the United States; and also, the Senate bill, a verbal amendment, facilitating lelegraph communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho. A NEW BUILDING FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DI PARTMENT.

The Senste bill (appropriating \$100,600 for the eraction of a building in the City of Washington for the Agricultural Department, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to set apart rooms in the Interior Department for the temporary use of the Agricultural Department, was passed after the clauses making the appropriation had been stricken out.

LEAVE TO INTRODUCE A BILL NOT GRANTED. Mr. PRUYN, of New York, asked leave to introduce bill to repeal the gold bill, but Mr. Hopper objected. The NATIONAL FORCES BILL.

The House took up House bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, as returned from the Senate with a substitute theoreton. forces, as returned from the Senate with a substitute therefor.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said the question was now between the Senate bill and the House bill. Both of them repeal the commutation Scianse. Each has its merits. Each House had rejected the bill of the other.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, offered an amendment that it shall not be lawful for any of the States to send recruiting parties into other States and Territories to ealist soldiers, and no State shall be credited with soldiers who are not citizens of the States claiming the credit, or foreigners who do not owe allegiance to the United States.

The amendment, after the yeas and nays were called three times was rejected—yeas 53, nays 55.

Mr. GARPELD, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the Senate substitute, sutherizing recruiting and voluntary enlistments from the rebel States. Agreed to—yeas 53, 1838 53, 1435 6 Maryland, was exceed an amendment of the same substitute, authorizing recruiting and voluntary enlistments from the rebel States. nays 53.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, proposed and explained a substitute for the Senate amendment, that no person

THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE REJECTED-THE CON REPEAL OF THE GOLD BILL.

The House took up the Senate bill to repeal the act prohibiting certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly known as the gold, bill, and passed it—year SS, nays 39.
The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. STEVENS, of Penosylvania, made a report fron the committee of conference on the civil appropriation bill, which was concurred in, together with the claus to lay a marble floor in the old Hall of Representatives and appropriating \$15,000 to make it suitable for threepotion of statues in bronze and marble from the respective States of their most distinguished civilians of military officers.

BUILDINGS FOR A BRANCH MINT. BUILDINGS FOR A BRANCH MINT.

Mr. STEVENS also reported the Senate bill from the Committee of Ways and Means appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of buildings for a branch mint at San Francisco, which was passed.

The Honse proceeded to the consideration of the private galandar.

INDIANA RECRUITS. The SPEAKER presented a communication from Governor Morton (Indiana) relative to the enlistment condiana recruits in three-years' regiments since January, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Militar ELIEF OF INJURED AT THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, introduced a bill appro-viating \$2,000 for the relief of the females who were njured by the late explosion at the cartridge factory in Washington, and are now in a suffering condition. The

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tate of the Union on the President's annual message, its Stevens in the chair.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, commenced a speech. Much confusion prevailing.

Mr. MCRILL, of Vermont, asked whether it would be in order for another gentleman to hold forth at the same time. The CHAIRMAN overruled the question, which occa-The CHAIRMAN overruled the question, which occasioned some laughter.

Mr. JOHASON, of Pennsylvania, suggested if any body on the Republican side wanted to speak he had better go over to the old Ball.

Mr. STILES renewed his speech, contending the Abolitionists raised the fratricidal arm; that war will continue as long as there is a sectional party in power, and that, with a change of Administration, peace will come. He arraigned those who conduct public affairs with despotic, arbitrary, and unconstitutional practices. The theories of the Republicans, if fully carried out, would runt the country, break down the Constitution, and overthrow our liberties.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL. The committee rose, when the House concurred in the reports of the committees of conference on the Northern Route Pacific Railroad bill, and on the Central Pacific Railroad bill.

The House then adjourned.

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, June 30 .- The U.S. steamer Eutaw, Capt. Homer C. Blake, will sail for Mobile to-morrow. Seventy-six rebel prisoners arrived from Newbern to-day. They were captured by General Palmer, ·All the sick and wounded are being removed from he Yorktown Hospital to a healthier locality. The following are the deaths in Hampton Hospital Jas. Conery, 17th Pennsylvania, died June 28th. Daniel Brodicher, 55th Penna, died June 28th. Conrad Quahl, 55th Penna., died June 29th. Died in Chesapeake Hospital, John Beer, 55th

lospital, and about 700 in the Chesapeake, the maority of which are the severest cases of wounds. The deaths in these two bespitals average from 3 to

ton Hospital for the last twenty-four hours: David Johnson, 76 Pa Geo Rislay, 76 Pa Jas Wilson, 2 Pa Admitted in Hampton Hospital June 28th B Brand, 183 Pa W F Shea, 48 Pa N Baughman, 183 Pa The above are all wounded, and came from fro of Petersburg, in charge of Surgeon Lewis, of the The following list of wounded have also arrived t Hampton Hospital to-day: . George Williams, 97 Pa W F Sheer, 48 Pa W Allen, 97 Pa W T Dayls, 2 Pa Art T Fitzpatrick, 2 Pa Art Geo Hill, 2 Pa Art Jos Lott, 97 Pa Jacob Phifer, 2 Pa Art B Martain, 9 N J 55 Pa

Military Affairs in Arkansas. FORT SMITH, Ark, June 27.—The supplies of stores at this post is adequate. The troops are in good spirits and fine condition for either offensive or defensive movements. Cols. Sakaloki and Valum, and Capt. Wheeler, of Gen. Steele's staff, have returned to Little Rock. They have thoroughly inspected the troops, works, hospitals, &c., in this district. They return with a report highly creditable to the managem of Gen. Thaver, and pronounce Fort Smith the

An Unsuccessful Rebel Raid. BALTIMORE, July 1.—A small force of the enemy appeared on Wednesday, near Harper's Ferry, but were promptly pursued by Gen. Sigel, with every prospect of capture.
No train or property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been touched, and there is no enemy now upon or near the line. All the passenger and freight trains are running with entire safety and regularity. The military guard upon the road is very large and reliable.

. The Pirate Florida at Bermuda. guin, from Bermuda, reports that on the 18th of wo American vessels she had destroyed. She sailed again on the 19th. Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in a warehouse in Patterson's block, cupied by the Government as a depository for hospital stores. It soon communicated to another milarly occupied, and finally destroyed the whole lock, with nearly all its contents. The loss is about 1,000,000, half of which was sustained by the Government. It is supposed to have been the work of a ncendiary. The other principal losers were John Lower, J. B. McIlvain & Son, J. S. Brown, L. H. Anderson, and Francis McHenry. Vegetables for the Soldiers. ALBANY, July 1 .- Governor Seymour has au-

thorized the general agent of the State to expend \$5,000 in the purchase of vegetables for the soldiers of the State in the Army of the Potomac. Among [the literary distinctions bestowed this week at Princeton, we are happy to notice that the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred mon Professor Hiram Corson of Philadelphia, the well-known lecturer upon English literature, and upon the Roy. Henry Palethorp Hay, of Riverton, N. J., an alumnus of the Philadelphia High School.

The Latest from the Front. RAID BY WILSON'S CAVALRY The Richmond and Danville Railroad Cut. OUR ARMY PRESSING THE REBELS. CENERAL SHERMAN AGAIN AT WORK.

A BATTLE IMPENDING.

the Rebels Compelled to Change their Positio GENERAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT-CAPTURE OF A PRIZE. WASHINGTON, July 1.—The steamer Highland Light arrived this morning from City Point and Bermuda Hundred, with the mails and a large num\_ ber of passengers, among whom were 105 men belonging to the 40th New York, whose term of service has expired. The Highland Light also brought up twelve bodles of soldiers. The railread from City Point is in working order to within a few miles of the front, and trains are running regularly with passengers and supplies.
On Wednesday the tug-boat Francis King, while reconnoitring about twenty miles above Bermuda Hundred, was fired into by a rebel shore battery, and a ball struck the engineer, breaking both his legs. It did not do any other damage.

Heavy firing was heard day before yesterday from

the direction of Petersburg, which continued at intervals throughout the night, and was renewed with vigor next morning. The revels are still in force in front of Butler, who s strongly entrenched, and there are no fears that they will risk an assault on his works, which are represented to be of the most impregnable charac-ter. Shelling between the two forces is sometimes very lively, but without much effect. The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 10th of June, of a rebel sloop coming out of the middle entrance of Pearl river, Mississippi Sound, by the U. S. steamer Fik. The ressel was loaded with cotton, and has been sent to

New Orleans for adjudication. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG-RAID OF WILSON'S CAVALRY-THE DANVILLE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD OUT. NEAR PETERSBURG, June 28, 11 P. M .- A large body of rebel cavalry that moved around our left is now at Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. . General Wilson's 3d Division of cavalry passed this place a few days ago, en route for the Danville

Wilson reached the road, destroying many miles of track before he retraced his stone meeting no opposition until he neared the point from which he All the track was composed of strap iron, placed upon wooden supports. The one destroyed the other, as the track was torn up and placed upon the wooden sleepers and burned until it was ben and useless. A locomotive and train of cars were surprised at one station, and before the engineer

could move off, all were in the hands of our men The cars were crowded with refugees from Petersburg. All the cars, with the locomotive, were de stroyed. Having accomplished his work in a most successful manner, General Wilson returned. Over twenty miles of this valuable road was rendered completely useless in a less number of hour When his advance guard neared Reams' Station the enemy was discovered in force. They had been patiently awaiting his return at this place, and all the cavalry they could muster was spread out between our gallant raiders and their infantry supports. They tought all night and during the morning of this day. Wilson could not push through them, and consequently found he must fight till reinforced. An offi eded in reaching Gen. Meade's headquarters with intelligence of their awkward position, and the 6th Corps, being on the extreme left and nearest the scene of strife, was instantly despatched there to diert the enemy's attention. A division of the 2d Corps soon followed, supported by Colonel Collis' provisional brigade. It was thought the rebels in our immediate front would have opened on us savagely, but all were disappointed, their troops having been moving all the afternoon in the dire tion of our left and rear, on Burnside's line. The rebels begin to use their mortars nightly, throwing shell with more accuracy than is their usual habit. Generals Grant, Meade, and Butler met at Gen-

eral Burnside's headquarters to-day. The meeting IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL SHERMANDS ARMY-CHANGE IN REBEL POSITIONS. NEW YORK, July 1.-The Herald has the follow ing despatch, dated Nashville, to-day: "On the 22d General Hood's corps, in General "The movement seems to have been commence

"General Schofield, on our right, moved forward after the capture of Pine Mountain, and crossed Nickniack creek, followed by Gen. Hooker. "There Sherman found him (Hooker) at a right angle to the rebel line, on Kenesaw Mountain.

"Johnston was compelled by this movement to change his direction, it being north and south, and covering Marietta. Gen. Sherman, however, kept moving his right southward, thus compelling the rebels to abandon Kenesaw and lengthen their line southward. "The object of this manœuvring on our part was to

ompel Johnston to occupy a ground the natural advantages of which, for defensive purposes, would not be so great as at Kenesaw.
"Our efforts so far have been successful, but the enemy still hold a high ground about the head-waters of the numerous streams rising near Mari-

formerly assaulted by Howard and Hooker, the right covering Marietta. "Your correspondent with General Hooker, under the same date, reports that the rebels made an assault on the left of Schofield and right of Hooker, and were repulsed with severe slaughter, losing 300 "Colonel Barthoelson, of the 100th Illinois, and Wajor Duffy, of the 35th Indiana, were killed on he 24th. The rebel General Ewell is reported to have releved Johnston, who goes to command at Richnond. The truth of this report is not known, but Ewell is reported to be at Marietta.

We have nothing later by mail. A gentleman, who left the front on the 27th, reports heavy firing on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. He knew nothing of the details of the battles but reports that large numbers of the wounded had General Harker died of his wounds on Tuesday. General Hooker was reported to have been wounded, but it was thought that his name was confounded

The indications are that a battle will take place

near the point where the armies on both sides are

nassed, as Johnston is so closely pressed that he

with that of General Harker. Special Correspondence of The Press. ] EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., June 28, 1864. A SOUTHERN MANSION. This letter is written from the house of a refugee whose name is Friend. It is a modern-built, square, mmodious frame house, with stout brick chimneys of which has four airy rooms, corresponding to the angles of the ground plan. Every room is lit by four windows, two on a side. The halls on both floors are so large that the family devotions or the family dancing might be performed in them at case. The walls are plastered. The lower rooms have poor, cheap paper-hangings; those in the upper story are whitewashed. A garret is formed by the slope of the roof. Like most other dwellings of this country, the roof is also wooden, made of thin overlaying slats, or shingles. Although the corner stone bears date 1854, decay has already set the marks of its "effacing fingers" upon the porch, the wooden steps which give access, front and back, the green-painted. Northern factory-made Venetian blinds, and at other salient points in and about the building. In the slave States, houses, barns, fences and the like. go swiftly to decay for want of the thrift and watchfulness that is bred alone of free institutions. Mansions are built by the contract labor of me-chanics brought from the nearest city. Once com-

June the pirate Florida landed there the crews of witnessed in Free-Labor States (less highly favored in the natural advantages of climate, soil, streams, timber, and topography), the intelligentlyobserving traveller cannot fail to note a radical un soundness in the system of society in this "Old Dominion." Meagreness and squalor are crouching where plenty and prosperity should be enthroned. The gloomy pine and starveling scrub-onk usurp the place where eattle might be "lowing on a thousand hills." Noble navigable rivers whose currents should be perennially golden with landward and seaward traffic, course sadly and silently past their swampy banks. Bullfrogs croak where the music of the anvil and hammer should be heard; the wild fowl shrilly cries in solitary laces where the thrilling note of the steam-whistle might call the striving spirit to effort and success. POSITION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS. Outside Mr. Friend's house, on the spacious grass-plat, the tents of the staff-officers, and their comander, are arranged in line on three sides. The

hade-trees on the slope of the hills are finely-grown

oaks, cherry, apple, beech, and of other varieties.

Near by are out-houses of wooden construction, for

the tenancy of slaves, horses, and vehicles, and for kitchen use. These are built on ground not quite so

iigh as "the master's house," which occupies a

place relatively like the "dais" in a foudal dining-

hall of bypast time. Thus grouped with his family

belenguered city. On each side of the city the horizon is bounded by the wooded hills that embank the Appomattox river. Within a range of 21/2 miles, we distinguish five church spires and many large brickhuilt tobacco warehouses in Petersburg. To the left of the railroad are woods, whence the sullen sound of mortar shots is heard. To the left of the road is an open field, over which the smoke of bursting shells is poised in air, giving a message to the ear through the eye to expect the harsh shock so soon to come. Look into the hollow where the woods begin. There are the canvas tops of "sheltertents," protecting our men from the scorehing glare of the sun, as they lie in the rifle-pits lining the road. Here, burrowed ten feet below the surface, are soldiers, patiently awaiting the order to "charge" that shall set their blood affame, or stolidly expecting some such visit from the values "Tisithe "second line" of defences. Ir front of that, a hundred and fifty yards, are other ride-nits, our "first line." There the unconquer ble veterans of the 18th Army Corps "draw the fire" of the enemy to develop his position, changes in which are constantly expected. Here are first felt the efforts of the enemy to enfillade our lines with shot and shell from over-river batterics.
Hence go the "reports" that induce Gen. Smith to plant his cohorns or place his rifled guns where, from his commanding eminence, he can judge by seeing that they must silence the rebel cannon. Half a mile to the left is a point in the woods whence occasionally arises the puff of smoke that denotes mortar-firing. That is a small battery that does great service. Yesterday a mishap occurred to the rebels which rather tended to demonstrate a well-known theory as to the cotemporary existence of unwise people. An experimental shot was fired to try ; new range, intended to approximate the position a rebei carthwork. Through a powerful field-glass the shell was seen to fall unexploded inside the rebel work on the terrepleine. Nine " Confederate chaps " surrounded and captured it. They handed it from one to the other. It burst as they were

and retainers, Mr. Friend looked across his broad

corn-field, over the plateau at the foot of the hill,

toward Petersburg. The site of the house is com-

manding; it is a detached hill near the ridge of rest gained by the 18th Corps in their gallan

charge of the 15th June. At a few rods, distance is

the Petersburg and City Point Italiroad, sloping

with a delicate curve through the corn-fields into the

bending over it. 'Twas a fatal lesson in military conchology for the whole harty. War has been called "ultima ratio regum"the last argument of kings. Considering how oft this irresponsible class of un-popular rulers have resorted to no other method of ratiocinnation, it has been better to name it "the first argument." But thus was Pedantry wont to flatter Power, until Publie Opinion gained ascendency. The argumentation that may be carried on by the combustion of saltpetre and the conviction that may be flushed upon ignorant souls from the eloquent mouths of big guns was exemplified lately in our front. By "informal convention" it had been agreed on between the high contracting powers, to wit: Messieurs the Blue-belly Yanks of the first part and Messieurs the Johnny Rebs of the second part for and on behalf of the pickets on both sides a that time and for the future, there or thereabout to

be posted, that forasmuch, whereas, etc., all firing by or on or at said pickets should immediately cease By this means harmony was instated, sleep was indulged in, coffee, tobacco, and newspapers were exchanged, and comprehensively, "everything was lovely." Invittions to conversations by without the formality of cards, were given and accepted. Coffee, and things in general, were openly discussed between the lines. Dimity was in the ascendant. and the contingent beatitudes to descend on all engaged "when this cruel war is over," were enjoyed serenely and by anticipation. But one these millennial scances was rudely broken into by a mortar-shot from an enfilading rebel work, quietly and swiftly erected. Dashing to their respective fronts, the late confreres gave each other a sulphu rous fire, instead of that decoction of the "aroma tic Arabian berry" in which they had so lately par ticinated. Dis-cussing only went on in that sense the term may be made to bear, eliminating the fire syllable. The news spread right and left and far to the rear, along the whole line, that the "Johnny had gone back on us." Sympathetic artillerists held indignation meetings, and sent their protests and resolutions (in hard packages) into Petersburg As by a magic speil, the mortar-firing at our picketline ceased. Reopened occasionally, it has always been noticed that an explosive and inflammable remonstrance addressed and delivered direct to the city authorities by our gunpowder express companies had strongly persuasive power, and set in motion that train of ideas which logically connected the safety of the city with the coincident security of our fel-The whole army regrets the inexplicable absence f Captain Elder, of the regular U. S. Artillery He went, a few days ago, with other members General Smith's staff, to locate a battery near the that the other gentlemen should not unnecessarily expose themselves to danger, Captain Elder rode on alone. He has not since been seen nor heard of As chief of artillery to the commander of the 18th Corps, he was well and favorably known to the

artillery service, not only in this army, but in the Department of the South, where he served with General (then captain) Gilmore, in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

officers of the whole army. It is feared he is killed

or captured. Captain Elder has a bright record fo

L. 67th, arm. SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JER-SLY SOLDIERS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY, TRANS-FERRED TO NASHVILLE, JUNE 25 AND 26. FERRED TO NASHVILLE, JUNE 25 AND 25.

John Ryan, D. S. N.J.

John Ryan, D. S. N.J.

Architald Gillesple, D. 28.

Architald Gillesple, D. 28.

Javid Ganly, D. 13.

John C Trovet, D. 109.

Culvin J Lowe, C. 73.

Win Morgan, H. 29.

John C Limmon, B. 29.

G S Montgomery, E. 75.

Reuben Morris, D 111

Sergt Geo Jeffers, H. 29.

G Norris, C. Sed N.J.

Public Entertainments.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The farewell benefit of Miss Lotta, the California comedienne, will take

place this evening. A varied bill is offered, including the tragedy of "Fazio," with Cecile Rush as Bianca, and Barton Hill as Fazio, and the farce of "Good-for-Nothing," in which Miss Lotta will perform the character of Nan. Miss Lotta will also erform a barjo solo, personate Topsy, and sing Kathleen Mayourneen. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-This afternoon nd evening the popular extravaganza of "The Seven Sisters," with all its new scenery, songs, okes, and dances, will be performed, Mr. Mc-Donough sustaining the character of Mother Pluto. THE LIBERAL DONATIONS Of Dr. Evans, the great American dentist, resident at Paris, have arrived mong which will be found, at the art gallery of the Frent Central Fair, a splendid portrait of the Em ress Eugenie, by Fagnani ; also, a beautiful drawing, by the Princess Matilde, being a portrait of an Algiers maid. They are well worth seeing. MILITARY KITCHEN GARDEN.-At Chattanooga ALILITARY KITCHEN UARDEN.—At Chattanoogs there is a garden of one hundred acres planted with all kinds of vegetables; for the sick and wounded soldiers in that vicinity and for Gen. Sherman's army. The estimated value of its products this year is \$20,000. This garden is planted and taken care of by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARA VAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE A AND THE KEARSAGE.

DEATH OF SMITH O'BRI THE DANISH WA Probability of Aid to Denmark from Engla

SANDY HOOK, July 1—10 o'clock.—The Roy mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the lail via Queenstown on the 19th dit, has past this poin The political news contained in the papers brough There have been no new developments in THE BRITISH MINISTRY DEFEAT THE OPPOSIT A vote of censure against the British Ministrelative to the Ashantee war, was defeated in the douse of Commons, the Government having a matter of the commons and the commons and the commons and the commons are commons as the common and the common ority of seven.

The opposition regard this as a virtual defeat. THE VERY LATEST. CTION BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND REARS LONDON, June 19.—It is reported that the Abama left Cherbourg this morning to fight Kearsage. Henvy cannonading was going on at last report, but the result was unknown.
The Conference met yesterday, but adjour to the 22d. Nothing transpired as to the processor. ings.

It is reported that France has declined to

in the Battle.

The Spanish Minister at Paris has declared t
Spain has noidea of the conquest of Peru.

The Kedar, from New York, arrived at Quee
town on the 19th. DEATH OF SMITH O'BRIEN. Smith O'Brien died on the 17th,

Smith O'Brien died on the 17th,

PROPOSED BLOCKADE.

A letter sent to Lloyd's, yesterday, from the reign Office, states that her Majesty's Minister Copenhagen has reported that the Danish Government has not yet determined on the longth of notice to be given to British shipping in the evo of the establishment of the blockade of the Geruports, but some delay will certainly be allowed.

THE DANISH WAR.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough sp In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough on the Danish question, and regretted the aban-ment of the treaty of 1852. He hoped that Engl ment of the treaty of 1852. He hoped that Englar would insist on the proposition for a settlement being carried out, and asked if the British fleet was ready to blockade the German ports.

Earl Russell defended the Government, but regretted that pending the settings of the Conference he could give no explanations. As regards the fleet, it was ready to go anywhere. In reply to Lord Derby, he said the question of peace or war would be settled in a few days.

DESCRIBED IN A SEW DAYS.

THE MEETING OF SOVERRIGHS AT KISSENGEN,
The meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, at Kissengen, was
watched with some interest, under the impression
that it must have some bearing upon the political
situation.
LEPORTANT DEFERRED. Situation.

Laportant Denate on the Danish Question.

In the House of Lords on the 17th, the Earl of Ellenborough urged! that as the treaty of 1852 appeared to have been abandoned by England and the other Powers, it was incumbent on England maintain the proposition site had made to the settlement of the Danish question, and insist upon it adoption. He wished to know if the British the was in a state to proceed at once to blockade th German ports.

was in a state to proceed at once to blockate the German ports.

Earl Russell regretted it was not in his power pending the sitting of the Conference to give such explanations as he could wish. He pointed out reasons for the departure from the treaty of 1852, and as to the question in regard to the fleet, he might say it was ready to go anywhere.

Earl Derby deprecated any interference with the Government during the progress of the Conference, but he thought if negotiation were unduly protracted, Parliament must take care to allowits voice not to be stiffed. be stiffed.

Earl Russell said a few days would decide whethe peace would be re-established or the negotiation be broken off and war recommenced. The subject the dropped.

The London journals point to this debate as an indication of possible war by England on behalf of Denmark. CAPTAIN SEMMES! LETTER.

CAPTAIN SEMMES' LETTER.

The Times, speaking of Captain Semmes' letter concerning his destruction of prizes without adjudication of the prize courts, says it "cannot fail to command attention. It seems to show that, whether a pirate or not, in a technical sense, he has more refined feelings than we commonly attribute, to persons of that lawless class, and believes himself to be serving in a good cause. For ourselves, we have never regarded Captain Semmes in any such light, or supposed the term 'pirate' to have been applied to him in sober earnest." Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The Asia arrived at Queenstown to-day, but the news was too late to develop the effect in the cotton market. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales prices were ir regular, easier but unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales. Breadstuts outel and steady.

05-16. On the Paris Bourse, rentes closed dull at 56f. 10c. Shipping Intelligence.
Arrived from Failadelphia, ship Tubal Gain, a
lavre, leaky; Hugo George, at Helviot.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1884 MARKETS. The Flour market is excited, and prices are 50% 5c higher.
Wheat is also excited, with an advance of 5@% Corn is 1@2c better.

Pork is firmer. Whisky nominal.
Gold is quoted at 265@270. THE CHANGE AFTER MR. FESSENDEN'S AP

POINTMENT.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—Government stocks are better, while other stocks have declined. Gold had bropped to 255. REPORTED RESIGNATION. The Express of this evening says that it is rum ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BAYARIA The steamship Bavaria arrived at this port

ARREST OF GENERAL DIX. Major General Dix was arrested to-day, and wo or three staff officers, taken before City Ju Russell. The suppression of the World and Jour of Commerce is the alleged cause. They were.

Gold closed at 225, a decline of 57 from the high Wendell Phillips on the Administratio BITTER INVECTIVE—UNION BETWEEN CLEVE LAND AND CHICAGO—POLICY OF MR. LINCOLN OPPONENTS. You refer to me in your notice last week of the Cleveland Convention, and seem to think I should wish, if fully informed, to withdraw from that move ment. I believe I am fully informed in regard to i at least your article suggests nothing new to me and I have no wish to withdraw from it.

I am glad and proud to be identified with such imovement, and history will forever guard the fact that the Cleveland Convention was the first political body of Americans to make that claim, and to plant itself fairly on the Declaration of Independence, in which they are, at once, consistent, states manifice, and just. The next generation will see and acknowledge that the men who demanded that step knew their times better, and served them more efficiently, than the author of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863.

The next merit of Clevoland is its protest against the fast-growing despotism of an Administration which never shows vigor except against single individuals and, in the quict strets of New York and Boston, but is imbectle and submissive in Tennessee and New Orleans. If, in the profound peace of New York, and without necessity, the President usurps all the power of Congress and the Judiciary—as in the Arguelles case—or wholly suppresses the Senate by sending his tool, Frank P. Blair, to command an army without the shadow of a commission, it is time to ask where we are. If these things are done in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry Ever since 1861 I have done what I could to point out the dangerous tendency of this use of despotic power. Its necessary use is alarming; the moment it outgoes the strict limits of that necessity, it should arouse the most vigilant attention and rebuke.

The only other article of the Baltimore platform, in which the influence of Cleveland can be traced, is that meaningless and hypocritical one supposed to relate to a change in the Cubinet; an attempt to say nothing and yet save appearance—as attempt the first half of which was successful. The Baltine —at least your article suggests nothing new to m and I have no wish to withdraw from it. \* \* say nothing and yet save appearances—as attempt t say nothing and yet save appearances—as attempt the first half of which was successful. The Balti more men knew then, and know now, that Mr Lincoln neither plans nor will consent to changing Cabinet, unless he is forced to do it by a pressur nutside his party, and so strong as to make it remble.

remble.
You dread a union between Cleveland and the Democrats. I should welcome it. The only question is the terms of such union. I am not myself a roter, and could neither give nor take office under he present Constitution. But any Democrat who will join me in securing a Union without a slave, and will every man, black or white, equal before the aw, I shall be glad to work with. If Clereland intacts the Republican party, and to win office deserts to principles, then I shall desert Clereland. But as the party now in power has bettayed us and left us only one chance in three of saving the Union. I am Disposed to try any other which gives its adhesion to Thanstons are fullt by the contract labor of mochanics brought from the nearest city. Once completed, usually no effort is made to sustain them. The resident working population are field hands or mechanics, generally unkilled in house carponetring. The claimed, he cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "was accumulation of jobs is waited for, contingently with a slack period in the agricultural routine. The "was accumulation of the product in the agricultural routines." The boss builder" in the city has many such deferred energoments for his hands, and the cities. An accumulation of jobs cannot be undertaken except in their turn. So again comes round a busy farming time. Repair the cities of the country during one of these control of New York died at his residence in that c Unless, however, some union takes place among the opponents of the Administration, I have little expectation that the North will finally succeed, except on the basis worse than defeat. If the North does triumph, I shall always look back to the Cleveland Convention as one of the most officient contritions to that success.

Last, as to the nominezs of the Cleveland Convention: I have confidence in the Anti-Slavery purpose of John C. Firemont; and I wait to see the policy which he and his political friends will adopt for the accomplishment of that purpose. As events unfold, I shall take my guidance in them, and shall take fit opportunity to express my opinion. I know the nature of goliticians—how little to be trusted. Whether we shall be able to trust the Democratic party in this erists, is yet uncertain; that we eannot trust

ture of goliticians—how fittle to be trusted. Whether we shall be able to trust the Democratic party in this crists, is yet uncertain; that we cannot trust the voluntary action of the Republican party is proved.

Ny metto is "The Country," and I welcome any man's aid to save it. If Chicago comes to Cleveland, I shall welcome its aid. If any of us quit Cleveland and go to Chicago, I shall not follow.

Xours respectfully, Wendell Priblips. THE GENERAL AND STARF OFFICERS TO BE PAID.—At the request of General Grant, five paymasters are to leave the city to-day to pay the general and staff officers of the Army of the Potomac. The other officers and men will be mustered for four months' pay, but will not be paid at this time. Surely this indicates no apprehension as to the immediate future, and no dilemma or unfortunate position of affairs at present, such as the Copperheads are so busily intimating now exists and is imminent to a greater degree at an early day. is imminent to a greater degree at an early day.-Washington Chronicle, Sith.