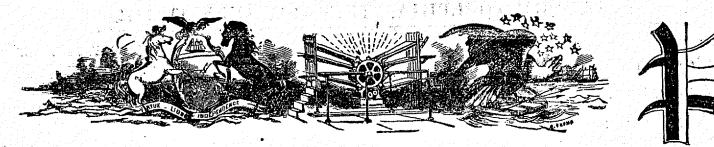
THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY, OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTER CRITE PER WEER, payable to the earrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Saven Dollans Per Ambun; Teres Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six NTHRE ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THERE MORTES, invariably in advance for the time ered.

AT Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollars Per Angun, in advance.

FINANCIAL.



HICCIG.

VOL. 7.-NO. 299.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I E. WALRAVEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL,

719 OHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS.

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES.

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MILITARY FURNISHERS,

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Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Can-teens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs,

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION MADE BY JOHN C. ARRISON,

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Have now on hand a complete assortment of

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

my14-5m) PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

TIRST: NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA. DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been anthorized and is now prepa

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. This Loan, issued nuder authority of an act of Con pproved March 3, 1854, provides for the issue (andred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) Unite FIVE PER CENT. unum IN COIN, payable cemi-annually on all

bscribers will receive either Rogistered or Coupon is as they may prefer ristered Bonds will be issued of the denomination fifty dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$160), five undred dollars (\$600), one thousand dollars (\$1,000), thousand dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollars (00), and Coupon Bonds of the decoming (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100), five hun ollars (\$600), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) INTEREST mmanes from data of subscription, or the secree

brest from the lat of March can be paid in coin, or, il further notice, in U.S. notes or notes of Sational its, adding (50) afty per cont. to the amount for pre-C. H. CLARK, EW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40".

JAY GOOKE & GO. OFFER FOR SALE THE EW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

mable any time after TEN YEARS, at the plea-ine Government, and payable FORTY YEARS a. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS assued for this Loan, of same denominations as the Twenties. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable ty, but all other denominations half yearly. The FORTY BONDS are dated, March 1, 1864, the half-FURLY BUILDS are direct marent, tool, the native y interest falling due September I and March I of year. Until lat September, the accrued interest lat March is required to be paid by purchasers in or in legal currency, adding 80 per cent. for

JAY COOKE & CO. PECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD. SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES. EVEN.THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of RONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881.

same denomination. information apply at the office of JAY COOKE & Co.,-Bankers, 114 South THIRD Street, Phila. HREE (3) YEARS' SEVEN PER-5.E. (3) ILARO SBV N. Int. Int. T. LOAN OF THE BOROUGH OF SCRAN. Interne county, Pennsylvania. Coupons paynedity of New York.

Indersigned will receive proposals until the RETH DAY OF JULY, instant, for the purchase of the Bonds of the Borough of Scranton, written of a special Act of Assembly of the rice of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorisism of money and payment o' bounties to of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to account of ing of money and payment of bounties to in the Borough of Scanton, in the county of These, Bonds draw interest at the rate of R CENT, per cunum, payable on the first E and DECEMBER in each year, in the City E. The principal is reimbursable in three n already levied. O. PLATT, Treasurer, SCRANTON, Lu-

nty, rennsylvania.
J. ROBINSON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
J. C. PLATI,
Commissioners of Bounty Fund, Saranton. TIONERY & BLANKABOOKS. COMPANY DIRECTORY CON. g a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents ers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to

New Companies with CERTIFICATES OF STOOK ORDER OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND BOOK. BEOKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF SALES, ood materials and at Low Prices

Moss & Co.,

DRUGS. ET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL.

No. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FRORT and SECOND Streets. P. THE BIDDALL. RUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS

nd at our establishment a full assortmen orted and Domestic Druge, Popular Pa-licines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, tion Vials, etc., it as low prices as genu-class, goods, ear be sold. THE ESSENTIAL OILS, infectioners, in full variety, and of the st quality
Dochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
dbear, Soda Ash, Alam, Oil of Vitriol, Annat, Copperas, Extract of Lockwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-ration, put up, with full directions for use, in okages containing anticleut for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with ompt attention, or special quotations will be missed when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT. BERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. HOLESALE DRUGGISTS. APOSETERS AND DEALERS IN FORBIGN AND DOMESTIC INDOW AND PLATE GLASS. THE LEAD AND SINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGRETE FOR THE CELEBRATED

s and consumers supplied at

WELY LOW PRICES FOR GASH. GROCERIES. THER & REEVES, WHOLESALE GRÓCERS.
No. 48 North WATER Street, and
No. 48 North BLAWARE Avenue,
or sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large

MOLASSES, COFFEE, BPICES TOBACCO, arise generally, sarefully selected for the trade.
gents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S
ve Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. OKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. 2,000 bbls. Mass. Res. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-fat fish, in assorted packages, bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax boxes Lubes, Stated, and No. 1 Herring. g new Mess Shad. es Herkimer County Cheese, &c., sand for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. KLES.-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN

INEGAR.

I half bbis. Pickles in Vinegar.

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RHODES & WILLIAMS,

THY South WATER Street TER PIPE! DRAIN PIPE!-Montgomery Terra Cotta Works-Office and

touse, 1221 MARKET Street.

Int Of 3 feet, 2 inch bore, 30 cents.
int of 3 feet, 3 inch bore, 30 cents.
int of 3 feet, 4 inch bore, 45 cents.
int of 3 feet, 4 inch bore, 45 cents.
int of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 75 cents.
int of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 75 cents.
int of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 75 cents.
int of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 75 cents.
Garden Yases, 45. &c. McCOLLIN & RHOADS, 1931 MARKET Street. R APPLE CHEESE,-50 CASES JE BRANDS.

and English Dairy Cheese of choice quality
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
by 107 South WATER Street. SED PIGS FEET - 100 KEGS ims.
sed Lambs Tongues, 100 kegs prine.
sed Tripe, 100 kegs prime.
sed Tripe, 100 kegs prime.
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
ale by
107 South WATER Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1864. Literature. THE COWARD: A Novel of Society and of the Field in 1803. By Henry Morford, author of "Shoulder-Straps," "The Days of Shoddy," &c. One volume, 12mo, pp. 520. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Mr. Morford appears to have a specialty fo

best of his productions, for it is a romance of the time and of the country, in which mere description of war movements, narratives of battle, and disquisitions upon military commanders are eschewed. Near the close of the story the action shifts to the field, and the taking of Culpeper is described with great spirit and dash, but is not out of place, for the denoutinent may be said to culminate in one of the bold adventures there. This forfier works, too, Mr. Morford had a bad practice of stopping his narrative at an interesting point, in order to present hilosophical reflections upon something in particular and all other things in general. In "The Coward" this is avoided. The story is always in progress, and the clever sketches of character which the author introduces do not retard its action For the first time, in short, since he became a novelist, Mr. Morford has done justice to his own talent. "The Coward" is one of the most readable novels of the present year of grace. Its merit is two-fold. There is a telling, spirited, and not improbable tale, to which two or three under-plots are accessory or in contrast. The main story relates the fortunes of a certain Cantain Carlton Brand, of West Philadelphia. There is a trigic element also developed in West Philadel-phia, in which a physician, a Quaker, and a young lady are concerned; there is a double set of love-making, chiefly during an excursion to the White Mountains; there is disguise and mystery; and, last of all, there is the very humorous representation of a "shoddy" family, belonging to a certain Mr. Brooks Cunninghame. The tale never flags, so many dramatis persona being on hand, and the reader will feel his interest divided as he proceeds though the main incidents, of course, are those in which the hero's character is exhibited. The tale commences at the time of the rebel inva sion of Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, which led to their defeat at Gettysburg, and the action close some weeks after the taking of Culpeper. Aristotle himself would have been charmed with such atter tion to the unities. Much of the action takes place in West Philadelphia, near the Darby road, and the

emainder is among the White Mountains, the cenery and individuality of which have never be fore been so well described. No tourist's guide ever spoke so truly and eloquently of these magnificent intains. The action, in the war itself, is brief but there is one incident where two rivals ride right into the presence of Destruction, which will make many a reader thrill with excitement. The characters are in groups: we have Carlton Brand, with his father, sister, an old Scotch attendant, one Elspeth Graeme; we have magnificen Vargaret Hayley, and her quasi-religious mother there are the Vanderlyns—mother, daughter, and son; there Dr. Pomeroy, Nathan Bladesden, and Eleanor Hill; we have the Brooks Cunningham amily; and, to fill in, there are Captain Coles, Ialstead Rowan, and the mysterious "H. T.," who placed in strong contrast with the hero, "the Coward," by performing many deeds of wonderful gallantry during his excursion in the White Mountains. Nor must the singular episode of Richard Compton be forgotten—Richard, who married Miss Kitty Hord, the school mistress. In truth, there are In one chapter here, and that not a long one, we have a very truthful account of a voyage from Holyhead to Dublin, during a tempest : an almost wreck.

LIMEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWEES, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,

GLOVES.
SUAPS, SUSPENDERS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, Sec. &c. &c. &c. "The Coward" is well written, full of character and incidents, of reality and interest, and is the best prose fiction that Messrs. Peterson have published for many a long day.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. The Men Who Guarded Gunpowder Bridge.

To the Editor of The Press.

Sir: In your issue of the 14th Inst., a communication appears over the signature of "A Westorn Man," giving an account of the burning of a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington; and Baltimore Railroad; and of the bridge on the Gunpowder river, and severely censuring the soldiers who were guarding the bridge. It is well known that those individuals who do the least for our country are the very persons who find most fault and slur those most who offer up their all and their lives on the altar of our country, and sometimes they go so far as to curse the memory of those who have fallen in battle. With this preface, and knowing you to be the soldiers' friend, I send you the following account, hoping you will insert it, and thus refute the slander that has been east upon us, "as one side of a tale is good until the other side is told."

Our company contained 56 men (not 53 as reported), who were recruited on Sunday, mustered in the same evening, partly uniformed and armed, and forwarded to the river, arriving there about 3% o'clock on Monday morning (not the evening before as stated), and were not aware of any rebels being in the neighborhood, having been informed we were to watch for incendiaries.

Our force was divided, a number having been sent to the south side of the bridge, leaving less than forty (40) men with us. About 11 o'clock a report came in that the rebels were upon us, and imediately afterward one of our men came running in, wounded in the head, having been shot at by several, but only one of the bridge, leaving loss than forty (40) men with us. About 11 o'clock a report came in that the rebels were upon us, and imediately afterward one of our men came running in, wounded in the head, having been shot at by several, but only one of the balls took offeet. We hastily formed in line of bastic near the bridge, awaiting an attack, when some telegraph operators came running in, and, on being questioned; informed us the rebels "were as thick The Men Who Guarded Gunpowder Bridge. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental CARINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, sow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, nd have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them be superior to all others. For the quarity and Snish these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their num conspatrons throughout the Union, who are famili-with the character of their work. S. HOUSMAN & CO. NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, us the rebels 'were as thick as bees," and had captured and burned a train of cars at Misgodia. While standing in line, expecting every impiment to hear the crash of arms and the whizzing of balls which would send some of as into eternity, not a man but stood up to his duty, and some volunteered to go out and indithe strength of the enemy. The captain sent out-kallettenant to signal the gunboat Juniata, which was lying in the river. It would not be amiss to sate first that the enign had not sent any boaton short to agree upon signals or learn positions in the state of later and that not one shell was thrown significants was formed on the rail road near the Drige, so that in easy of defeat we LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS, INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE. A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. CONGRESS SPRING. WATER DEPOT, 98 OEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK.
SABATOGA, July, 1863,
An attempt has been made to deceive the public by woods. Our line of Wattie 'wasformed on' the rail-road near the bridge, so that in case of defeat we could retire to the draw of the bridge, form there, and shoot them as they would attempt to follow us. At that time we were waiting and watching with arms at "ready," so that we could pour forth a volley that would unsaddle some, if they charged down the railroad, when two gally dressed officers came leisurely riding down the road with a flag of truce. persons offering what they call "Congress Water," rom fountains, and at the price of six (6) cents per glass. The coholesale price of the genuine CONGRESS WA TER; at New York, being about 7% cents per glass, the imposition of pretending to sell at retail at less than cost, and without allowance for freight, cartage, or When our captain and escort went out to meet them they demanded our unconditional surrender. The Captain replied, "Never!" The flag of truce retired. Suddenly a train of burning cars came dashing round the curve, and the Captain ordered us to retreat to the drawwildge. We retreated to the draw. The cars forced two of our men into the river; the balance reached the draw. The cars stopped when half of the train had passed the draw, and we escaped through the burning cars to the south end, several being hadly burned in so doing.

We afterwards came back and saved two passencer cars, and, with the assistance of the ensign and saved one mile of the bridge. Your correspondent—"A Western Man!"—says "these fifty eight men from Wilmington should be looked after by the authorities who sent them there." I would inform him we have been. Major Judd thanked us for our gallant conduct. Capt. Sterling was made major for gallantry. Your correspondent says: "The most ridiculous part of the affair was our company running away as soon as we knew the rebels were about." This is a base falsehood, and his eyes must be very good when he could see us run, Magnolia being two miles distant, and hills intervening between him and us! I wish I had eyes equal to his!

I was talking to a young man, a passenger from the train whom I presume to be your correspondent. He said the rebels had only thirty men. I immediately confronted him with an elderly man who had counted 200 rebels drawn up in line while Major Glimore charged them to respect private property. He also saw others scattered about, and estimated the full number at 250.

Camp Dupont, July 16, 1864. truce.
When our captain and escort went out to meet breakage, is apparent; but their probable course ha been to empty one bottle of genuine Congress Water into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby shristening its total contents. thristening its total contents.

We have never sold CONGRESS WATER in fountains, nor in vessels of any other description than ordinary-sized glass bottles. The cork of every bottle of the genuine is branded. And any without | CONGRESS | those words and letters on the cork | C. & W. | 18 COUNTERFEIT -. whether from foun- WATER. talus or bottles. CLARKE & WHITE, OLARKE & WHITE,

Froprietors of Congress Spring.

The following genilemen are supplied by us regularly
with genine-CONGRESS WATER in bottles, fresh from
the Congress Spring:
FRED'K BROWN, cor. Fifth and Chestnut ats. J. C. TURNPENNY & CO., 941 Spruce st.
THOS. J. HUSBAND, cor. Third and Spruce sta. WYETH BROS. Walnut st. WM. ELLIS & CO., Chestnut st.

EXCELSIOR" HAMS

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street,

Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselees) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delictions favor, free from the unplessant taste of sait, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for

WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Water and Ventilating Cabile Buildings and
Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION-STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

AT South FOURTH Street.
ADW-11

M. FEITWELL, Superintendent.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM

my26-tuths3m

J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR."

CAMP DUPONT, July 16, 1864. The Condition of Girard College. Sign: Your remarks in this morning's issue, with regard to the mismanagement of Girard College, were read with great satisfaction, and we believe the echo from hundreds of hearts will be: "It is all true to the letter; but the half has not been told." The system in the College has indeed deportanted since the resignation of that not be middle man, President Allen, and it will be well for those having the dent Allen, and it will be well for those naving the power to make alterations to examine into the wonderful changes made of late, and know if they are really for the benefit of the institution. The straight jacket rules, originating in the brain of a West Pointer, which are now in full blast, are bringing the institution conce the pride of our city), into conbut of our citizens generally who know of them and who does not? It therefore will be well, before this state of affairs goes further, for the directors to see to it, that they are not classed with the authors of such to it, that they are not classed with the authors of such a weak and nonsensical government.

We hear, and we believe it, that the boys have in their hearing been styled "pudpers." If this be to teach them humility, it may teach their superiors the same lesson, as it is a fact beyond contradiction that each of these boys (if native born), has an equal right with the directors' some of Girard College, or any other dignitaries of the land, to fill the presidential chair, not of Girard College, but of the United States of America, and no doubt some of them thi chair, not of Girard College, but of the United States of America, and no noubt some of them might rise to this dignity, if their aspirations be not crushed by the petty contracted system at present the distinguishing tenture of Girard College.

Very respectfully yours,

BRITISH CAUTION.—The work on the capitol building at Ottawa, Canada, has been suspended, by order of the British Government, until the termination of our war.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Army Inactive—A Remarkable Arti-cle from the Richmond Examiner—Life Yankeedom Boiling Over with Excite-

in the Trenches. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR PETERSBUO, VA., July 14, 1864. spoudence of The Press.] The enemy in, our front are positively thunder struck! They know not what to think of our unu sual quietude. The Army of the Potomac, which for so many weeks was in continued motion, after eaching the front of Petersburg has effectually re mained at a standstill. They know that something is going on, because the name of our leader augur activity. McClellan, with his slow-paced move ments, is among the has beens, and since the arm has been under the command of General Grant, the forces of the enemy have been kept busy in enden voring to frustrate our various plans, which, in a measure, they only partially have achieved. For the last twenty-four hours their anxiety has known no bounds. "What are the Yankees doing ?" they can never gain so good a position as the one Their activity, which they are now exceedingly careful should be witnessed by us produces no cor-responding reply from the Union forces, and our nce to them is the stillness of despair. They have been moving large bodies of troops from their right to their left, with no other intention wha ever than to see whether we will respond to these demonstrations. No—the grand army lies perfectly still, like a huge lion conscious of his strength, watching the playful sportings of a miniature mouse, which seems determined to finally throw a net over the monster, and so entangle and secure him. Occasionally a well-aimed shot from our batteries passes over and breaks the monotony of our lines, not particularly as a minister of destruction, but merely to remind our misguided friends "or the other side" that we are still alive, and that they must conduct themselves accordingly. Even the Richmond Examiner indulges in the same feeling of wonder, and condoles with itself and the South-

of wonder, and condoles with itself and the Southern public, in that they have ceased looking for
great battles. It says:

'The Southern public has long since given up the
traditional attitude of standing on tip-toe in anticipation of a great battle. It rather plants itself
intuly on its icet, and sets its teeth closely, the
better to receive the shock. We have proved our
prowess on too many fields to require the encouragement of one victory more; we have east with too
many disasters to have our balance disturbed by a
single defeat; and by this time we have attained to
a sad philosophy, which embraces both victory and
defeat in the category—loss. Our loss seems always
to entweigh the immediate positive gain, and to parody
the immous line of Fillicaja; the South appears to
be doomed always to lose, conquering or conquered.
Our adversaries see this clearly, and base their
calculations on it. They design to wear
us away plecement; to reduce our armies by
by battle and by capture, and then to break the
backbone of the rebellion vertebra by vertebra, and
extract the marrow at their leiters. Of course, we
regard this Yankee plan as an utter mistake—as a
false application of mathematical principles to the
workings of organic structures. It is not a question
of subtraction. It is a question of vitality. One
man loses both legs and both arms, and lives;
another dies from the extraction of a toth. But,
mistaken as the Yankees are in thinking that the
whole matter resolves itself into two diminishing
series, of which the Southern series is to become infinitesimal, yet they are not mistaken when they
gloat over the sufferings which our losses in
battle occasion us. These losses have been great—
have been suffering which our losses in
battle occasion us. These losses have been great—
have been sufferings which our losses in
battle occasion is in the sufferings which our losses in
battle occasion to the emprise of the commanding
general; that some bedfers and that the
prospect. We hope for victory—we may have some
re ern public, in that they have ceased looking for

close to Kingstown; and a loss of life at the moment safety appeared secured. This narrative, though rapid, is vivid and forcible, and show show well the author can deal with the Terrible. There are some other indications of this power; one, at the close of the tale, where Pomeroy is left alone with the remains of Eleanor Hill, the wronger with the wronger wro

the old proverb, and it is truly a good sign to see the tone of so notorious a sheet as the Richmond Ex-aminer lowered into a mildness and suavity that would do credit to a meek and lowly country news-paper. The editor acknowledges that we are using the "wearing" principle—that which the Greeks called "Diatribe." The caudal appendages of the two Kilkennys are both "on the wear," and the one first ground off will be the first one to say "I have no tail."

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES. Humboldt once said that the most exciting life that one could lead would be to cross from peak to peak of the Alps on a corde clastique, and keep it up from day to day. That, indeed, would be a dangerous mode of life, but I question whether it would be more exciting than that which is every day experinced by our gallant boys in the rifle-pits. They take their position in the darkness of the night. when the keen eye of the rebel cannot piorce through the mists between the lines. The enemy raise their heads above their works. but they can see nothing, can hear nothing, savethe occasional sound of a discharged rifle. Our men peer over the breastwork, but cannot see a living thing. This is the hour for stationing men in the trenches. Both rebels and Federals-covered by ment, comparatively friendly-not of their own Silently and cautiously our men move down to their of his commanding officer sees proper to place him, and he accordingly at once makes himself at home The hole, perhaps, is not large enough to comfort modate him. Taking out his cooking utonsils, he begins with his spoon to loosen the earth around his body, and then with his stewpan he shovels it out, and throws it upon the top of his breastwork. He works cut for himself a friendly orifice to screen him from any desultory shell that. might wish to disturb his new home. This he excavates at a declining angle of forty-five degrees; when this is finished the officers give him his orders, and all are commanded to do their duty. Every one is in his position, and now he is left all alone. A thick ridge of earth, running at right angles to the breastwork, forbids a glance at his neighbor, but he can talk, and be heard with distinciness. He expects a hot day, and accordingly raises above his head a small sheet of shelter-tent for protection; the gray dawn of early morning has given the enemy "a sight," and bullet whistles near his head, reminding him that he must beware of exposure. Working with more cautiousness, he arranges his shade cover, and is glorying in his constructive ability, from the exerrise of which he expects some little comfort, when another bullet, with terrible precision; cuts the ord which bound the tent to its stake, and it falls to the carth. That was a plunge shot, and he knows that one of those deadly sharpshooters is watching his movements from the cover of some near tree. To more fully impress his mind of this

supposition, he raises his cap gently above the work in a second of time a bullet from the same direction striking it, sends it spinning on its axis. Day has now been ushered in, and it behooves him to beware. of his situation, and not expose himself to the unerring aim of the onemy's rifle. The sun pours down with the most deadly heat. Still, he cannot move; he must lie watching his opportunity, as best be can, to lessen the number of his country's foe. Soon he summons up his courage, which the sun more than the enemy, had well night driven from him, and he creeps toward the opening of his riflepit. Then comes an event which, in one case at tionsly pushing his way from tree to tree; his move-ments betray his purpose, which is to ascend a tall pine that commands a measured view of our lines. He gains the tree, and upon the opposite side he proa cross-bough of the pine, and is about to move out upon it, the Union boy sees his exposure, and his vision in the recent engagements, in the vicinity of ger, and the gaunt rebel falls headlong from that imb dead upon the ground below. And there lays timb dead upon the ground below. And there lays that body until the shades of night give opportunity for its removal. Toward that point at dusk are nimed a score of rilles, and at different hours throughout the night volleys are fixed in a core of rilles, and be the layer throughout the night volleys are fixed in a core of rilles, who had attempted to "bring in" the form of their departed comrade. So goes the days, so the nights, of those in trenches; a life full of danger and crowded with incidents.

Coloniel Taylor's Account of Arrans in

COLONEL TAYLOR'S ACCOUNT OF APPAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Colonel Taylor, of East Tennessee, recently delivered a speech in Troy, N. Y., which is reported in the Whig. He said the people of that section were starying for lack of men to cultivate the fields; they have been cut off from all commerce with the outside world for three long and weary years; their fences were broken down, their eattle driven off, their agricultural implements tolen or destroyed, and corn the webs have been taken out of their looms. Without clothing to their backs, or shoes to their feet, and gaunt famine stalking up and down the reads—having generously given to the delivering army of Burnside what the rebels had not taken, they are very destitute, and must die of combined grief and starvation, unless we who are favored with plonty are willing to give a tithe of our riches to succor and save them. Massenhusetts has been generous, and so has Philadelphia; and so has Maine; will New York heed the complaint of these patient but herole sufferers, and extend the hand which is to support them while their 25,000 men are fighting the battles of the

THE REBEL PRESS.

ment - Petersburg News - What is Thought of the Destruction of the We take the following extracts from the Rich We take the following extracts from the Richmond and Petersburg papers of the 14th and 16th:

The Northern papers of the 9th, from which we gave copious extracts in our issue of yesterday, naturally whetted up the appetite of the reading public for later nows from our lorces in Maryland. At the clock the agent of the Associated Press luckily received from the Executive Department a copy of the Washington Chronicle of the 10th, containing admissions of the compleness of our success so far. As soon as a synopsis of the nows of the Chronicle was placed upon the various bulletins of the city papers it attracted crowds of readers, who, not content with devouring every item, line by line, proceeded to the discussion of the probable consequences of our present successes, and the future objects of our invasion.

Grant and Peterburg were regarded as of as little importance as a poor boy at a trolle, while Washington; Baltimore, General Wallaco, the loyal millities of Maryland and Pennsylvania suddenly loomed up in public estimation as the only objects worthy of a momentiz consideration. Joe Johnston and his retrograde movements too were for the time laid upon the table; and we doubt whether a thought of the safety of Atlanta once crossed the minds of the sage prophets, who were ingeniously, planning in maryination the details of the future campaign across the Photomac.

And our people had a right to be excited. For where does the war furnish anything that approximates to a counterpart of the present movement? Sliently a body of troops which the Yankees say is large, at least it is too large for any force they have ready to meet it; is hurled into Maryland, and after having destroyed railway prileges, viadnets, commissary stores, and in fact everything they pleased, are now threatening the Federal capital and the Uity of Baltimore, while a conquering Yankee general is asleep or stupefied by Urginia judeps in front of Petersburg, waiting fors, something to turn up that will save him from the diegrace he morits. Northern p nd and Potersburg papers of the 14th and 15th

to clicokmate it. Wo didn't think so, but now we know he does.

Brig. Gon. Tylor, who was captured at Monocacy, is, no doubt, the same Brigadier Tylor who figured at the heatle of Manassas, in July, 1801. He has since been officiating, we believe, as a provost marshal or post commandant at Baltimore. At all events, he is a "small potato," and it will be observed that his capture is meptioned next in order to that of Col. Seward, from which circumstance it is inferred that Seward is a more important character—probably the son or or people of fits Snakeship. er—probably the son or nephew of his Snakeship, he Yankee Premier. One of the Baltimore telegrams of the 9th says; Active arrangements are being made in anticipe ion of an emergency which it is confidently believe tion of an emergency which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable." What is the "emergency" thus vagely alluded to? We dare say that it is the uprising of the people of Baltimore to put down the tyranny by which they have been so long oppressed. The "arrangements" may be, for anght we know to the contrary, the planting of cannon in the streets of the city. We pray that the devotees of liberty and independence in Baltimore may soon laye cause to thank God for their deliverance from the brutal foc. "Maryland, my Maryland," may yet redeem herself.

Ind," may yetredeem herself.

THE GAPTURE OF MARTINBURG.

A letter in the Charlottesville Chronicle, dated Camp bear Martinsburg, 5th linst, says:
After skirmishing with the enemy at Bunker's After skirmishing with the enemy at Bunker's Hill, the division of Gen.—, with Gilmore's cavalry in the advance, entered Martinsburg on the evening of the 26 inst. Up to 10 o'clock of the 3d in intimation had been received by the enemy of the advance of overlinantry, who thought the movement only one of Moseby's. The enemy, some 7,000 strong, all:100 days men, with the exception of 700 men, regular daynlry, retreated hurriedly from Martinsburg on the Harper's Ferry road. Immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands—with \$1,000,000 worther of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of squartermaster supplies, including 100,000 bushels of corn and oats.

The merchandise was unparalleled; merchantsand sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the chapture of that place a fixed fact. Some 200 prisoners have been captured.

Our friends knew nothing of our infantry until we were marching into town.

Strong Union element in this country. But few our ments knew hothing of our infantry unit we were marching into town.

Strong Union element in this country. But few Southern families in the town of Martinsburg. The citizens took particular pains to show their prejudice and sympathy for the Yankee prisoners that our troops were guarding. All the luxuries they were in the country are nobly patriotic, and deserve he highest compliment. Weather warm, and the roads very dusty. We

along the entire route. MOSEBY'S FEAT OF ARMS. The dashing Mosely made a very successful raid on Duffield's Depot, a station on the Baltimore and Chio Railroad, six miles west of Harper's Ferry. He sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place, and the clitzens came out to inquire upon what conditions the enemy would be allowed to surrender. Moseby replied, "Unconditionally, and that very quickly." Whereupon the Yankee force of cighty-two men surrendered. Moseby-also captured thirty horses, and gathered many spoils. THE PATR OF THE ALABAMA. Late foreign journals have their columns crowded with the details of one of the most interesting naval combats that ever occurred. It was remarkable in many respects, and we do not wonder at the immense sensation which it created in Europe—a sensation which it created in Europe —a sensation which it created in Europe —a sensation which it created in Europe —a sensation which is the created which is the created which is t

with the details of one of the most interesting having combats that ever occurred. It was remarkable in many respects, and we do not wonder at the immense sensation which it created in Europe—a sensation which has exceeded anything of the kind which has turned up there for a century. The Alabama had won a world-wide fame for her extraordinary adventures and successes. She had for more than two years been the terror of the seas to the Yankees. Sta had sweet Wankeet commerce from the ocean, and of efforts of the enemy to arrest her glorious careed could avail. She seemed to "bear a charmed life." Evying borne the Confederate flag triumphanity through every latitude and loagitude, he at last put into Cherbourg to recruit his supplies and to put his effects in safe hands. While engaged out his work, the Federal gunboat Kearsarge applaced off the karbor and showed a determination of attack his whenever he came out. Captain Semmes, constraing this defant demonstration of his adversary into a challenge, accepted it without hesitation, the Resinarge having every advantage. But inspired with true Southern chivairy, his high sense of honor forbade his shirking from the conflict, and, after an obstinate engagement, she went down beneath the waters with her colors flying.

Every Southern heart must glow with pride over the accounts given of this battle by the British and French papers, and atthe attentions paid to Captain Semmes upon his arrival at Southampton. He was received with a cordial welcome, and everything done on the most liberal scale that could contribute to his cunfort and enjoyment. Ever since he has been in command of the Alabama he has been a great favorite with the English people, who have never failed, whenever they had the opportunity, to testify their admiration of him. If they could have their way he would have a fleet of Alabamas in sixty days with which to retrieve and maintain his supremacy over the Yaokees on the ocean. We see it stated that preparations were being actively made to provide for him

interest. It states that our man are suffering terribly from want of water. The springs being all dry, they are dependent for their supply of water upon the Appendation and James rivers, from which it has to be habled, great distances, in barrels, during which process it becomes so bested as to be unpalatable and unwhole the process of the capture of the less of the late, thus chronicles "a capture by the enemy "a contract of the late, thus chronicles a capture by the enemy "a contract of the late, and four o'clock, fifty Yankees came ashore at Cox's wharf, on the north side of the James river, about thirteen miles below Richmond, and surprised an outpest picket composed of twenty-five men of the Olty Battallon. The chemy succeeded in capturing fourteen of the number, including a commissioned officer and a sergeant in charge of the detachment. Captain John Maxwell, of the Confederate States pavy, was near at hand with a wagon, containing some professional implements, which also fell into the hands of the enemy, but he succeeded in saving his liorse. From the gentleman who gave us the above information we learn that the Yankee fleet is lying quistly at the lower side of Dutch Gap. It is composed of three one-turreted and one two-turreted monitors, two large side wheel steamers, two propellers, and one small side wheel steamer, Last week a transport landed a quantity of supplies on the south side of the river, which were taken up by a wagon train and conveyed to Butler's army.

The Petersburg Express grows Indiant over the rebel invasion, but seems to consider it more of a faint than a dengarous attack on the Seath at feint in a distraction of Grant's strength and attention, evidences of which it chronicles, in the following extracts:

A contraorion of Grant's strength and attention, evidences of which it chronicles, in the fellowing extracts:

We have positive assurance, it says, that Grant has greatly contracted his lines. After reposted fiforis to extend his left flank around to Ream's Station, he has now withdrawn it to the east of the plank road, and several miles neares to City Point. Probably he has abandoned the idea of circumvalloting Potersburg and Richmond for the present, not being able to command the 1,250,000 men which it would require to effectually accomplish, such an undertaking. GRANT REINFORCING WASHINGTON-A gentleman direct from Mattheys county states that, for five days past, Yankee transports in great numbers and of unusual size have been going up the Onesapeaker Bay. He could not say whether they were loaded with troops, but the presumption is very strong that they were taking reinforcements to the frightened Yankee army now defending Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Recent Losses in Geary's Division, Hooker's Corps. (Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEAR CHATTABOOCHIE RIVER, July 4: 1864. Subjoiled is a list of the casualties sustained by only opportunity to take advantage, pulls his trig- | Marietta and the Chattahoodle river. During the time which has elapsed since our last report, the division has participated in several brilliant engagements, each of which has greatly aided in the speedy campaign:

28TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded.

J Klinefelter, H
Edwin File, D
John French, C
William Weiss, E
George Hess, Ij

109TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded.

John Mayven, E
Frederick Fritz, E
Wm Williams, K

111TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed. 147TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Rilled.
Chas. Grant, G
Wounded.
Licut Benj F Parks, G
John Mull, G
John O Shade, H
Joseph Tyson, D
J Lewis, O
Sergt J Baufman, E
J T Davis, B
J H Salkeld, B
E P Wheder, D
Corp G W Vannelda, G Peter Stanford, D Wounded. Serat Geo Osgood, K Corp Walter Albert, A Missing.
Ruse, B 33D NEW JERSEY, Wounded.
Chas Ryerson, I
Sergt Jas Kenworthy, D
Chas Stantley, B
A Stansaway, H
U Devine, I Corp G W Vannelda, A Kolzron, I 73D PENNSYLVANIA. Wounded.
James Peck, H
John Holsler; C
Francis Con., F
Missing,
Sergt Geo Ruplo, A

DIVISION STAVE. Ass't Provost Marshal Lt Sami J Oliver, 29th Pa Yols, wounded.

EUROPE. Additional News per America. THE SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE DEBATE IN

THE SCENE AT THE OPENIT & OF THE BEHARS THE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[From the London Times, Ju. 5, 1 Yesterday afternoon, as the how pronathed as which the House of Commons was to assemble, an extraordinary amount of excitement prevalled in the immediate neighborhood of the House, indicative of the interest taken out of doors in the imponding debate, and reminding one of the gatherings in that quarter during the party struggles which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill. A great crowd of people indicollected in Palace-yard to see the members enter the House, and they did not disperse until towards o 'clock. The arrival of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraell was watched with cager curiosity. The leader of the Opposition made his appearance towards half-past-4, in an open carriage. He was soon recognized by the crowd, and received a few cheers as he passed, but faint in comparison with those with which Lord Palmerston was greeted on his arrival about a quarter of an hour after. The Premier, who was in a close carriage, had been recognized in Parliament street, and the cheers which his appearance drew forth there were heard in Palace-yard, and became louder as he approached the House. Mr. Gladstone leaned back in his carriage, as if to avoid notice, and so passed into the House almost wholly unobserved. In the half hour from 4% o'clock, the members arrived, in great numbers. As Mr. Disraell presented himself to speak, which he did about 4% o'clock, the House presented an extraordinary spectacle, resembling in its crowded state and In the Porvailing excitement. THE HOUSE OF presented an extraordinary spectacle, resemblings exciten Its crowded state and in the prevailing excitement, more the eve of a division after some great party struggle, than the commencement of a debate. In the body of the House every available seat was occupied, and the members who had arrived late crowded the side galieries, or stood in groups below the bar. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Grey, Lord Llanover, Earl Powis, Lord Houghton, and Mr. Justice Shee sat in the part of the House immediately over the clock, assigned to distinguished strangers, and in the seats below the bar, on either side of the entrance, were Earl Russell, the Poot. Tennyson, the Euke of Argyle, the Bishop of Oxford, and many other persons of note. Both the speaker's and strangers' galleries were crowded during the night, and scores who had orders for the one or the other waited in the adjoining lobbies in the hope of being admitted. obbies in the hope of being admitted.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The Times of Monday says: "The programme or delate is a matter not always in the hands of for debate is a matter not always in the hands of either Government or Opposition. Any independent member may throw himself athwart the battle field and compel the fight to take his course. It was the wish of her Majesty's Ministers to moet Mr. Disraeli's resolution with a decided negative, but Mr. Kinglake unexpectedly occupied the ground with a resolution which raised a new issue. Here were thus, therefore, two distinct questions before the House. Mr. Kinglake was accordingly urged to withdraw his amendment, in order to leave the Government the exclusive command of a reply to be made to Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Kinglake would not give way, It is needless to observe that this is really a question of confidence, and so understood by both supporters and opponents of her Majesty's y both supportors and opponents of her Majesty's Fovernment." EXTRAORDINARY SCENE—AN IRISHMAN BEARDS LORD GREY.

On the 5th inst. a very extraordinary scene took place before the Lords' Committee, to whom shad been referred the Belfast Improvement bill. In 1855 a suit was instituted by the attorney general for Ireland, at the relation of Mr. John Ros. solicity of the statement of the Belfast contact the statement of the Belfast contact to the statement of the sta

for Ireland, at the relation of Mr. John Roa, soliditor, against certain members of the Belfast corporation, for having exceeded their borrowing powers, and the Lord Chancellor declared the defendants responsible for the sums overborrowed, amounting altogether to £183,000. Since that time several attempts have been made by the corporation and its friends to obtain the consent of their opponents, who are all of the Liberal party, to a bill of indemnity, but Mr. Rea and those who act with him have declared that, insemuch as the corporation has hitherto been exclusively in the hands of the Tories, who have used their influence to disfranchise their opponents, the only terms on which they will consent to an indemnity bill are the complete political reorganization of the town council, to be followed, as they confidently assert it will, by the return of Liberal representatives for many of the constituencies in Ulster that now return Conservatives. Several bills introduced into of the constituencies in Ulster that now return Conservatives. Several bills introduced into Parliament to legalize the excessive expenditure have been vigorously opposed by the Liberals; and up to this time not less than £30,000 has been spent on either side, in a contest which has now lasted over nine years. In 1892 the matters in dispute were submitted to arbitration, the Right Hon, the Colonial Minister, who was the Chief Secretary for Ireland, acting as umpire, and a bill was introduced during the present session, and passed through the Commons, confirming the award, on condition that a public bill should be introduced prevent, if possible, the further distranchisement prevent, if possible, the further disfranchisement of Liberal ratepsyers, and to remedy the other grievances complained of. The public bill introduced by Sir Hugh Cairns being considered wholly inadequate, no fewer than five petitions were presented to the House of Lordsagainst the Private Indemnit bill and referred to a completion of the control of

fo the House of Lordsagainst the Private Indemnity bill, and referred to a committee, consisting of Earl Grey (chairman), Lords Nelson, Rivers, Wrottesley, and Melville.

When the committee met,
Mr. Brewster, Q. C., (of the Irish bar,) objected to the opponents being heard, on the ground that they were parties to and were bound by the award. Mr. Phinn, Q. C., Mr. Forsyth, Q. C., and Mr. Austin argued that their clients, Mr. John F. Ferguson, D. L., Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and others, had not signed the deed of submission, and that Mr. Rea, who did sign it as a relator in the Chancery suit, had no power to bind them. them.
Mr. McKenna, who appeared on behalf of the 40,000 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Belfast, was heard on the same side.
Mr. Rea claimed to be heard, but
The Chairman declined, as he was a party to the The room having been cleared the committee deliberated, and when the parties were again admitted the Chairman said they were of opinion that the arbitrators had heard the case fully, and that they arbitrators had heard the case fully, and that they would not hear any objections to the award.

Mr. Rea. I must now respectfully eleminary fight as relator in the Chancery suit to read my petition, and then if your Lordships order me to retire I will do so. I refused £20,000 in order that I might appear before the Lords' Committee, and you will not be doing me justice if you refuse to hear my petition. It is quite possible for me to exaggerate the respect I have for the five peers of the realm who compose this committee, and I consider it a great privilege to have suffered for ten vesar to be allowed to ad-

to have suffered for ten years to be allowed to ad-iress them. dress them.

Lord Grey. Mr. Rea, your petition is before us, and we have looked at it. We think that is quite sufficient.

Mr. Rea. It must be read either by the clerk or by myself. You are bound on your oaths as peers to enter it as read on the minutes. Witnesses must have been produced to reversition. by myself. You are bound on your oaths as peers to enter it as read on the minutes. Witnesses must also be produced to prove the deed of submission, for I do not admit I signed it.

Earl Grey. I must insist on your being silent. Mr. Rea. And I must insist on your removing me by force from the room.

Earl Grey. You must withdraw.

Mr. Rea. I will not withdraw voluntarily.

Earl Grey. We must make you withdraw.

Mr. Rea. I am a subject of ther Majesty, and a belted earl shall not tyrannize over me. It is an act of tyranny, for which I will hold you answerable. I impute no improper motives to you. I will only be removed by force; but a formal assault will be quite sufficient. I got myself dragged from the House of Commons because I thought the Lords' Committee would hear me. It is illegal to remove me except by the officers of the House. I'dld not expect that Earl Grey's son would out age the laws of the Constitution, after his father saving England from a revolution; and I hope Earl Nelson, for the sake of the rame he bears, will prevent this outrage. The police have no more right to remove me than a Frenchman has to drag him from the deek of an English man-of-war.

Two policemen were then brought in, and caught hold of Mr. Rea, who then went quietly with them out of the remm.

The bill then passed through committee.

noid of Mr. Rea, who then went quietry with them
out of the ream.

The bill then passed through committee.
Mr. McKenna said he hoped their Lordship
would make some suggestion in their report by
which 40.000 men, whose cause they had not heard would be made to keep the peace, for he would fee bound to tell them that they had been aggrieved

would be made to keep the peace, for he would feel bound to tell them that they had been aggrieved, and were the victims of injustice.

FRANCE.

The Opinion Nationale has received a second warning for an article by M. Geroult, published June 30, entitled "The Programme of the English Cabinet."

The Emperor invited Baron Von Buest to breakfast at Fontainebleau on July 3. His Excellency dined with M. Dronyn De Lhuys on Sunday.

The Temps and Patric publish a communication from the Prussian Embassy in Parls, declaring the diplomatic correspondence which appeared in the Morning Post to be entirely unfounded. The communication also states that Count Von Geltz had received a note which purported to be addressed to him by Herr Von Bismark.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at Fontainebleau, on July 2.

A telegram from Tunis, of June 27, says: "The Bey of Tunis has sent 4,000 soldiers against the insurgents. According to accounts the Tunis insurrection has had no connection with that of the Algerian tribes."

AUSTRIA. AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Oesterreichsche Zeitung, of July 3, says: "The note of Herr Von Bismark to Count Von Goltz, published in the London Morning Post, is purely apocryphal and unquestionably an invention. On the succession question Austria is pledged to no claimant, and has entered into no engagements toward Russia."

The following telegram received by the Russian ambassador, July 3, was forwarded to Mr. Reuter's office by his Excellency:

Carlebad, July 3.—Your Excellency is expressly authorized to declare that the two Prussian despatches on the "Holy Alliance," published by the London Morning Post, are purely invented. No such document nor anything similar exists.

BISMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen, of June 30, says: "The Danes have withdrawn beyond Homp-Hav, skirmishing during the retreat. No further pursuit occurred, and they reached Vollerup in good order at noon yesterday, where they have since embarked." barked."
A telegram of July 2 says: "The loss of the Danes In the retrent from Alsen is officially stated to amount to from 2,500 to 3,000 men, most of whom being killediand wounded; among them are eighty-one officers. The remainder of the troops and the

THREE CENTS.

are preparing to punish the Jutlanders by the destruction of their growing crops—a piece of brutality of which modern troops can scarcely be thought capable. The Jutlanders, however, associate the more of their present termenters with that of the applicate hordes which laid waste their lands at the lieutenants of Tilly and Wallenstein, the thirty-years war, and they expect the ram from Kiel, of July 4, says: "Leaf Dake of Augustenburg received the address of the select committee of the Schloswig-Holstein associations to-day. In his reply, he said that it was to be hoped that a division of Schloswig had been prevented by the active proceedings of the German Powers. He also expressed a hope that the chains put forward by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg would not defer the time when he, the Duke of Augustage. not defer the time when he, the Duke of Augusten-burg, would be able to lead the Duchies against the common enemy." INDIA. BOMBAY, Thursday, June 9.—The Ameer of Afglunistan has defeated one of his brothers, who has fled into British territory. The Ameer is now marching against his other brothers.

CHINA. A telegram from Shanghai, of May 23, says: "Chang-Chow-Foo has been taken by Major Gor-on. Tangyan has fallen." English Ignorance of American Affairs.

English Ignorance of American Affairs.

President Fairfield, of Hillistale College, Michigan, writes from London to the Detroit Advertiser concerning the feeling of the English people towards the United States. He says:

"I am sorry to say it; but after a month spent in Great Britain, and eight months in travel gonerally, in which I have constantly been brought into contact and friendly personal relations with Englishmen, I am compelled to believe that envy of our national success, and hostility to our national growth, is the controlling feeling of the English people; and certainly I can count upon the fingers of one hand all that I have found in nine months who were in cordial sympathy with us in suppressing a pro-slavery rebellion which seeks to establish an empire of which slavery shall be the cornerstone. You will understand that I have made it no part of my business particuthat I have made it no part of my business particu-larly to seek out our friends; but speak of those whom I have chanced to meet in hotels, cars and elsewhere, which I think much the fatrest way of whom I have chanced to meet in hotels, cars and elsewhere, which I think much the fairest way of ascertaining the general feeling. One who addresses public audiences on the American side of the question will naturally gather about him those of his own opinions, and will be likely very much to misjudge as to the attitude of the great mass. And the general ignorance of the people, not only of the questions at issue between the North and the South, but even of the simplest facts of American geography, is most amusing. 'Is Maine one of the Northern or one of the Southern States?' asked a talkative Englishman the other day, when allusion was made to this boundary State between our country and the British possessions in North America.' (Unio, I believe, is one of the largest cities of New York, is it not?' was the sagacious inquiry of another. I cannot tell you how many times I have been asked when saying that I came from Michigan: 'Is that in North America or South America?' Certainly more than twenty.

"Several Englishmen were speaking with each other a few days ago, and one of them, in expressing his large conception of what progress had been made in the States, asserted, 'I suppose that railroads are now built as far as six hundred miles into the interior!'

"Several Americans and Englishmen met at table." rior! .

"Several Americans and Englishmen met at table a few weeks ago. The American war was the subject, when one of the latter, a member of Parliament, said to the Americans: 'I am surprised that you should object to a separation from the South. You were never made to be one. Only see! a nicre neck of land of insignificant dimensions connecting the of land of insignificant dimensions connecting the two! And he drew his fingers into shape to indicate the isthmus which connects North and South

cate the istimus which connects North and South America. And what is still richer, I have related this story to several parties of Englishmen, and not one of them has as yet detected the joke!

"Roger Ascham said, a long time ago, 'The schoolmaster is abroad.' If so, he has other emigrated from England, or he is sadly deficient in American geography. I verily believe that if the statement should be made in the Times that this was a war between North America and South America, not one in ten of those who read that newspaper would detect the mistake; and if it were so declared to a mass meeting, embracing high and low, those who read and those who do not read, not over one in twenty would know otherwise."

mportant Resolutions of the Officers o the Liberal Army-Entire Confidence placed in General Uraga—His Reported Adhesion to the Empire Apparently

The subjoined important resolutions were adopted at a war-meeting held, on the 10th ultimo, at the residence of the General in-Chief of the Mexican Liberal army, at Ciudad Guzman. Some Franco-Mexican papers having circulated a report that General Uraga had given in his adhesion to the empire, after some preliminary business of the meeting, in which the General-in-Chief showed the actual state of the army, and the condition of those matters for which this meeting had been convened, the debate was terminated by the following vened, the debate was terminated by the following resolutions being unanimously adopted:

1. The Republican army, having to the present preserved and actually maintained the independence and integrity of its country, ratiues now the vote of confidence placed in its general-in-chief, citizen Lopez Urrgs, so that he shall continue at its command, and may direct its operations, and that he may suppert the cause of liberty and his country. The army trusts to his ability to maintain the honor of the republic, and to that of those under arms in the ranks of the army our honor, and that he will fulfit those solemn obligations which he owes to his country and to society.

2. That all bandits who have, under all circumstances, and especially the present ones, endangared 2. That all bandits who have, under all circumstances, and especially the presentones, endangared by the reports they have circulated the union of the defenders of the republic, shall be unnished.

These resolutions being submitted to a vote, were unanimously approved by the generals and officers present, the same who subscribe this act.

Residence of the general-in-chief of the Republican army at Cludad Graman, June 10, 1864.

Signed—Miguel M. Echeagaray, Ramon Ighesias, Sanitago Tapia, T. O'Horan, P. Rioseco, A. A. Guaderrama, Felix Voga, J. Diaz de Leon, L. Ornelas, Albine Espinesa, Augustin Iglesias, and Francisco Castillero, for the Fourth division; Jose Linares, for the Colima brigade; Antonio Nerl, Miguel Garcia de Aguirre, Emilio Rey, Francisco O. Arce, Manuel Mariscal, Seraplo Villalovos, Julio M. Cervantes, Simon Deligaditlo, Mauricio Casas, T. Romero, Francisco Vilasenor, Manuel de Unzaga, M. Mena, Ciro Uraga, Guillermo P. de Unda, Autonio mero, Francisco Villasenor, Manuel de Unzaga, M.
Mena, Ciro Uraga, Guillermo P. de Unda, Antonio
M. Jaurequi, Manuel Cevallos, Mateo Reyes, Jose
G. Munoz, Marcos Villegas, Army Commissioner;
Pascual Sepulveda, Salvudor Brilmega, Secretary
of the Treasury; M. R. Alatorre, Commissioner of
Internal Revenue; Francisco Hernandez Carrasco;
Aristeo Moreno, secretary of the meeting.
A true copy. Aristeo Moreno, Secretary.
Chunan Guzuan, Jene 10, 1864. A true copy. ARISTEO MORE CIUDAD GUZMAN, June 10, 1864.

News from Central and South America. NEW YORK, July 18 .- The steamer Hilinois, from Aspinwall on the 8th, has arrived up from qua-A fire at Panama, on the night of the 4th of July, burned four large warehouses on the main street. The loss is estimated at over \$200,000. It has been ascertained that the last mail from Panama was robbed of a few letters. There is no special change in the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty. Admiral Simpson, of Chili, has gone to the United States to obtain vessels.
The American ship Prospero was wrecked at Co-jumbo, and six of the crew were lost.
The American bark Minerva was also lost on the nuth coast. The steamer Moses Taylor arrived at Panama on

Panama, and the frigate Lancaster at Callao.

Letter from a Colobed Soldier.—The Boston Liberator publishes the following letter from a colored soldier, dated at Morris Island, June 26:

"W.M. L. Garrison—Sir::I thought you might be pleased to know that your principles were strongly represented in the detachment that loaded the one hundred-pounder Parrot gun that threw the first three shells at Charleston eity, S. C. No. 1 is a strong Abolitionist, and has worked well among the soldiers. 'This man put the loads into the gun. No. 2 is now in favor of emancipation, though he don't think the negro his equal. No. 3 was an old emancipationist years ago, and always took your paper; and the gunner is a Republican. The other numbers seem to go with the strongest party, but believe in extirpating slavery from the land at the present time.

"Some of the Boston papers say that Fort Sumpter has guns which annoy the fleet and camps on this island. This is a mistake. It has not sent a shot from its shattered walls since last August, with the exception of a few grape and canister thrown at the picket-boats and storming party, from a 12-pounder howltzer. It cannot reach Fort Putnam with this, which is the nearest point.

"The rebels have some thirty batteries on James and Sulfivan's Islands, mounting about seventy-fire guns. From these they throw shot and shell at us now and then, but not very often, as our men are by far the best gunners (notwithstanding they are mudsills), and send them back with interest. Charleston might be taken without a great loss of life at the present time. I don't think there are more than one thougand men on James Island just now." one thousand men on James Island just now," Another Descendant of the Shakspeares.

ANOTHER DESCENDANT OF THE SHARSPEARES.—Mr. Edward Lee, of the literary department of the Crystal Palace, calls attention to a claim of descent from the Shakspeare family made some years ago. In a letter to a London paper, he says:
"As the discussion respecting the existence of any lineal descendant of Shakspeare has led to no very conclusive issue, allow me to quote in your columns an extract from an article in the Monthly Magazine of December, 1817, written by the editor, whose appeal on behalf of another reputed branch of the family appears not a whit less speculative than Mr. Coleman's in the interest of George Shukspeare, at present of Wolverhampton: 'It is known that the line of Shakspeare's own body terminated in his grand-daughter, Lady Barnard, of Abington, near Northampton; but Shakspeare had a sister Joan, who married William Harte, of Stratford, and this branch, partly under the iname of Harte and partly under that of Smith, may be regarded as the last remains of the family. Inpassing lately through Tewkesbury, the editor of the Monthly Magazine was led by a reputed inscription on the tombstone of a John Harte, burled there in 1800, which described him as the sixth descendant of the poet Shakspeare, to Inquire whether there lived in that town any survivors of the family. Alter much search he discovered a son of this Harte, who had been christoned by being killed and wounded; among them are eightyone officers. The remainder of the troops and the
war material are now being brought away from
Alsen. Very considerable contributions have been
imposed upon the inhabitants of Jultand."

A telegram from Randers, of July 3, says:

"A recornicity Regiment drove back a party of
Danes who had crossed the Limitord. Sixty prisonors were taken, of whom thirty are wounded. The
Prussian loss was inconsiderable."

A telegram from Straisund, of July 4, says:

"At Pr. M. yesterday, two Danish war ships—the
Fordenskield, 34, and Schleswig, 12—approached
within 3,000 paces of the island of Regona, on the
peninsula of Wittow for the purpose of reconnottering the coast. Two Prussian companies and a
rified-battery occupied Bronske. While the Danes
were passing the Prussian guns fired twenty shells,
seven of which porcolatibly struck the Danish
vessels. The Danes withdrew, and at 10 P. M.
were seen to the east of Arcona."

A despatch from Sunderborg says:

"At the partial clearance of the battle-field on
the 30th ult, four hundred Swedish volunteers were
discovered, to whom in quarter was given."

The FERLING-AT COPENIAGEN.

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Stratford, and this branch as the list treminal as the list treminal of th pennsua of willow, not the purpose of reconnot tering the coast. Two Fruesian companies and a fiffed-battery occupied Bronske. While the Danish were passing the Pruesian guns fired twenty shells, as seven of which perceptibly struck the Danish vessels: The Dunes withdrew, and at 10 P. M.

A despatch from Sonderborg says:

"At the partial clearance of the battle-field on the Sort uit, four hundred Swedish volunteers were discovered, to whom no quarter-was given."

"The Feeling-at Corennagen.

[Gorrespondence of the Londou Times.]

Corennagen, Wednesday Evoning, June 29.
I found the utmost agitation in the streets of Coponing on as 1 roached town, about seven o'clock this evening. The fall of A is as scarcily created as painful a sensation as was produced by the telegram announcing the result of last night's sitting in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and quoting Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston's words, decisive as to any hopes the Danes might have built on English id. The Danish turny has been giving; even yesterday, at Als. proofs of the very siciling stuff it is made of; yet, it is impossible it could long bear up against the disheartoning consciousness of bear up against the disheartoning consciousnes

THE WAR PRESS, PUBLISHED WEEKLYA

....15 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate. \$1.50 per copy The money must always accompany the order, and afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for TER WAR PERSS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter from General Blair. Headquarters 17th Army Corps, Near Kenebaw Mountain, Ga., June 30, 1864. in Bart Adle, St. Louis: DEAR BART: I beard some time ago of the action of the Baltimore Convention in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson. I think this army is lmost unanimous in favor of Lincoln's election; almost unanimous in invoir of Lincoln's election; and Governor Johnson's nomination will do good to the cause. As to the action of the Convention in other matters, it has very little significance or public importance. I was surprised, and confess disappointed, by its conduct to the Union delegates from Missouri. It is not very easy to understand how a convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln's real triends from Missouri and admit those who have openly denounced him, and who stand on the record as his most bitter enemies. The Radicals of Missouri were the prime movers of the Cleveland Convention and the Fremont movement, and are more responsible than any men in America for that schism in the Union party. That a portion of them abandoned this movement which they were the first to conceive, and most active in nursing into existence, only proves that they discovered it to be a failure, and it surprised nobody in Missouri who is acquainted with the history of this venal and unprincipled crew to see them desert the setting for the rising sun. The only military manoeuvre with which these soldiers of fortune are acquainted is the desertion of the defeated for the victorious standard. So far had these Radicals committed themselves in favor of the Cleveland Convention, and against the Union party, that the candidates for the most important offices on their State ticket were either signers to the call for that Convention of the Conventions members to it. and Governor Johnson's nomination will do good to portant offices on their State ticket were either signers to the call for that Convention or delegated members to it.

I have already said that the action of the Convention in this and kindred matters was of very little public importance. The politicians in Washington and Baltimore did not want Mr. Lincoln, and his nomination was accomplished only by the public sentiment of the nation, which had become so strong and universal that the politicians could not stand before it. But while these men did not dare to set aside the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, which had already been made by the people, yet they could vent their spite and malignity upon some of Mr. Lincoln's friends, who had exposed their dirty schemes against the President, and had aided in defeating their intrigues and their pet candidates by fixing public attention upon their designs, and hay procuring the delegates to be instructed, and making it impossible for them to cheat. I presume, also, that many who were real friends of Mr. Lincoln voted to admit the Radicals from Missouri on the idea that to bind the originators of the Fremont movement to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was the best plan to break down that concern. This was a mistake, and gives too much importance to Fremont and those venal camp-followers of his in Missouri. The honest part of the Radicals who were for Fremont in Missouri will support him; not-wishstanding, and the honest masses of the Radicals of Missouri who were for Lincoln would have supported him, even if the venal leaders had gone forward in the movement they started for Fremont. These men have not-enough character to influence anybody. anybody.

The course of our friends in Missouri, in sustaining the President notwithstanding the petty ma-lignity displayed toward them by the Convention, is precisely what I anticipated; and this course

will commend them to the friends of the Union everywhere.

It was their resolute opposition to the corruptions of Fremont and Chase which brought upon them the ban of the Republican politicians during the past three years. Events have already justified their course towards the first, and it will not be long before all will see and confess (what a vast majority have already admitted) that their course towards Mr. Chase has been equally justifiable.

Your friend, Frank P. Blair, Jr. The Late Accident on the Eric Railro Brendful Loss of Life-64 Killed and 120 Wounded.

The collision reported in Saturday's Press took place on the main line of the Erie Railroad, a mile and a half west of Shohola and about twenty miles west of Port Jervis, New York. Throughout the whole distance between Shohola and Port Jervis, and for some miles further on, the railroad runs up the Valley of the Delaware, and is full of sharp curves and awkward turns, along which it is often impossible for the engine driver to see more than fitty or sixty yards in advance. It was along this piece of the road, about two miles from Shohola, and when turning a point of one of the abutting hills, making a convex curve like the letter B, that the train of eighteen emigrant cars, with its freight of nine hundred and fifty-eight souls, running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, met a coal train of fifty cars, with each a load of tweive tons, that came Wounded. rate of twenty-five miles an hour, met a confirmin of fifty cars, with each a load of twelve tons, that came thundering down the incline from Lackawaxen. When the trains came in sight of each other they could not have been much more than one hundred yards apart, the drivers not having time even to reverse their engines and jump off, before death was upon them; the driver of the passenger train, named William Ingram, and his fireman, named Tuttle, being both taken off the engine dead, as was the fireman of the coal engine, named Philo Prentiss. was the fireman of the coal engine, named Philo Prentiss.

The shock was fearful. Two noble engines were heaved upon end, and smashed to pieces. The tender of the passenger engine was turned upon end, the wood for fuel being thrown in front, and burying the driver and fireman before named. The first car of course was utterly destroyed, being jammed into a space less than six feet, while to complete its demolition, the tender that had been tipped on end fell back on its roof. It contained thirty-seven men, some of whom were on the platform at the time of the collision, and from its wreck thirty-six were taken out dead, only one man escaping with his life by falling between the platforms to the earth. Three of the cars in all were totally destroyed, and seven or eight of them so much broken as to be entirely useless, and it was in these cars that the greatest loss of life occurred, for when the collision took place two Union soldiers were placed as sentinels at each door on the platforms of each car, which were also occupied by some of the rebels be-

greatest loss of life occurred; for when the collision took place two Union soldiers were placed as sentinels at each door on the platforms of each car, which were also occupied by some of the rebels besuling the way by conversation wint the sentity. Of the men thus standing all were immediately killed save one or two.

As soon as possible the survivors set to work, under the guidance of the captain in charge of the body, to extricate the dying and wounded from their fearful position, and, in the meantime, word was sent to Shohola apprising the authorities there of the state of things, who immediately telegraphed for assistance to Port Jervis, whence, in a short time, the district superintendent arrived at the scene of the disaster in a relief train, with three surgeons to attend to the injured. The scene is described by those who escaped as most appalling—the road blocked up with debris, car piled upon car in the most indescribable confusion, the bodies of those thrown from them covering the road at every step, the flying dust and blinding smoke from the quenching fires, the noise of the escaping steam, and, above all, the feaful groans and heartrending cries of the injured and supring, will never be forsotten. Some of the corpses were shockingly mutilated, heads completely crushed, bodies transfixed, impaled on timbers or iron rods, or smashed between the colliding beams, while one man was discovered dead sitting on the top of the upturned tender, in grotesque and ghastly mockery of the scene around him.

When the cries of the last wounded had directed the searchers to his place of imprisonment, and the last corpse removed from its temporary tomb, it was found that the victims numbered 16 Union men and 44 rebels, dead; while the wounded mortally—indeed four have since died, and a number of others cannot be expected to recover. T. J. Ridgway, Esq., associate judge of Pike county, was soon on the spot, and, after a consultation with Mr. Riddle and the officer in command of the men, a jury was empanned and an in plains that this terrible slaughter was due entirely to the want of efficiency on the part of the managers of the rallaged, their despatchers and telegraphic operators. He says:

It is asserted that the passenger train was not "on time," and that the engineer of the coal train was not informed of that fact, and ran into it. Has it then come to this, that trains can run at random on this road, and that the only security the passengers have is the knowledge that all the engineers and conductors of the other trains then running on the road have ascertained that there are no out-of-time or wild-cat trains on the road?

There have been several serious collisions on this road lately—all the result, it is believed, of carelessness or recklessness; but we hear of no investigations into the causes; it is said there will be none—that certain officers of the company will not permit it. Why? Will their own management, or want of management, not bear the light? Somebody must be in tault. Who is it? Show him up.

The Erle Railway has a telegraph connected with it, and if properly managed ought to be one of the steet roads in the country, but it is said that many be in fault. Who is it? Show him up.

The Eric Railway has a telegraph connected with it, and if properly managed ought to be one of the safest roads in the country, but it is said that many of the operators are mere boys, often absent from their posts, and some of them untrustworthy at all times. Who appoints them? Is it true that the directors have given the patronage and conduct of this great road into the hands of one man?

But it is not the telegraph operators alone that the public have a right to complain of; higher officials neglect their duty. On Sunday morning the 26th ult, two extra freight trains were despatched at the same time—one from Suffern's station and the other from Paterson, distant about sixteen miles, over a single track. Neither knew of the other, and of course they ran into cach other. The collision was dreadful—in short, a general smash. The engineer and some others jumped off. One faithful fellow, a brakesman, who stood at his post, was terriby mangled, and died in a short time, a murdered man. And that's the last of it, we suppose, as we hear of no inquiry, no punishment of the guilty and reckiese "despatcher," who could have prevented the accident by simply sending a telegram over the wires, as it was his duty to do. It sook nearly twenty-four hours, under Eric Railroad management, to clear the wreck of this collision from the track. In the meantime other trains arrived on each side. One passenger train from the West was detained over twenty hours, and the passengers, among whom were women and children, had to scour the country for something to eat. Application was made to New York for authority for the conductors to bring their respective trains up to the seene of the accident on each side, transfer the passengers, and let them proceed on their journey; but it was refused. It is said there was no one at the head office who had authority to give the order, and thus hundreds of people were kept in misery for over twenty hours within twenty-four miles of the city of New York. One can s great interest like the Eric Railroad could be left to manage itself for so long a time, and yet it seems to be literally true.

THE STATE. REMARKABLE CASE OF OSSIFICATION.—William Dronsfield, of Johnstown, Pa., who died a short time since of disease of the heart, was examined after death, when it was found that the entire arterial system was in a state of ossification. All of the valves in the main arteries were entirely obliterated, and the ascending and descending aorta: were greatly enlarged, and the whole inner portion covered with bone. The same tendency existed in other parts, and the traches and larynx were partially ossified in their entire length. But few cases of this kind are on record; and the result of the examination showed the importance of this mode of removing mystery from the cause of death.

Terrible Accident—On the 12th Inst., Win. from the cause of death.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On the 12th inst., Wm. Ren, ESA., of Adams township, Butler county, Pa., while engaged in mowing with a machine, his team being fractious, ran the machine against a stump, throwing Mr. Rea off in front of the knives. It is reported that his left leg was taken off below the knee; the right terribly mangled above the knee. In consequence of these fearful wounds, it was feared that he would bleed to death before medical assistance could be procured.

that he would bleed to death before medical assistance could be procured.

The HAY Crop.—The yield of hay this season in Cumberland county, Fa., will be immense, and of the very best quality. Indeed, many of our farmers assure us that in no season within their memory has the quantity of hay been so great. Most of it has been safely gathered, and the wheat harvest has just commenced.—Carlisle Paper. commenced.—Carlisle Paper.

A WALKING FEAT.—The Conneautville Courter is informed on good authority that James Decker, of Cussowaga township, aged one hundred and four years, a few days since walked a distance of four miles in about three hours. The old gentleman returned from his walk without the least sign of fatigue, and says he is able to perform the same feat again.