TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. The President's Proclamation.

The new call of the President for 500,000 men will not take the public by surprise, as it is a measure which the country has had every reason to expect, and for which we have had ample time to prepare. The draft which such a call necessitates will operate more equally and fairly than any draft heretofore; and the brilliant promise of our arms and the need of reinforcements to press our great enterprise to the end will inspire our patriotic people to meet their duty cheerfully. The draft is ordered for September 5th, and more than a month remains in which to fill the new requirement by volunteering or representative recruits. Our leading men may assist this object materially, and all who have been active hitherto in helping to fill our armies should work with increased industry and zeal.

Peace Agitation Again.

We have learned, by this time, that peace agitation at the North is a regular part of the Southern war policy. Every year we have the punctual manifestations of a military and political conspiracy, breaking out with apparent spontaneity, like epidemic symptoms of the blood and of the season. Much of this conspiracy is the natural understanding which must exist between rebels and their friends-but the worst patt of it is practical, organized, and mischief-working. Annually we have the dog-days of Vallandighamism and invasion, plots to burn Government stores and property in St. Louis or New York, a cordon of treason running through Maryland rank treason-talk in the West, a cry for peace at the North, a gathering of worthless rascals and fools in Canada, and a general emcute of the political "Whitefriars." The demonstration, this year, it noisy a paroxysm as that of last year; perhaps because Grant has won so many battles meanwhile, and, whatever has passed between him and Washington, still tenaciously keeps his iron grip upon Richmond. The North shows less inclination for peace than ever, while prosecuting its grandest campaign, but the enemics of peace than GRANT is to defeat the rebel army, are still bold and active. The enemy have already made overtures in the recent manifesto of the rebel Congress (seemingly the most candid document which has lever come from that flagrant body), and in the diplomatic raid which General EARLY has made upon Washington and Maryland, and have once more asked their Northern friends to fight their hardest battle and to make peace for them. No wonder the leaders of the Peace party are so active in drilling their forces for the pressure to be made on the Pandemonium of the coming Convention at Chicago. far, of this projected event, is the remarkaflighty straw-nobodies as the rebel agent busy-body, Colorado JEWETT, with their bye, is the hero-martyr, Vallandigham doing—the one man more cruelly treated pleasures retires that indefatigable legislator. Mr. Wood? Only to that riot-mak-Western blacklegs about? Talking of a Northwestern Confederacy, we hear; for the banner adopted for the new secession. veto to his election.

terposes, much bolder treason than ever will be spouted in Chicago. That there will be a strong effort made for a thoroughgoing Peace platform no one can doubt: sired a peace which would afford them immediate proof of their weakness, and it of war. Admitting that there is any wish and equal terms of peace, we might defy any body of men, North or South, to arrange any terms which could be acceptable. It is but recently the Richmond Enquirer laid down this interesting finality: Recognition by the enemy of the independence of

Souri.
Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admissions into the Confederacy. into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the sense.

navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing.

In comment to this we need scarcely say that the North is disposed to yield nothing. The agitation of peace is now in custody real question, every one feels, must be fought out. The South never compromised heretofore—the North could not in honor or safety do so again. There is, in fact, not one point of compromise between either section.

### Colored Troops.

By a wise precaution of the War Department these troops are ably officered. None are allowed to command them but those who have been examined and passed by a board of officers of the United States army, presided over by Major General Silas CASEY. Each applicant is "subjected to a vigorous examination as to his physical mental, and moral fitness to command troops." The establishment of this board has furnished colored troops with officers of the highest type of excellence. The greater number of them have had large experience in active service from the commencement of the war, and have signalized themselves by skill and bravery on many well-fought battle-fields; others are gradu-

cers to this branch of the service, of whom 3 are colonels, 6 are lieutenant colonels, 13 are majors, 104 are captains, 121 are first lieutenants, 144 are second lieutenants.

Prior to the establishment of this school, about fifty per cent. of all who were examined before the Board were rejected. It was no uncommon thing for lieutemants, captains, and even majors, fresh from the field, to be absolutely rejected by the board for want of the proper knowledge of tactics and regulations. All the candidates who have gone before the board from this school, with the excoption of about six per cent., have passed and been recommended for command. It is the opinion of the highest military authorities that a similar rigid examination should be had of all candidates to command white troops, and that had such a system prevailed from the first, immense cention of about six per cent., have passed

losses of life, time and treasure, would have been spared to the nation. The duty of an officer is not simply to fight and lead men into action bravely—besides these, it is to watch over the comfort and health of men, to guard and preserve Government property, and to have both men and material always efficient for duty. This requires specific knowledge of tactics and army regulations, which can be acquired only by close study and practical experience. We sometimes hear our most intelligent and ambitious men of color complain that the best of their race are not allowed to take position as commissioned allowed to take position as commissioned officers. Do they remember that the unwise and unjust inhibitions hitherto existing against the privilege of their race to train in and bear arms-now happily among the things of the past-have prevented them, ardent, loyal, and brave as they may be, from acquiring the specific knowledge which all history proves to be essential to protect and lead men into battle successfully? The most intelligent and bravest of the gallant colored soldiers now before the enemy, at Charleston and Petersburg, the sergeants, corporals, and privates, conspicuous for their merit, are learning, or have learned, the knowledge essential "to fit them to command troops," and their promotion, like the question of equalization of pay was a few weeks since, is but question of time.

The Future of Rome. Foreign journals continue to speculate upon the future of Rome. It is believed that the health of Pope Prus IX. has so utterly failed that his death may be expected at any time. It has even been whispered that he actually is dead, but that this mortal event is kept concealed, for State purposes. Few can believe this latter rumor. Great changes may follow the elec- the Principality, at least without grave tion, whenever it takes place, of a successor to Pio Nono in the chair of St. Peter. It is said that NAPOLEON will continue his military protection (that is, armed occupation) of Rome during the lifetime of the civil and religious freedom-for a free present Supreme Pontiff, but that he will will be remarked, has not been quite as | withdraw his troops after a new Pope has assumed the tiara. It is said, also, that Cardinal GIACOMO ANTONELLI, the present Prime Minister of the Papacy, has a fair chance of being the choice of the Conclave whenever that body assembles to elect a Pope. Lastly, it is said that Cardinal Lu-CIEN BONAPARTE will be chosen Pope, under the influence of NAPOLEON III the war, if less determined to make We shall consider these statements, which really are simple conjectures, as briefly and

as clearly as we can: First, as to Cardinal Antonelli. Descended from a family of bad reputation, the comes from Terracina, where many of his relatives had followed the general example and became banditti,) he is now in his fifty-ninth year. Educated at Rome. where he headed all his classes, he became a secular clergyman, and was made judge of the sunreme criminal courts. Pope received the Cardinal's hat shortly before the accession of Pius IX., who entrusted him with inferior but highly responsible The most interesting development, thus administrative functions. In 1848, though removed from office by the Liberal party, ble effort being made by the Pacificators to | who set their faces against priestly officials, control that body. There are many straws he became the confidential adviser of the soldier making his stony dinner daily on to assist in bringing the criminals to light, at the control that body. There are many straws to tell us how the new wind blows, which Pope, after the assassination of Count to tell us how the new wind blows, which Pope, after the assassination of Count to the confidence of the population of Count to the confidence of the population of Count to the confidence of the population of the po is to blow the country good. Even such Rossi. After the Pope's return, in 1849, tempting repasts from rebel sympathizers among an army numbering over one h from his exile to Gaeta, Antonelli was GEORGE N. SANDERS, and that innocent | made Secretary of State, and has ever since | profligate rebel friends in Canada, suggest | him the responsible ruler of Rome and of to us interesting surmises. What, by-the- the affairs of the Church. His opinions are robbed, sytematically starved, and ingestrongly conservative, he is opposed to progress, he is dictatorial in his rule, and is said than the soldier who has lost an eye or limb to be rapacious in money accumulation. for his country? To what vacationary | He has shown so much nepotism, by the distribution of lucrative offices among his numerous relations, that, on this account ing retreat in New York, where peace alone, were there not other grave reasons is distilled like rum, to get up counter-con- for objection, it is probable that the Conventions to influence the action of the War | clave would not make him Pope. He Democrats at Chicago? What are the | stands on bad terms with France, having repeatedly quarrelled with NAPOLEON'S commanders and diplomats at Rome, and the Chicago Post makes an exposition of | might safely calculate on having the French |

daughter, married her cousin CHARLES. and it only remains to be seen if the move- | son of LUCIEN, Prince of Canino (aument of the Fremont party will have any- thor of an indifferent French epic poem are for it is likely to do the Union much thing more than a complimentary effect | called "Charlemagne"), and Lucien, now | good. upon its action. The dregs and profligates | the Cardinal, was the second son of this of the country are with the Peace party, marriage. He was ordained priest, fixed just as they are with the rebellion; the his abode in Rome, and became one of the loyal nation is in a vast majority, and can "Cameriers secrets" of the Pope-an well afford to hold these enemies in con- office held only by distinguished churchtempt. But we have always reason to be men. Within the last nine months, we bevigilant and steady. If the rebels ever de- lieve, he received the Cardinal's hat—as much out of compliment to his second escape at the expense of the North, they | cousin, Napoleon III., as to his own desire it now. The agitation for peace is merit. Even admitting the improbable possibility of the assembled Cardinals is evidently a part of the rebel programme | electing this junior, a man not yet thirtyeight years old, to the Pontificate, it is out upon the part of the South to secure fair of all reason to fancy that the octo would not be used to prevent his election. The three great Catholic Powers-Spain, Austria, and France—have the right, at the election of Pope, to throw in a veto against likely to be the choice, the Cardinal-Envoy

from Spain, or from Austria, would set him aside, by the simple veto. As to Napoleon's holding on as military protector of Rome during the lifetime only of the present Pope, this would seem to imply that, withdrawing the French troops, of Congress may now be put in operation for rehe would leave the Italians to decide among themselves whether the Pope should be simply Bishop of Rome, with his full spiritual influence and power in Christendom, or whether he shall also continue to be a Temporal Prince, with territory. The wars of 1859 and 1860 greatly diminished the volunteers for the military service; provided, noverof 1859 and 1860 greatly diminished the States of the Church, of which but a remnant remains under the Pope's personal rule. On this point we must refer to an ar- entered the naval service during the present rebelof profligates North and South; but the | ticle on "Civil and Religious Freedom," in the July number of Brownson's Quarterly Review. Like most of that gentleman's papers, it is tediously long—verbosity is his entitled to the bounty provided by the law, for the "strong weakness"—but what he says re- | period of service for which they enlist. papers, it is tediously long-verbosity is his specting the Papacy is not the less worthy

Dr. ORESTES BROWNSON ought to know a great deal of religious creeds. He has successively been a Presbyterian churchman, a Universalist minister, an Unitarian preacher, an Independent pastor, and a Roman Catholic layman. He has held to the last status during twenty years, an able champion of the church he had finally joined, yet, it seems to us, a strange Catholic inasmuch as he exercises the right of private judgment. Impulsive, and often wavering, Dr. Brownson is not knowingly more inconsistent than WILLIAM COB ner was. He believes, for the time, what he asserts. Thus, he was in earnest last January, when he proclaimed, in his Roview, his full reliance on the honesty and good sense of Mr. Lincoln, and he is also The Free Military School for Applicants to command Colored Troops, No. 1210

Chestnut street, has furnished since January last three hundred and ninety-one officers to this branch of the cers to the cers to this branch of the cers to the cers to this branch of the cers to in earnest in July, when, in the same publiestablished and what men have invented. The Pontificate is divine, and it speaks with divine authority. It, and all that immediately pertains to it, we accept as infallible, to be by us believed, obeyed, loved, and neither judged nor disputed. But the men at Rome are human, and the human at Rome is neither more nor less respectable than at Paris, London, Vienna, or Washington." And he says that if men have the right to defend civil and religious

words are worthy of attention:

liberty at any place, they have a right to

do it at Rome. He then adds, and the

one of the great Powers of the world.'

To remove all doubt, Dr. Brownson

affirms that he is no revolutionist in Church or State: "that we respect vested rights, and that we hold that the Pope has as valid a vested right to the sovereignty of the Roman States as any prince has or can have to the sovereignty of his dominions We are not aware that his sovereignty has escheated either to his people or to Victor EMMANUEL. But vested rights, not being natural rights, are not indefeasible. They may be forfeited, and if not forfeited, they may be alienated or ransomed. The Pope can alienate his authority as Prince by restoring it to the people, or for a just ransom, if he sees proper; and so the non possumus is really non volumus. The Roman sovereign can do as he pleases; but he knows little of a real movement party who flatters himself that when it finds vested rights in its way, and the owner refusing to put them to ransom, it will not, if strong enough, take them without ransom. The and the duel became quite lively. Soon the Pope need not then be surprised to find his fever gained considerable headway, and extended Italian countrymen, aided by his own subjects, one day taking from him his Roman Principality, without stopping to say, 'By your leave.' It seems to us, therefore, as there is no reasonable prospect of resisting permanently the movement and retaining detriment to the highest religious and social interests, it would be wise and prudent for the Holy Father to abandon it for a reasonable ransom and proper guaranties for Church in a free State, as offered by Count

Carour " The importance of the subject must excuse the length of these extracts. But Dr. Brownson, far in advance of his brethren as in a glass, the Future of Rome. He is a well-read, deeply-thinking student, and his eaching by Experience.

FORT MCHENRY VS. LIBBY.-A correscondent of the London Times, who writes in paid contempt of "the military autocrat of Baltimore," acknowledges that hanging of two private soldiers for committing this Northern tyrant does not prohibit the "good Samaritans" from feeding the lady," he says, writing on June 30th, "three | tered the house of a Mrs. Mary E. Stiles, near the days ago clothed one hundred prisoners at her own expense; another provided for fifty, another for twenty, and many more | they would not harm her, they forced her into GREGORY XVI. made him Bishop, and he provided for two or three." We might a small apartment and succeeded in their hellish add to this. With all the dealers and pedlars around Fort McHenry the rebels around her all speak in the most flattering terms of have better credit than its Union garrison. her virtue in private life, With tears in her eyes. Rebel ladies have had little difficulty in the Provost Marshal of the entire armies operating the Provost Marshal of the entire armies operating obtaining access to the prison, and filling against Richmond. The General listone the pockets of their darlings. A Union to their friends in durance. Let the Times | sand men. By a singular circumstance the perpecontrast this with the most rose-colored retained that office, which really makes | picture of life in Libby prison. Not counting that Union prisoners are regularly niously murdered by the slow poison of devised want, exposure, and disease, there are hardships besides compared to which life in Fort McHenry is a sort of Paradise. But the Times cannot do justice to the forbearance of the Northern people; and it is impossible to kill rebels with kindness.

WE care not what men are called-whether Peace Democrats or War Democrats—so long as they are prepared to unite, as we believe they are prepared to unite, in this grand common object for the extermination of the party in power. If the party in power is so corrupt and imbecile that the country is sure to go 'right straight to anarchy and the devil," The cvil elements, it will be seen, are still Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, now in his as General Sherman says, then the sacrifie, and, unless some earthquake event inthirty-sixth year, is grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the World is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the World is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the World is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the World is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph fice of principle which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph file which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph file which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph file which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph file which the world is anxiety and the grandson of Joseph file which the world is a file which th BONAPARTE, ex-King of Naples and Spain, ious to make may be justified on the ground and subsequently of Bordentown, New that it preserves higher principles. But if Jersey. The fair ZENAIDE, JOSEPH's eldest | the party in power is not so deprayed, then we cannot think the political alliance of men who are against the war with men who

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18. A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT A CALL FOR 500,000 MEN

A Draft for that Number Ordered September 5.

By the President. A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, by the act approved July 4th, 1884, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, or any Cardinal whom they wish to reject. | three years, for military service; and "that in case." Of course, if Cardinal BONAPARTE were likely to be the choice, the Cardinal-Envoy from Austrie would set him or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

dered is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies cruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies cruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military opera-tions as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of theless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section eighth of the aforesaid act on account of persons who have lion, and by credits for men turnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years as they may elect, and will be And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct, that imnediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for roops to serve for one year shall be had in every own, township, ward of a city, precinct or election trict, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof, which may be untilled by volunteers, on

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L.S.] Done at the city of Washington, this 
[L.S.] eighteenth day of July, in the year of our 
Lord one thousand eight hundred and 
stay four, and of the independence of the United 
States the eighty-ninth. Abraham Lincoln. By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

the said 5th day of September, 1864.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX. The special tax of 5 per cent. on incomes is to be mposed for the year 1863. When deductions have or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States, the accounts thus deducted will be added to the amount heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities neglected to make returns on or before the 1st of October, and, excepting in cases of sickness or absence, they are required to add 50 per centum to

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH STEAMER. The French steamer Amphion is lying off the ashington navy yard, and two more are below. RETURN OF SECRETARY PESSENDEN. Secretary of the Treasury FESSENDEN, accom ied by Assistant Secretary Figure, returned t Washington this morning from New York. INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS. The following burials of Pennsylvanians from the ospitals have been reported at Captain Morris

Samuel Mullenger, I, 63d Pennsylvania; William G. Risher, E, 139th Pennsylvania; Benjamin Bollin ger, C, 143d Pennsylvania; Luther Blackford, K 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; William Robi son, B, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery. WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following officers have reported to Surgeon ANTIBELL for treatment:
Lieutenants W. H. Foreman, 3d Ponnsylvania Home Brigade; E. B. Moore, 138th Penusylvania

# THE WAR.

QUIET BEFORE PETERSBURG.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

SHERMAN SKIBMISHING WITH JOHNSTON

The Rebel Press Speak Gloomily of their Leader's Prospects.

the sum of \$7.50.

They Fear Much for their Southern "Gate Oily."

PRICE'S ARMY SUPPOSED TO BE DISBANDED

ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI SWARM ING WITH GUERILLAS

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN LOUISIANA

PETERSBURG. AN ARTILLERY DUBL-LEVELLING OF THE CAP-TURED REBEL BREASTWORKS—HANGING OF TWO

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, VA. July 15, 1864. Firing on the front began early this morning, an entinued for the space of two hours, with more or ess vehemence. The rebel batteries, upon the opposite side of the Appomattox, thought they would steal a march upon old "Baldy" Smith, c the 18th Corps, but were most grievously mistaken as the sequel will show. The enemy opened quite lively with shot and shell, resulting in nothing save the wounding of one man. Their shots were replied to by the batteries of the 18th Corps, over towards Burnside's corps, when those notorious shells thrown by 13-inch mortars complinented the daring enemy. Colonel Burton, the chief of artillery, whom I saw shortly after the engagement, told me that our firing was the most accurate and terrific that we have yet undertaken our shells bursting directly in the embrasures of the rebel works, destroying their cannon and compel-ling them to withdraw their pieces, to prevent their total annihilation. The robels were completely silenced and whipped, and for the third time sine his army has been menacing Petersburg have they been compelled to cease the fire which they s readily had begun. This attempt of theirs to-day is the most complete failure with which they have me They could not have lost less than six guns, while the morale of the affair has shown them that our

LEVELLING THE BREASTWORKS. lately occupied by the enemy before the advance of our army toward Petersburg, has been going on since last night. They are, as I have before stated n the Catholic Church, seems here to show, in my despatches, the finest specimens of engineer ing skill that we have taken from the enemy, and it appears almost like a sacrilege to allow them to be hrown down. Still the march of war looks not at predictions are the fruit of Philosophy | these objects of interest, but proceeds towards the one grand point the utter annihilation of the enemy—the first, the last, and the only object in I will learn more of the particulars of this and send it with my next. Perhaps the most interesting event that has taken place to-day has been the

gunners are of most superior "make."

a rape on a married lady, a few miles in the rear o army headquarters. The circumstances are these: Near the 18th of hungry enemies of the Government. "One June, two soldiers, R. S. Gordon and D. Geary, on-Prince George Court House, and after helping themselves to everything desirable in the way food, clothing, &c., and assuring the lady that designs. The character of the lady is most unimpeachable, the neighborhood of citizens who live she sought an audience with Gen. M. R. Patrick, touching story, and promised to do all in his power trators were discovered. Unable to keep the secret of their fiendish conduct to themselves, they boasted of their feat among the men of their company and regiment. The news of this confession, if such it may be called, reached the ears of General Patrick. who immediately had the men arrested, and when the lady, Mrs. Stiles, was sent for, she identified them as the parties. A court martial was imme diately convened, of which Brigadier General J. Hunt was president, and, after a tedious trial, they were convicted and sentenced to be hung. The chain of evidence was mostly rirenmetantial and Colonel Collis, who was on the court martial, afterwards said that the breaking of one link of that evidence would have freed the guilty wretches. The day of the execution was fixed—Friday (to-day), July 15th, at 9 A. M. It was ushered in with auty and glery to everyone save the downed men, who had apparently become resigned to their fates. Beary was once a communicant of the Catholic Church, and, accordingly, received the consolations of that religion, a priest having been with him since his condemnation. Up to last night the men had stolidly persovered in their assertions that Trees Stiles was willing to the connection; but when tirey learned that all hope was gone, and that the pre-ferring of such a lie would not call forth its desired result, they both confessed that they forced her to the deed, and admitted the justice of the sentence Gordon was attended by Chaplain Ramel, who spent last night with the accused. The gallows were creet ed yesterday, and stood in an open field, one and a half miles from General Meade's headquarters and directly in the rear of the right wing of the oth

Army Corps. They consisted of two uprights and a cross piece at the top, and were about twenty-five feet in height. The cords looked to be almost too thin to support the weight of such a man as Gordon, but luckily they were strong enough to persupported by a wooden slide, to which a rope was ttached, to be pulled by the executioner. A flight of steps led from the ground to the platform. THE CORTEGE left army headquarters in the following order: Colonel Collis, 114th Pa. (Zouaves); 68th Pa. Vols., and 3d Pa. Cavalry; Colonel Collis' band, playing Dead March in Saul; prisoners in wagon, sitting of their coffins, surrounded by guards. The indifference of the men was a theme of remark by all who witnessed the execution. They betrayed

no feeling whatever, and on arriving at the scaffold they mounted the steps with a firmness and elasticity that would not have been more noticed had they been employed in the performance of some noble deed of awful danger. Geary, in an one, remarked to those around him that he had for three years faced the bullets of the enemy, and it was not for him to quail at the sight of an innocent After all were mounted upon the platform Chap-

ain Ramel, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, of ered a prayer for the condemned. Previous to which, however, it may be said that the Provost Marshal General read the findings and the sentence of the court martial. Neither of the men made any remarks. The spiritual adviser of Gordon spoke in hope in Christ, in whom he had a confidence and a trust that his sins were pardoned. Gordon hundred and seventy-five pounds. He was heavily built, and wore large whiskers. Geary was smaller person, and weighed, perhaps, one hundred and twenty pounds. The Catholic priest attended to the wants of Geary, holding up to him the crucifix, which he fondly kissed, after which all was ready. THE EXECUTION

Before the condemned mounted the steps their. ands had been tied securely behind them. All the persons upon the platform descended, save one, who with despatch proceeded to adjust the ropes around their necks and tied their feet. This being done, he took a piece of white napkin, several feet in length and wrapped it around their heads, leaving a small aperture for breathing. While this was being done to Geary, Gordon stood looking vacantly out on the vast crowd that had assembled. What were his feelings at that moment no one but he and his God could know. Perhaps he was thinking of his home and of his friends, of the happy moments he might have been enjoying, with them at that hour, for his regimental time had expired on the 2d of July. He might have been deploring the fatal deed that had brought him to disgrace, or imploringly looking for pity in the eyes of his comrades, who at that moment, were watching him in his last hours. The attendant had descended. They were alone. The eyes of the multitude involuntarily closed as the sound of the drum signalled the falling trap. The men hung thirty-five miand no motion of their limbs was perceptible after the springing of the trap. Gordon fell six feet and four inches, his heavy weight stretching the rope over eighteen inches. Geary fell five feet six inches. Pulsation could not be distinguished witheither of the culprits forty-five seconds after their fall. The men were cut down and placed in coffins. shaped like a wedge, after which they were removed for burial. After witnessing this feast of death the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER. The following has been received at the Navy De-FLAGSHIP NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCK'S SQUADRON, - HAMPTON ROADS, July 16. SIR: Captain M. Smith reports, under date of 12th inst., that he sent in the Stepping Stones, on the 11th inst., a detachment of seventy-five men from the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, and fifty men from the 10th Jonnecticut Volunteers, in charge of First Lieut. D. M. Chambers, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, to a. point on the James river below Dutch Gap, and thence to Cox's farm, and that they there burnt the signal station, two mills, two barns, a blackunith's shop and outbuilding, and a large quantity of grain and agricultural implements, capturing one leutenant and one serveant, wounded, and twelve men with arms and accountements complete; also a large torpedo, with clockwork attachments, the galvanic battery to which it was attached, and two hundred pounds of powder. The whole was accom-

I have directed Captain Smith to send me the which is insured.

E. C. R.

the Army of the Potomac.

dished without loss on our side.

torpedo, which, when received, will be forwarded to the Bureau of Ordnance, with an explanatory drawing. I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully.

S. P. Lek, Very respectfully, S. F. Lee,
A. R. Admiral, Com'g N. A. B. S. Hon. Gidkon Welles. TRAVEL FROM WASHINGTON TO CITY POINT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864. General: The Secretary of War directs that you ause to be collected from every person taking passage on any transport or mail-boat in the service of the Government, and plying between this city and Fortress Monroe, the sum of \$5 passage money, and from every person taking passage from Washington for City Point or from City Point for Washington

Officers under orders and soldiers will alone be exempt. The fare between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe is \$2, and from City Point and Fortress Monroe \$2.50 in addition to the boat charges for borths and meals. C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War. [Nore.-From Old Point to Norfolk is 12 miles. From City Point to Old Point is 80 miles.]

### FORTRESS MONBOE. A FLAG OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 14.-Major John E. Mulford, agent of exchange, left last night on James river. He carried with him a number of rchel prisoners, for whom an equivalent had been received. This is the first interview that has taken place between the agents of exchange for several weeks, in consequence of City Point, the placagreed upon in the cartel for the exchange o isoners, being occupied by our forces. It is as pected that a new place of meeting will be agreed unon at this interview, and the truce boat will re ime its trips for the exchange of mails, and, it is houed, prisoners. No mail will probably arrive by

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. EWS FROM REBEL PAPERS—ATLANTA IN GREAT DANGER OF A FALL, BALTIMORE, July 18—11.35 A. M.—The following

spatch has been received from Fortress Monroe ated yesterday : Among the prisoners recently captured in front of Petersburg is Jesse Segar, nephew of Hon. Joseph Segar, of this district. By a contraband who has just escaped and arrived within our lines we have obtained the Rich-mond Dispotch, of the 16th inst., which contains the following despatches: ATLANTA, Ga., July 12 .- The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. There is some firing between the sharpshooters, with occasional artillery firing by the enemy, without damage.

A small force is reported on the south side of the iver, eight miles above the railroad bridge. They ep close to the fort. The Governor arrived here last evening, and is orging forward everything for the defence of At-His proclamation calling upon every one between

he ages of 16 and 45 to report at Atlanta, receives ne approval of all classes. [SECOND DESPATOR.] ATLANTA, July 18.—The enemy are massing on our right near Rosewell. A portion of the Yankee rmy are on the south side of the Chattahoo Sherman's headquarters are near Vining's

Station. Skirmishing across the river continues near the ridge. Everything is quiet below.

The Atlanta Confederacy has the following: "We shall not attempt to lull to a fancied se urity our readers by the declaration that Atlanta. is not in imminent danger and peril. Its capture however, cannot be considered a foregone conclu-

"If General Johnston cannot make a successful sattle or hold the enemy in check along the Chattanoochie, he cannot anywhere below it, and the only emporary check would, in that event, be the capure of Atlanta, purposely thrown at the feet of the apacious invader to stay his appetite for conquest. Ve have no doubt the Federal Government would ne satisfied with the capture of Atlanta, and carrison and fortify it as a base for future operations." The Dispatch says: Nothing occurred vesterday in front of Petersburg but the usual shelling. This is Grant's amusement while waiting the result of events in Maryland (of which the Dispatch gives the nost exaggerated accounts). Thirty-two Yankee prisoners, including one major, who were captured at Reams' Station on

Wednesday, were brought to this city yesterday afternoon, and committed to the Libby Prison. GEN. CANBY'S OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA. NEW YORK, July 18 .- A private letter from Morrangia. Tune 30th, states that General Canby is very actively engaged in perfecting the arrangements for military operations in the vicinity of Morganzia and the Red river. General Ullman, with a large portion of his forces, had reached Morganzia, where he had been placed in command of all the colored troops. The fortifications at Morganzia are most formidable, and command a range of some six miles of the Mississippi river, which at this point makes a bend or some distance. The position is deemed of the tmost importance, being equi-distant from Port-Hudson and the Red river, thus forming a base considered by military men as the key to the Red river ountry. The rebels have a large force stationed on

he west bank of the Atchafalaya, nine miles in the rear of Morganzia. The corps being organized near Morganzia is to be under the command of Major General Reynolds. and it is expected that the movement for the disodgment of the rebel army on the Atchafalaya will General McNeil is at Port Hudson, in command

of the garrison left by General Ullman.

The guerillas are somewhat active between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, but not in such force as they were a month ago.

Our gunboats, during the high water, easily prevent the crossing of the Atchafalaya by the rebels, but during the low stage of the river their crossing will be prevented by the land forces of General Ullman, encamped on the east bank. A large Union force is being collected near Morganzia, amply sufficient for offensive or defensive purposes. No offensive movements had been made up to the 30th ult., by the rebels, but the activity infused into the department by Major General Canby indicates active operations not far distant. PRICE'S ARMY SAID TO BE DISBANDED

The St. Louis Daily Union of Friday says: The St. Louis Daily Union of Friday says:

George S. Park, of Parkville, Missouri, is of the opinion, founded on information let out by the bush-whackers now in Platte county, that Price's army has been disbanded, and the men sent by squads into Missouri. The appearance of so many rebels and guerillas in different parts of the State gives strength to this opinion. All the thieving, murdering villains now plying their vocations on the Missouri vier and in the Southwest are, probably, Price's soldiers. In fact, it may be safely stated that one-half at least of his army is now in Missouri. REPORTED REBEL DEFEAT IN-MISSISSIPPI. The following despatch is taken from the Rich-

OKALONA, July 14. To General Brazion Bragg:
We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith, yesterday, on the march from Pootatoc.
We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle as a drawn one, lasting three hours.
S. D. Lee, Lieut. General.

MISSOURI. ERILLAS RAMPANT-A PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURI BY GEN. ROUSSEAU.
ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Despatches from Col. Ford,
t. Kansas City, to headquarters here, say he has just returned from Platte and Clay counties. His ommand is now at Liberty, to which he would immediately return. The rebels are broken into small bands, and are scattered through the counties.

scattered through the counties.

Twenty-four of them were killed. Colonel Ford suggests that the citizens of Platte and Clay counties be not armed, as inne-tenths of them are disloyal and have assisted Thornton to raise his forces, and have given him information, at the same time keeping everything from our troops.

Colonel Ford has notified the citizens of these counties that hereafter they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of guerillas. He has also called a meeting of citizens and rebel sympathizers at Liberty, when he will tell them how they can save the counties from desolation.

Colonel Ford has taken two hundred United States muskets from the hands of guerillas, and has burned muskets from the hands of guerillas, and has burned whrehouses containing over one hundred more, with considerable ammunition, and has also captured a considerable ammunition, and has also captured a battle-fing.

General Rousseau has issued an address to the people of Northwest Missouri, stating that they have deceived him, and that while they promised to preserve peace and ald the Government, they have allowed guerillas to live and recruit amongst them, and that the arms and ammunition put in their hands for the preservation of the public peace have been used to destroy it.

He tells them nothing is now left for them to do only to wholly renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or the country will become a desolation. All loyal and law-abilding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities in giving all possible aid and assistance, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of this species of warfare, which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

MENTUCKY. ALSE RUMORS OF ANOTHER INVASION OF KRW TUCKY—MORGAN'S MEN DISORGANIZED—GEN. SHERWAN'S ARMY—DEATH OF COLONEL DANIEL CINCINNATI, July 18.—There is the best authority for contradicting the report published this rning of a rebel invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap.
General Morgan is at Abingdon. His command is said to be partially disorganized, poorly equipped, and not in a condition to attempt another raid. tion upon the guerillas for the cruelties perpetrated by them upon citizens of Kentucky. For every Union man murdered by them he orders the instant execution, as near the scene of outrage as possible, of four guerillas, to be selected from prisoners in the hands of the military authorities. No news of importance has been received from General Sherman since the crossing of the Chattahoochie by a portion of our forces.

terday. Indian Outrages in Colorado. DENVER CITY, July 18 .- A large band of Indian attacked Bijon Ranche, 80 miles east of here, last night, killing three men and carrying off the stock. This morning they stole all the Overland Stage Company's stock at the junction, 100 miles east of Denver. Great approhension is felt for the safety of settlers on the road, and more troops are urgently needed.

Augusta, July 18.—The suspicions attached to the steamer Fung-Shuey are unfounded. She was bound for China, as shown by her clearance papers at St. Johns. Fire at Portsmouth.

were burned to-day. The fire originated in Tripp's paint shop. The loss is \$25,000, half of which is in-Lowell, July 18.—Two large tanneries in Lowell, owned by Moses Durell and E. A. Bridge, were

burned on Sunday. The loss is \$120,000, one half of

LATER FROM EUROP 2.

THE DAMASCUS AT FATHER POINT THE NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

FATHER POINT, July 18. The steamship Damascus arrived at this port, rom Liverpool on the 8th, at 7.30 o'clock to-night. The City of Washington arrived at Queenstor on the 6th, and the Scotia on the 8th. no news from denmark.

London, July 8.—There is no news of importance

n regard to the Danish war. THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The debate in the House of Commons progres nd a florce party spirit is evinced. The division is expected to-night, and some estimates give the Ministry only four majority. LYING RUNORS-THE REBEL LOAN. Rumors unfavorable to Grant were prevalent in England, causing a rise of 2@3 per cent. in the Con ederate loan, which ranged from 65@67.

It was announced that the amount required for

e September dividends and sinking fund had been eccived by the London agents. CRITICISMS OF GENERAL GRANT. The Times, in reviewing General Grant's position ays it is difficult not to conclude that the campaign is now reduced to the question of Petersburg The Morning Star rejoices, in the absence of any great military success, that at least the process of

negro emancipation is making great strides. THE KEARSARGE AT DOVER. The Kearsarge had arrived off Dover, and the acramento at Cherbourg. THE OWNERSHIP OF THE YEDDO.

It is stated that the Yeddo belongs to the Pruslan Government, and not to the Confederates. THE OBJECT OF HER VISIT. The London Star says the Kearsarge would leave Cherbourg on the 8th of July, to cruise in the Chan-nel, and watch the movements of rebel cruisers. PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

TROCKEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in Parliament were unimportant; the debate on Disracil's motion of censure standing adjourned until the 7th.

In the House of Lords Chanricarde will move an amendment to Malmesbury's motion proposing to omit the clause stating that the just influence of England had been lowered, and to insert that the House regrets that Denmark was allowed to expect from England material aid in support of the treaty.

MOVEMENTS OF A PRINCE.

Prince John of Glucksburg, the youngest brother Prince John of Glücksburg, the youngest brother of the King of Denmark, and reached Berlin, it was upposed, in the interests of peace. REPORTED PROPOSITION OF A FEACE BASIS.

A private telegram from Copenhagen says it has been determined at a council of ministers to treat for peace directly with Prussia, upon the basis of Denmark being admitted into the German Confederation, as the only means of saving the monarchy. This is regarded as highly improbable.

Russia is making active naval preparations at constadt, and it is said that a Russian squadron as about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in EGOTIATIONS BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA. A special telegram from Copenhagen to the London Telegraph confirms the report that pacific netotiations were going on between Denmark and Prussia, and that pending these no attack would be made.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS,

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE ALLEGED HOLY ALLI-ANCE.

The Austrian Embassy at Paris give a formal denial to the assertions of the London Post relative to a new Holy Alliance, and say the alleged letter of Count Rechberg to Metternich never existed. AUSTRIA WARNED AGAINST IT.

AUSTRIA WALERD AGAINST IT.

The London Owl authoritatively states that
Napoleon recently warned Austria against joining
the alliance, as he should consider such a measure
as directly against France, and the immediate efcet was to cause Austria to hesitate in giving her
wheelon Idhesion.

The Norning Herald continues to assert its faith in the published correspondence, and says it has gained its object, the eyes of all Europe being now opened to the conspiracy, while there is a tendency to a reapproachment between Great Britain and The Paris Bourse was dull, rentes closing at 96f. 16c.

The Continental news is unimportant.

In the London money market funds were inactive and steady. The discount demand was unimportant and a reduction in the bank rate was anticipated shortly.

OPENING OF THE DANISH RIGSRAAD-HOW BISHOP MONRAD LOOKS-THE ROYAL SPEECH. The opening of the session of the Danish Rigsrand or Parliament is described as follows the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times. Bishop Monrad, it should be remembered, is the Prime Minister of Denmark, and his name, as well as the King's, is appended to the last royal speech : THE HALL.

The hall of the Rigsraad is at the back of the huge and clumsy Slot or Palace of Christianborg, a royal residence which has lately been found to hong too loosely, like an ill-fitting garment, about

The hall of the Higsraad is at the back of the huge and clumy Slot or Palace of Christianborg, a royal residence which has lately been found to hang too loosely, like an ill-fitting garment, about Danish royalty, and has almost entirely been given up for the use of the public offices and the celebration of great state solemnities. The hall itself is a neat, plain room, of moderate size; it has six large windows on one side, looking out into a narrow eide street, and a blank wall on the opposite side. It is almost entirely destitute of ornament. The members sit round six long tables, three on each side, with a gangway, five or six feet in width, separating the right from the left. At one end the throne is erected, and on either side of it are the ministerial benches; on the opposite side is a space with seats for the public at large, rising row after row amphitheatre-wise. Behind these is the laddes' gallery, and in front of the latter, immediately above the throne, the diplomatic tribunes. The press sit in a convenient gallery along the blank wall above mentioned, facing the windows, and so situate as to have the best chance of seeing and hearing anything that takes place in the Assembly.

The hall was very nearly empty when I entered it at half-past eleven, but presently some two or three hundred well-dressed citizens dropped in, and the free benches were filled, no less than the ladies' gallery. In the diplomatic gallery I only saw the members of her Britannic Migesty's Legation and a French secretary or attaché. At 12 o'clock all the members of the royal household. In the middle was Bishop, Monrad, in the black gown of a Lutheran divine, with the starched circular white friil round his neck, above which rose the stiff, modern shirt-collar, close to the cheek on either side. Bishop Alonrad is a man of a bland, dignified countenance, remarkable, in spite of his somewhat low stature—shorter by an inch or two than that of any of the colleagues by his side. The face is broad, square, and massive; the expression s

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

"Gentlemen: The threatening situation of the country and the extraordinary expenses caused by the war, with those its continuation will further involve, have necessitated the early convocation of the Rigsraad to obtain its approbation of the measures already taken by my dovernment, and its assent to the steps by which the requisite means may be procured.
"It is not we who have commenced the war. I feel conscious of having done everything that lay in my power to avoid it. We have been attacked by a stronger enemy, upon the pretext that we have not stronger enemy, upon the pretext that we have not fulfilled the stipulation of 1851-52. Before the outbreak of hostilities, the enemy refused to enter a conference with the other signifiaries of the London reaty to negotiate a peaceful arrangement of the natters in dispute. After taking possession of the larger portion of the poulnsula, he appeared at the Conference, but then declared himself no longer larger portion of the pounsula, he appeared at the Conference, but then declared himself no longer bound by the agreements of 1851 and 1852.

"In my short reign I have already made the bitter experience how lightly thain right weighs at the present time in the political balance of Europe, and how a king and his faithful people may be left alone to face an overwhelmingly superior enemy. When, therefore, England, supported by all the neutral Powers represented at the London Conierence, proposed that we should give up all the territory belonging to the Danish monarchy southward of the Schlei and the Dannewerke, we resolved to bear this painful sacridee.

"The German Powers have not accepted the sastifice. We can give up nothing more. I have, therefore, declined the summons to do so, firmly convinced that my negative is the negative of the Danish people. May God turn the hearts of those who hold the fate of Europe in their hands! May He at least increase the sympathy in accrtain quarter to energetic assistance?"

This message was listened to in profound silence, and created to all appearance but little emotion. When the Bishop had done he looked round upon the assembled representatives of the nation, and his bow was taken as a hint for a demonstration of loyalty on their part. The members broke out into five or six successive cheers, uttered in perfect time, and with the greatest precision. The sound was hearty and vigorous. The multitude in the galleries continued respectfully silent and unmoyed. The ministers immediately afterwards bowed and withdrew, and the Assembly proceeded to the choice of a president.

Commercial Intelligence. Liverproot, July 8.—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week 85,000 bales, including 14,600 to speculators and 25,500 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices one-half to three-quarters higher. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, closing buoyant, and holders demanding an advance.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Middlings.

Orleans 303/d.
Mobiles 303/d. Uplands.
Stock 231 000 bales, of which 8,500 are American.
Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except spring Wheat,
n which there is a decline of 1@2d. on which there is a decline of 1@2d.

Provisions firm.

London, July 8.—Consols for money 90%@90%.

American securities flat, without sales.

Bullion in the Bank decreased £267,000.

Liverpool. July 7.—The Manchester market is advancing. Breadstuffs advancing; Flour firmer; Wheat advancing, winter red. 83 3d@88 10d. Corn buoyant and advanced is; mixed 308 6d@31s. Beeffrm. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard firm and slightly advanced. Tallow duil. Petroleum duil and unchanged. Sugar firm. Coffee duil. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil easier. Rosin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON, July 6.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar firm. Coffee firm and quiet. Rice duil and unchanged. Tallow quiet. Spirits Turpentine duil at 68s.

Illinois Central shares 30@37 por cent discount; Erie 48@80. Consols for money 90%@90%. Erie 48@50. Consols for money 90%@90%. Marine Intelligence. Arrived from Philadelphia on the 3d, Alice Gray, t Scheldt. Sailed for Philadelphia on the 6th, Sarah M, from Liverpool.

The following are the commencement exercises of the Lafayette College at Easton, Ponnas:

SUNDAY, July 24—10½ A. M., Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. Geo. Junkin, D. D., (Brainerd Church.) 7½ P. M., Sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society by Rev. Wm. P. Brood, D. D., (First Presbyterian Church.)

Monday, July 25—4 P. M., addresses to the students by members of the Committee of Visitors appointed by the Synod (Chapel.). S. P. M., Junior Orations, (First Presbyterian Church.)

Tuesday, July 23—10 A. M., "Reunions" of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies, in their respective halls; 3 P. M., Inauguration Exercises—address by Ex-Governor Pollock, president of the board of trustees, and by Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., president elect of the College, (chapel); 4 P. M., Meeting of the Society of the Alumni, and laying the corner-stone of the astronomical observatory, (College, Hill); 8 P. M., Oration before the literary societies by Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, D. D., (First Presbyterian Church.)

Wednesday, July 27.—9 A. M., bachelors' and masters' orations and conferring of degrees, (First Presbyterian Church.)

These exercises have always been well attended, and are always interesting. Some of our most prominent citizons have graduated at this institution, and its follow of the mass of prominent public men in all parts of the country. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 18. - Twonty-five coden buildings, on both sides of Penhallow street. HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.-Attention s requested to the notice in our advertising columns f the public sale of the entire stock of furniture.

HARBISBURG. HARRISBURG, July 18, 1864 REPORTED UAPTURE OF REPEL RAIDERS.

A mail agent from Hagerstown reported on his arrival here to-day that a well-authenticated rumor revailed in that place on Sunday of a collision beween our cavalry forces and the retreating rebel raidors, at Locsburg, Va., resulting in the capture of eighty wagons heavily laden with corn and oats. made their escape, but in the effort made to repulse the tremendous onslaught of our troops one hundred of the rebol escort were captured. RECPENING OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.

and the first train southward left here at one o'clock ROSTON.

coughly renaired between this city and Baltimore

o-day.

BOSTON, July 18, 1864. HARVARD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. President Lincoln will not be present at Harvard College Commencement on Wednesday, as has been

PRISONERS EXCHANGED

Colonel Burrill, of the 42d Massachusetts, with he portion of his command captured at Galveston. ave been exchanged and are on their way home. Steamers Spoken. St. John's, N. F., July 18.—The steamer Hecla, rom New York, for Liverpool, was boarded at

8 o'clock on Sunday night off Cape Race, and the atest news was placed aboard. Two hours afterwards the Arabia, for Liverpool, was signalled due south from the Cape, but too late to board her. To-day the weather is cold, with a bitter northeast

Railroad Accident. PORTLAND, Mc., July 18 .- The passenger train from Portland for Montreal, on Thursday, ran off he track near Northumberland. The engine went over an embankment, and the engineer and fireman ere badly scalded.

STAMP TAX .- A card, convenient for reference ntaining the alterations and amendments to the excise stamp law, as passed by the late Congress, as just been published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson Bros. We observe that a number of changes have been made, and business and legal men should avail themselves of the present opportunity to post themselves up before August 1st, at which time the new and increased tax commences. Price only 15 ents. Canvassers wanted.

Compliments to Sickles and Banks—Moral, Not Military Power to Crush the Rebellion.—The members of the bar in New Orleans gave a dinner to General Banks and General Sickies on the Fourth of July, Judge Durell, of the United States District Court, presided on the occasion, and in a toast to "the bar of Boston and the bar of New York, represented by two distinguished generals with no compromise but the cannon's mouth," both generals replied fittingly. The speech of General Banks was considered by his hearers a very "significant" one. In the course of it he used the following language, which has excited much comment in New Orleans:
"I confess, sir, that I believe that the first duty of this people is to make such sacrifices on the field of buttle as success may demand, and, also, that the scitement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country, which is greater and more efficacious than military power—the pen is mightler than the sword. This power will command the assent of the people of this country and the respect of all courts, either judicial or political, on the face of this earth."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The following statement shows the average conlition of the leading items of the banks of this city or the past and previous week: 

1,000 

404,518 66 322,535 46 \$43,805,656 57 \$2,856,921 54 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1863 and 1864:

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 18. 100 Union Pet Oil.... 2 | 100 McClintock Oil... 100 Dalzell Oil.... 6 | 100 McClintock Oil... 100 do .... 100 do .... 100 Excelsior Oil... 14 | 1000 U S 5-20 Bonds... 10 00 Excelsior On..... 6/ OFulton Coal... is Canal... ....cash- 66 .. b5&int- 66 .. b5&int- 66 66 3000 do 1 1 68 1000 Alle Co Coup5a ... 64 2000 Phila & Erie Eds. 1 000 Cam & Aun M 6s '89.1 60 do 1 66 5000 do 2dys. 1 10ts. 73 1000 do 1 | DET VEN | BOARDS. | 93 | 200 Scip | Nav 6s 1882. | 93 | 200 Scip | Nav 6s 1882. | 93 | 200 Scip | Nav 6s 1882. | 93 | 200 Phila & E & C. 6s 5 334 | 100 Phila & E & R. c. 6s 5 334 | 100 City 6s 0ass. | 104 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1

BECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS. Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c. Drexer & States Bonds, 1881.
New United States Bonds, 1881.
New Certificates of Indebteduer, New United States 78-10 Notes.

old. Sterling Exclange. Five-twenty Bonds. The following are the latest quotations for exchange: change:
London sixty days' sight.
London three days' sight.
Paris sixty days' sight.
Paris sixty days' sight.
Paris sixty days' sight.
Bremen sixty days' sight.
Bremen sixty days' sight.
Cologne sixty days' sight.
Leipsic sixty days' sight.
Berlin sixty days' sight.
Amsterdam sixty days' sight.
Frankfort sixty days' sight.
Frankfort sixty days' sight. There was more doing at the stock market during the day at improving prices. Gold opened at 257, and continued steady at about that figure until three clock, when the President's proclamation, calling for 500,000 additional soldiers, had the tendency to insettle the market, and the brokers were demanding for gold 265%. Government loans were slightly

lower, the sis laving sold at 103, and the 5-20s at 101, both lower. State 5s sold at 101—no change. New City 6s were steady at 1061/6; Allegheny county coupon 5s at 81%. In company bonds and loans there was more life; Camden and Amboy 6s of 89 sold lat 116%; the 6s of 83 at 106%, and of 75 t 100; Schuyikili Navigation 6s of '82 were sold at lower; Philadelphia and Eric 63 rose 1, and Philadelphia and Sunbury 78 2. The share list was not so active. Reading sold before boards at 65%, but afterwards rallied, closing at 67 : Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 73; Camden and Amboy, delined to 191, and Catawissa preferred to 40 : Philadelphia and Erie shares rose %. The first sale of Beaver Meadow for many days was made yesterday at 91; Morris Canal improved 11; other canal stocks were quiet. The only sale of coal stock was Fulton, which was made at 934—a decline on the closing figure of Saturday. Peterson's Detector sends us the following deetc., of this extensive and well-known establishserintion of a new and dangerous counterfeit ton. nent, which, it will be seen, takes place on the 26th dollar note on the West Winfield Bank, New York;

10s, vig. steamship at sea; on left corner sation, capstan, &c. : on right, blacksmith, anvil. &c. The Board of Directors of the Philadelp is and Trenton Railroad Company have declared a semiannual dividend of five per cent., clear of all taxes, rom the profits of the company, on and after the 21st inst.

The following national banks have been established since July 8, 1864:

Third National Bank of Rockford, Ill..... Richland National Bank of Marssieid, Ohio First National Bank of Bayerbill, Mass..... Second National Bank of Rockford, Ill..... Total number of banks established to July 15, 482. Total amount of capital subscribed to at time of

establishment, \$67,135,200. The statement of the public debt, issued on the 12th inst., and signed by Mr. Harrington, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, informs us that the otal amount then was \$1,795,033 569.34, of which \$864,169,819.67 bears interest in coin; \$400,330,010.21 interest in currency; \$370,170.09 on which interest has ceased, and \$530,223,569.37 bearing no interest. The unpaid requisitions are stated at \$88,567,000, and the amount in the Treasury at \$12,114,503.73.

A bill is before the New Hampshire Legislature to fund the debt of that State. It provides for the ssue of bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 P cent., payable semi-annually in Boston or New York, in not less than thirty nor more than forty years, not more than \$1,000,000 payable in any one year. Bonds to be sold by proposal, at not less than par. Flity thousand dollars of raliroad tax to be set aside annually as a sinking fund, and also whatever may be received from the General Government. The following are the shipments of specie for the

week ending July 16 from the port of New York: July 1:, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, American 8,679 gold. July 16, steamer New York, Bremen, German 400 silver, July 16, tteamer New York, Southampton, American gold. July 16, tteamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool. July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, sovereigns. Total for the week... \* Total since January 1, 1864..... ...23,658,559 The steamer Evening Star, which sailed from New Orleans on the 5th instant, has \$115,000 in gold

for New York.

The New York Evening Post of yesterday says:
Gold opened at 2572, and, after selling at 254, closed at 257.

The lean market is not so stringent, and there are increasing indications of improvement.

Mr. Fessenden returned on Saturday to Washington, having again called the attention of the bank officers to the following section of the four hundred million ioan act: "The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of the bonds, or any part thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as five-twenties remaining unsold in the United States; or, if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress."

By the provisions of this section Mr. Fessenden is prohibited from accepting the fifty million loan offered to him by the banks, as he cannot comply with the condition of drawing for the amount by checks on the banks, payable to the creditors of the treasury. On the contrary, he deems himself compelled to insist on payment in legal-tender currency. The bank officers are in session this morning, and are in consultation on the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The negotiation must be regarded as having for the prevent failed.

The stock market opened dull and closed steady. The New York Evening Post of yesterday says: he present failed.
The stock market opened dull and closed steady.
Railroad shares are more active, and there is less

Railroad shared are more active, and there is less pressure of cash stock.
Governments are better. Coupon five-twenties are wanted at 109½, and small bonds at 105. Seven-thirties, at 104 for October, and 103 for August. Certificates are standing at 94½, and sixes of 1881 at 102½. State stocks are dull, bank shares quiet, coal stocks steady, mining shares neglected, and railroad bonds firm.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 257½ @255, New York Central at 122, Erie at 113½, Hudson at 127, Reading at 130½, Alichizan Southern at 23½, Illinois Central at 12½, Ptitsburg at 107½, Rock Island at 104½, Fort Wayne at 112, Cumberland at 62, Quicksilver at 75.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Saturday:

Mon. Set. Adv. Dec.

Sat. 102 102 104 Eris Preferred
Hudson River
Reading
After the Board there was r
sell for eash, and the market sell for cash, and the market closed heavy. New York Central at 132, Erie at 112%, Hudson at 127, Reading at 131%. Michigan Central at 127, gan Southern at 82½, Illinois Central at 133½, Alichiburg at 107, Cumberland at 62, and Qulcksilver at 73½.

Philadelphia Markets.

JULY 18—Evening.
There is very little export demand for Flour, and the market is dull. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$9@9.50 for superfine, \$10 @10.50 for extra, \$11@11 50 for extra family, and \$12@12.50 P bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. 300 bbis City Mills extra sold on private terms. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and firmly held. Grain.—The demand for Wheat is limited, but holders are rather firmer in their views. About 2,500 bushels prime reds sold at 250@255c \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel. In white we bear of no sales. Rye is scarce, and in demand at 170c \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel. Corn is dull, with sales of about 3.000 bushels at 167@170c \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel. prime yellow. Oats are dull, with sales at 92@95e \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel. BARK.-1st No. 1 Quercitron is scarce and in demand at \$50 \$\times\$ ton.

Cotton.—There is little or nothing doing, and the market is dull; small sales are making at 160 \$\times\$ the market is dull; small sales are making at 1602 1020 \$\mathbb{B}\$, cash.

Petrocleum is dull; smallsales are making at 50\( \pi \) \$\mathbb{B}\$, cash.

Petrocleum is dull; smallsales are making at 50\( \pi \) \$\mathbb{B}\$, cash.

Petrocleum is dull; smallsales are making at 50\( \pi \) \$20 for refined in bond, and free at from 90\( \pi \) \$00 for \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon, according to quality. Groceries.—Sugar and Coffee is firmly neld; but there is very little doing in either.

Seeds.—Timothy is selling in a small way at from \$4.40\( \pi \) \$4.50 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bushel, and Flaxseed at \$3.50 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bushel. Clover is scarce and in demand, with small sales to notice at from \$900.50 \$\mathbb{B}\$ of \$\mathbb{B}\$ is.

Provisions.—The market continues dull, and there is very little doing in the way of sales. Mess Pork is quoted at \$40 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl.

Whisky.—Small sales of bbls are making at \$4.65\( \mathbb{B}\$ \) \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon.

WHISKY.—Small sales of bbls are making at 11.65@1.70 g gallon.
The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day: 

Philadelphia Cattle Market. JULY 18—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than they have been for some time past, reaching about 2,220 head. The market, in consequence, is very dull, and prices are rather lower. First quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at from 16@17%c # B—the latter rate for a few choice; fair to good at 14@15c, and common at from 12@13%c \$ h, as to quality. About 150 head sold for the Government at 734@8c P ib, gross. The market closed very dull, and sales were reported late in the day at lower prices than the above. About 500 head were left ove Cows are unchanged; about 190 head sold at from \$20 up to \$75 \text{P} head, as to quality.

Sheep are firmer and the receipts large; 7,500 head sold at from 6½c up to 7%c \text{P} b gross, as to quality.

nead some and analysis are large this week, reaching about 6,000 head, and selling at from \$14@15 the 100 about 6,000 nead, and serving an about 6,000 nead, and serving are from the following.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 720 head from Pennsylvania. 850 head from Illinois. 550 head from Illinois.
550 head from Ohio.
The following are the particulars of the sales:
Martin Fuller & Co., 172 Western Steers, selling at from 15@17c for good to extra quality.
M. Ullman, 300. Western Steers, selling at from 16@17½c P b for good to choice.
P. Hathaway, 140 Western Steers, selling at from 14@16c P b for fair to extra.
Jones McCleec, 48 Chester county Steers, selling at from 12@15c F b for common to good.
P. McFillen, 104 Ohio Steers, selling at from 12@ 14/c for common to fair quality.

Mooney & Smith, 75 Illinois Steers, selling at from 15@17c for good to extra.

H. Chain, 135 Western Steers, selling at from 12@ ic for common to good.

I. & J. Chain, 65 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at I. & J. Chain, 65 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 126 16c for common to good.

D. Bradley, 133 Western Steers, selling at from 14 @17c for fair to extra.
C. Erisman, 27 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 14016c for fair to extra
B. O. Baldwin, 27 Chestor county Steers, selling at from 136015½c for common to good.
B. Hood, 155 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 12616c for common to extra.
D. Branson, 24 Chester-county Steers selling at from 14616½c for fair to extra.
G. Shomberg, 96 Illinois Steers, selling at from 14617c for fair to extra.
Owen Smith, 23 Illinois Steers, selling at from 146165 for fair to good.
Christy & Bro., 100 Western Steers, selling at from 13615c for common to good:
COWS AND CALVES.

COWS AND CALVES. The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 190 head this week, and there is a fair-demand at about previous rates. Springers are selling at from \$20@40, and Cow and Call at \$30@75 % head.

CALVES.—About 42 head sold at from \$27%c % The start which and condition. b, as to weight and condition THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 7,500 head; there is more activity in the market and good Sheep are rather higher. Common to fair are selling at from \$60\cdot \( \) can d good to extra at from 70\cdot \( \) \

New York Markets, July 18. ASHES are quiet and steady at \$13.50@13.75 for pots, and \$15@15.50 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is firm, with a fair demand. Sales 1,200 bbls at \$9 65; \$10 for superfine State; \$10.25@10.50 for extra State; \$10.60@10.75 for choice do; \$9.75@10 for superline Western; \$10@11.25 for common to medium extra Western; \$10.76@12.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round humo Object 11 are 10 for superline Western; \$10.001.25 for common to medium extra Western; \$10.7502.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; \$11.30 and first for trade brands. Southern Flour is steady. Sales 12.00 bbls at \$10.50011.50 for common, and \$11.500318 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is quiet and steady. Sales 800 bbls at \$10.25010.50 for dommon, and \$10.55011.75 for good to choice extra. Corn Meal is quiet. Wheat is more active, and 50 chigher. Sales 125,000 hus at \$2.4002.45 for Chicago Spring; \$2.4302.53 for Alliwaukee Ciut; \$2.5402.55 for Amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$1.00. Barloy is quiet and nominal. Barley Malt is in fair request at \$2.25. Oats are a little firmer at 95607 for Canada, 96097 for State, and 9707% for Western. The Corn market is quiet. Sales 19,000 bushels at \$1.5701.58 for new mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is again higher, with a moderate demand; sales 2,500 bbls at \$40 for mess; \$42042.50 for new do; \$40 for new prime, and \$30 for prime mess; also, 2,000 bbls new mess for July at \$440 for mess; Beof is unchanged. Out Meats are quiet and steady at 15 ½@16c for shoulders, and 180 flow for hams. The Lard market is quiet, but prices are higher. Sales 300 bbls at about previous prices. Prime Mess: Beof is unchanged. Out Meats are quiet and steady at 15 ½@16c for shoulders, and 180 flow for hams. The Lard market is quiet, but prices are high er. Sales 500 bbls at \$40.00 for State, and \$1.6001.70 for Western, the latter price short time.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTINORE, July 18.—Flour Inactive. Wheat firm; new Southern white, \$2.10@2.12. Corn quiet at \$1.75. Whisky dull. Greveries steady; Rie Coffee, 50@5uc.