## The Press

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commumications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will Pennsylvania and her Assailants.

Pennsylvania has received much harsh criticism of her action in regard to the late invasion, and the truth of some of these strictures cannot be denied, though its acknowledgment is humiliating. But from the sweeping censure of some of the New York journals it would seem that they regard the Keystone State as a land where cowardice and imbecility is the ruling spirit, and energy and courage exceptional virtues. To this the history of the war gives the lie direct, and we are not disposed to answer in detail charges which are manifestly false, and have never been repeated by impartial judges. If Pennsylvania is degraded, then we have no hope for the rest of the Union. Is it forgotten that this State has sent an army to the war? What other State has sent more men in proportion to its population? What other people have shown more patriotism than ours?

We condemn ourselves chiefly for culpable indifference in the choice of legislators. It is a disgrace to the more loyal and intelligent voters especially that they have permitted the election of so many venal, disloyal, and incapable legislators. The root of our evils is the failure to elect good men to the Legislature. Had this body been largely composed of intelligent and earnest men, the conduct of the people would have been very different: While it is untrue that our citizens were apathetic, or afraid of the invasion, it must be admitted that they did not show the activity that we had the right to expect. Men enlisted, it is true. Harrisburg was crowded with men; Philadelphia sent hundreds to the field at once, and three regiments will start for the front this week. But the unpardonable failure of the Legislature to .create a practical militia system resulted in the utter confusion of the military affairs of the State. All the efforts of the Executive Department to bring order out of this chaos were necessarily hampered, and partially ineffective. It is not strange, indeed, that the people of Pennsylvania, at such short notice, did so little, but that they did so much. It may be well, too, if we remind the defamers of Pennsylvania that it is hardly decorous for New York, which could not put down a riot in its own streets, to abuse this State for its failure to crush an invasion in a week.

Manufacturing an Opposition.

The awful note of preparation for the expected event at Chicago has just been sounded from Washington, by a number of Democratic Congressmen, led by the Opposition members from this State. Mr. CHARLES BUCKALEW, who, unfortunately, is one of the Senators from Pennsylvania, has had the peculiar honor of holding the trumpet, and the result of his efforts is a blast elaborately feeble against the policy is not to be wondered, therefore, that so much of his argument is built upon State exclusiveness to the denial of the National says, are merely an expense to the country, tume affected by Mr. Bumble, in "Oliver ty of negro soldiers with white in huge gold-laced cocked-hat-standing bepay and provision; to arbitrary ar- fore the Relieving Office, the door of which reconstruction, and a few items more, ALEW has been shrewdly laboring, with his though we must compliment him upon the Danebrog. This is intended for the King industry which he displays through ten columns of type, it is unnecessary to write arm in a sling, and is wounded in the head. ten columns to contradict him. The aim of Mr. Buckalew and his friends, in this but the little Beadle says: "Better take it! practical and cautious effort, is to manipulate into some array the odds and ends of know !" opposition. They are even willing to veil their enmity to Freedom in their opposition to the President, and do not seek to gain a principle, but rather a point, which is Mr. Buckalew's favorite idea of statesmanship. This document is, thérefore, not remarkable as a work of conscience, and only reveals the old pro-slavery bias but slightly shaped by circumstances. The Peace Democrats, and especially FERNANDO WOOD, were the first to suggest the idea of Dictatorship in the person of McClellan; and to show that such a chimera still exists in the Democratic mind, Mr. Buckalew repeats the idea. Has any other party presented to the people such an alternative as this ?--and yet these are the loudest in clamoring about arbitrary arrests!

arbitrary arrests!

"The problem for us now to solve is this: Are the people of the United States competent to organize themselves in defence of their system of free government and voluntary union, or must they resort to a dictator, armed with large powers, who will crush faction and rectore peace and union at the sacrifice of liberty? Evil in the State will not die out if left to itself. Some instrument adequate to its extirpation must be sought and found, in the direction of either dictatorial or popular power."

Austria has declared, through its Minister at London, that it has not become a party to the new "Holy Alliance," said to have been entered into, at Kissengen, between ALEXANDER II., WILLIAM I. of Prussia, and Francis Joseph of Austria. It appears that the Morning Post published a letter from Count RECHBERG to Prince METTERNICH, in which reference was made to this new Holy Alliance. The Morning Post is said to be the personal property of Lord Palmerston, and wholly under his direction. Therefore, the appearance of the Rechberg letter in that journal was significant. It showed, at any rate, that PALMERSTON accepted the document as authentic. The Morning Herald, which is Lord DERBy's organ, also published the letter now repudiated by its presumed author, and, in spite of his denial, reaffirms its belief in its accuracy. Of course, no one can go beyond Count RECHBERG's repudiation of the document-though, no doubt, public opinion will continue divided upon it. To write a letter and to deny it, when acknowledgment would be troublesome or dangerous, is not a novelty among European statesmen. It is consoling to know, however, that Austria is ashamed of being accused of complicity with Russia and Prussia in re-establishing the unholy "Holy

Alliance.' The Daily Telegraph, which has generally supported PALMERSTON's policy and is distinguished for its able foreign articles, wholly refuses to adopt the Austrian or any other repudiation of the new compact between the Sovereigns who met at Kissen. gen. It says: "The time seems coming when not a mere strip of Schleswig, but the cause of constitutional government against the anointed Houses, will be disputed. Another Holy Alliance darkens upon Europe, and covers with its evil shadow already more than Denmark. For Denmark's sake are we to pawn the force that may be needed against that coalition, to discount the future at a desperate rate, to give to sentiment and passion now what we may need for a yast principle and a vital moment in Europe? Is not our true policy rather a painful patience and a vigilant and

armed observation ?" The Record, a Church journal of large circulation and much influence, declares that England's vacillation, as to Denmark, certainly has tempted the Royal Conclave at Kissengen to make a new treaty against the liberties of Europe, but (evidently glancing at Queen Vieworia's personal interference in public matters) adds: "There is good reason to believe that had Lord PARMERSTON, been permitted at first to carry out his own policy, there properly cared for.

would have been a better chance of peace, whilst the influence of England would have stood higher in Europe."

An alliance of leading Powers which exclude France and England—the first as dangerous and the second as feeble-is sufficient to awaken apprehension in Europe. The leading political journals of Paris and London have one consolation—namely, that this exclusion, indicative of insult or contempt, may lead to a renewal of the good understanding which existed between France and England up to last November. when Lord Russell sneeringly rejected Napoleon's proposal for a Congress at

A Good Example. On the last day of June an occurrence ook place in London which ought not have been so long delayed. The tolls on all the thoroughfares within a given radius of the metropolis (five miles) were abolished, and the gates and bars that obstructed the highways were removed. The abolition applies only to the northern side of the Thames; the tolls of the south side are untouched by the change; but, says the Standard, it is supposed they will not long survive the destruction of their companions on the north. In all, twenty-five toll-bars and fifty-six side bars have been abolished on the Middlesex side of the Thames. We take leave to suggest that this example be followed in Philadelphia. When the county was legally absorbed in the city, every toll-bar ought then to have been abolished, for it is intolerable that within the limits of any city heavy tolls should be levied on vehicles

not yet too late to give us as free travel through the city of Philadelphia as there is in New York and other places. Captain Semmes's Sword. Commenting on the suggestion that a subscription should be raised in London to obtain a sword for Captain SEMMES, the Illustrated News of the World, which often hits the right nail and drives it home, has the following pithy remarks on mistaken

and animals traversing its streets. It is

sympathies:

"Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, has ended for a time his career of plunder. For long he has been the terror of the Federai commercial marine, and has given sensible Englishmen an idea of the frightful injury they might suffer in case we were to go to war. Many grave questions have been suggested by the Alabama's career, and certainly she has met with the fate she richly deserved. She lies peacefully under the blue waves fully many a fathom deep. In her first real encounter with a ship of war she had no chance. For once her agility in running away did her no good, nor could she resort to the ruse of hoisting English colors—there was nothing for her but to fight and fail. But this is not enough for some silly enthusiasts. Captain Semmes must be made a hero of—he must be presented with a word; and Commander Plin, writing from the Judior United Service Club, with the sanction of Admiral Anson, so far forgets himself, and what is due to his position as an English officer, to call upon the public handsomely to subscribe their mite to this testimony to 'unfinching patriotism and navail daring.' That Captain Semmes deserves well of the South we readily admit—he has done his duty to his country, and claims thanks at her hands; but of his gallant daring—as illustrated in burning ships engaged in peaceful occupations of commerce—the less said the better; and we regret deeply to find that such conduct meets with the approval of men whom it may, at some time not very remote, be our misfortune to see placed at the head of our fleet, and in a position to imitate the gallanty, the daring of which we so much question. In his crusades against the unarmed, Captain Semmes, is no model for an English gentleman and actior; and the tone of the service must indeed be low if the feeling popular in it is represented by such men as Commander Pim or Admiral Anson. The giddy will, in search of a sensation, cheer Captain Semmes, as his is the last name that has turned up; but sensible men ought to know better than to do anythi sympathies:

This is very much to the purpose. We have not heard what progress, if any, the subscription made, but the two naval offiof the Government. The public can vely cers, Pim and Anson, are said to have re- The swashing, wasteful cavalier, well imagine what Mr. Buckalew has to ceived a hint from the Duke of Somerser, Scattered around him far and near. say. He is reputed to be a student of the head of the British Admiralty, that they The saving Yankees squandered not late Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and it | would do well to mind their own business.

Sips of "Punch." Some of the recent cartoons in Punch, power. Of course, he objects to "military | drawn by John Tenniel, are not without interference," and which he instances the wit. A proposal was made, it may be recases of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Ar- membered, to deprive Denmark of the kansas, and Louisiana, States more or less | whole of Holstein, and a moiety of Schlestainted with secession and its congenial wig. Punch has depicted Lord Russell spirit-slavery; to negro troops, who, he dressed up as a parish beadle, in the coswithout compensation; to the equali- 'Twist"-great-coat with large cape, and a rests; corruption of race and corrupt is marked "Conference," holding a loaf Government; to the Government plan of of bread, called "Schleswig," in his little hand, which he has cut in two with a huge which are readily imaginable. Mr. Buck- knife. He is offering part of this to a seedy soldier, wearing a battered crown, hest ingenuity; to make out a case; and and the Orders of the Elephant and of the of Denmark, who, moreover, has his right Half a loaf's better than no bread, you

Another cartoon is entitled " Jack on the Crisis," and represents a couple of English Jack-tars, well-built and active "salts," who are in the presence of a Prussian sailor, on the seashore. This latter person, His vessel with a haughty curl wearing a small cap on the top of his head, Turned up her nose, and in the whirl long hair, round spectacles, great moustaches, and large unmentionables, is at once hand in his pocket, the other sustaining an To pick up aught that might be affoat, enormous meerschaum, and a telescope under his arm. One British sailor, pointing | Fished swordless Semmes from his watery back with his thumb to this foreign seaman, says to his comrade, "Blow it, Bill! We can't be expected to fight a lot o' lubberly swabs like him. We'll kick 'em, if

OUR CITIZENS owe it to themselves to press earnestly forward the work of volun. Leaving behind his fame and sword ; teering. Men of means should furnish a double representation of recruits, and all who have influence should see that the quotas are rapidly filled. Our State itself can become a great recruiting agent, and | Ever since Lawrence, Perry, and Hull, to the extent of all its power it should aid | Took hold of the horns of great John Bull. the people to answer the new call without the resort to draft. Governor Currin is now, we understand, making arrangements to recruit in the rebel States; but only a portion of the demand can be supplied in this way. It is necessary that public spirit should be generally roused to fill the State quota in the fifty days of In the end we are bound to have a blow. preparation before us.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-TION of Maryland undoubtedly speaks for the loyal men of the State in asking that the sympathizers with the rebellion be assessed for the damages of the late invasion. Those who rejoiced in the success of the rebels should be willing to pay for the pleasure. The Convention did well in thanking old ISHMAEL DAY, the man who killed the rebel who dared to touch his flag, for such men are the heroes of the war, and worthy of all honor.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT NAVAL CAPTURES. The Navy Department has received information f the following captures: On the 8th inst., the U. steamer Sonoms. Lieutenant Commander MAT THEWS, captured a small side-wheel steamer, the Ida which left Sapelo. S. C., the night before, bound ton on board.

Also, the capture of the rebel schooner Pocahon-tas by the U. S. steamers Orizaba and Sweet Brier. while attempting to pass out of Charleston harbor. bound to Nassau. She had on board 58 bales of cotton and 299 boxes of tobacco. A communication has been received from Admiral FARRAGUT, announcing the destruction of a block de runner, which was run on shore on the night of the 1st inst., by the United States steamer Glasgow. The fire of our vessels having failed to destroy her Flag Lieutenant Warson offered to go in and set her on fire. For this purpose he was given three of the Hartford's and one of the Brooklyn's boats, which were towed into position by the Metacomet d Kennebec. The vestel was boarded and set on fire and rendered utterly useless. The boats then retreated to the cover of the yessels and were towed off to the fleet. The whole affair was well manage and very creditable to Lieutenant Warson and his assistants, Lieutenant Troon, Ensigns Whiting, Glidden, and Dana, and Master's Mate Henrick, of the Hartford, and Ensign PENDLETON, of the

UNION PACIFIC BAILROAD DIRECTORS AP-POINTED, The President has appointed JAS. L. WILLIAMS. of Indiana, George Ashmum and Charles Sher-MAN, of Ohio, as additional Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Governor Dank sow, of Ohio, WM. H. WHITE, of Connecticut, and LEONARD SWEET, of Illinois, as inspectors of the road, in accordance with the provisions of the act of

RUMORED CABINET CHANGE. There are rumors this morning indicating another change in the Cabinet. I saw a wager made that BUTLER would be in a responsible position in the Cabinet on the first proximo. ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS.

Small squads of soldiers are arriving here and are

Out of Cherbourg harbor, one clear Sunday morning, the cavalier Captain Semmes, with his cap a-cock, Sailed from the friendly Frenchman's dock Gaily along the rebel came,

Under the flag of the cross of shame; Knight of the handcuff and bloody lash, He twisted the point of his red moustache And swore, in English not over nice, To sink our Yankee scum in a trice, Or burn our ship, as the thing might be, Where the eyes of Cherbourg all should see, "Heigho-ho! vou don't say so !" Whispered his friend, little Jean Crapeau Semmes has been a wolf of the deep For many a day to harmless sheep; Ships he scuttled and robbed and burned, Watches pilfered and pockets turned; And all his plunder, bonds, and gold, He left for his Gallic friend to hold. A little over prudent was he For a cavalier of high degree; And Raphael Semmes don't sound, indeed As if it came of the purple seed; But all the blood in his veins was blue,

CAPTAIN SEMMES, C. S. A. N.

June 19, 1864.

And his clay was porcelain through and through. Heigh-ho! the Lord doth know We are but dirt, and our blood's so-so. What will the doughty Captain do With his British ship, his British crew, His gunners, trained in the "Excellent." The guns his cousin Blakely sent, His shot and shell at Woolwich made, What will he do with the whole parade? Up to the top of his cliffs Crapeau Had clambered to see the Sunday show; And his brother Bull, in his fancy yacht, Stood off and on towards the fated spot;

The Kearsarge steamed in her war array. "Heigh-ho!" said Semmes, "Let's blow That craft to splinters before we go." Semmes had heard, with his lip a-curl. In Cherbourg, that some Northern churl. Backed by a gang of onion eaters, Waited the noble negro-beaters. Shop-keeping, peddling, vulgar knaves, To stick their heads into open graves! 'S death ! 'S wounds ! 'Ods bodkins ! Ha

And right across the bold Captain's way

Will they dare to fight with gentlemen? O had I my lance and shield and things, With which I tilted at Sulphur-Springs! Or a troop of horse marines! Of course, knight is nothing without his horse." Heigh-ho! this seemed to show Our hero's spirits were running low. Straight out to sea the Kearsarge drew, And Semmes, who followed all that flew, Followed, perhaps by some mistake, Close in his foeman's frothing wake.

But when three leagues were gained from Slowly and grimly the Yankee wore: And our starry ensign leaped above, Round which the wind, like a fluttering Cooed low, and the sunshine of God's day

Like an open blessing on it lay; So we felt our friendless ship would fight Full under the great Disposer's sight. Heigh-ho! 'tis well to know Who looks on the deeds done here below. Semmes led the waltz and struck the tune An ounce of powder or pound of shot. They held their peace till the guns would

tell. Then out they burst like the mouths of hell. Terrible, horrible! how they tore The Alabama, until the gore From her bursting scuppers smoked and streamed.

The dying groaned and the wounded screamed! "Heigh-ho!" said Semmes, "let's

The Yankees the heels we boast of so." Seven times in that deadly round Sped the ships to the cannon's sound. The vulture, through the smoke and din, Saw the eagle's circles narrowing in; And every time her pivot roared The fatal bomb-shells came straight aboard. His helm was useless, his engine failed, His powder was wet, his Britons quailed: And in his course, like a warning hand, Stretched forth the flag of his outraged

In vain he hoisted his sails to flee: For each foot he sailed, his foe sailed three. Heigh-ho! "Why here's a blow" Said Semmes, as he hauled his flag below. Well was it for the cavalier, That brother Bull was lying near. Of the white sea, stern foremost, tore undersized and Dutch-built, and has one Then the thrifty Briton launched his boat, And amongst other less precious spoil. coil:

> Hide me !" the gallant cried in afright : 'Cover me up from the Yankee's sight." Heigh-ho! they laid him low, With a bit of sail to hide his woe. Safely they bore the chief aboard. And then the Deerhound stole away, ·Lest Winslow's guns might have a say; Landed him in Southampton town, Where heroes like him have had renown, Had I been Winslow, I say to you, As the sea is green, the sky is blue,

> Through the Deerhound I'd have sent a shot. And John might have liked the thing or not. Heigh-ho! come soon or slow,

> What said the Frenchman from his hill, After the cannon-shots were still? What said the Briton from his deck, Gazing down on the sunken wreck? Something was said of guns like mortars, And something of smooth-bores at close quarters: Chain armor furnished a word or two.

> But the end of all was both looked blue. They sighed again o'er the "Great Conten tion. 11 But never hinted at "Intervention." One thing they wished, which they dared not say,

"If the fight had but gone the other way Heigh-ho! I told you so! Oh! Semmes was a sorry fool to go!" GEORGE H. BOKER utions of the Maryland Constitutional Convention. A REQUEST THAT LOSSES BY THE RAID BE ASSESSED ON THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS—RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO ISHMAEL DAY. Convention to-day passed the following by a vote

Convention to-day passed the following by a vote of 33 yeas to 17 nays:

Ordered, That this Convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the commandates of the military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon the sympathizers with the rebellion resident in this State the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate the loyal sufferers. The following was also adopted: Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention, re-presenting as it does the people of Maryland, are hereby tendered to the old citizen and patriot of Baltimore, county, Ishmael Day, for his heroic and Baltimore county, Ishmael Day, for his heroic and galiant act in shooting down the traitor who dared to pull down the country's fiag which he had raised as an evidence of his loyalty and patriotism, which act of daring heroism meets the approbation of the heart and conscience of every loyal citizen of Maryland.

The Great Sculling Match at Pittsburg. THE PITTSBURG CHAMPION SUCCESSFUL. PITTSBURG, July 19.—The boat race to-day was characterized by considerable excitement amongst the sporting fraternity, and the city was well filled by strangers to witness it.

The surrounding hills and the roads along the river were crowded by thousands of spectators, while the river was dotted with boats. At the start Hammell took the lead, maintaining his position throughout. On turning the buoy he was about one hundred yards ahead, coming in at the lose between two hundred and three hundred yards in advance of his competitor. The course was five miles; time 39.20. Considerable money changed hands, but all are satisfied that the race was fairly

Stores for the Army of the Potomac. Boston, July 19.—The schooner Charlotte, laden with ice, vegetables, hospital stores, etc., for the Christian Commission, in the Army of the Potomac, sailed to-day.

RAPID ADVANCE OF GEN. SHERMAN. HIS ARMY REPORTED FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

Atlanta within Reach of his Guns. ITS RUMORED CAPTURE WITH 15,000 PRISONERS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA REBEL ATTACK ON HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA:

The Siege of Petersburg Progressing.

NEW REBEL BATTERIES OPENED. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. en. Sherman's army five miles south of the CHATTAHOOCHIE-ATLANTA WITHIN REACH OF

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The Government is in receipt this morning of glorious news from General Sherman. It is not news of a battle, but something better. General Sherman announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahoochie river, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river, and crossed Peach Tree creek. This advance was made without any resistance from Johnston's army, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retired. This movement necessarily forces Johnston into

ces of Atlanta, and places the city within range of Sherman's guns, the distance, according to the map before us, being about two and a half or three miles. The importance of this movemen may be better understood after reading the extracts from the Richmond Whig of the 14th inst. and the Atlanta Confederacy of the 10th inst., in which it is conceded that the crossing of the Chat-tahoochie river by Sherman is the last important point for him to gain; that to do this is to pass the Rubicon; that it is his greatest peril, and that over come, the city of Atlanta must fall.

This is the rebel view of the situation in Georgia. With the official news of Sherman's splendid advance yesterday to the defences of the city, we cer tainly have occasion to rejoice with exceeding great

oy.

The Richmond Whig of the 14th inst., in an editorial, employs the following strong language about affairs in Georgia: "The situation in Georgia is not so favorable as we could wish. General Johnston is either unable to make up his mind to fight, or unwill. ing to risk a general engagement which shall no certainly result in a victory more decisive than Lee Beauregard, or any other Confederate general has The Atlanta papers seem to be satisfied that Gen

ohnston will give up that important city without a struggle. GENERAL SLOCUM REINFORCED - A CALL FOR TROOPS BY FORREST - EFFECTS OF GENERAL WASHBURNE'S ORDER, MEMPHIS, July 19 .- Vicksburg advices of the 12th report all quiet. The expedition under General Slocum was reinforced by cavalry sent by General Washburne, and was again on the march for the in-The latest accounts from General Smith placed

On the 10th inst. Forrest issued a call for all citizens between 15 and 65 years to rally to his support. and asking the old men and boys to come forward and take care of his horses, while his men engaged the enemy. The story published in Northern papers that Forrest had communicated his intention of retaliating upon our officers for any citizens that might be in-

jured under General Washburne's recent railroad order is false. The result proves conclusively the wisdom of General Washburne's order. Nearly every train on the railroad for ten days previous to the date of this order was fired into by sushwhackers and citizens, and soldiers were killed and wounded, but not a shot has been fired at a train REPORTS ABOUT ATLIANTA-THE EVACUATION

COMMENCED SEVERAL WEEKS PAST

New York, July 19 .- A special despatch from Nashville says the report about Atlanta being occupied by our troops is without foundation. All kinds of rumors are afloat regarding the evacuation of Atanta. Reports say that during the delay of General Sherman at the river the enemy had been enabled to get away his valuables, but in opposition to this, it is well known that they had been sent weeks ago to Augusta. The evacuation of Atlanta really began several weeks ago.

General Sherman yesterday moved out of his works on the south side of the Chattahoochie to attack Johnston's forces if found in front of them, or to occupy the city in the event of a retreat. Nothing ater than the information that he had moved had been received here, but we hope to morrow to announce the occupation of Atlanta. It is believed here that during the halt at the Chattahoochie

Gen. Sherman completely destroyed all the rebel communications between Atlanta and Richmond and between Atlanta and Montgomery. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF ATLANTA. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The Evening Star, in its late edition, says no intelligence has been received. here by the Government confirmatory of the report of the capture of Atlanta coming from Norfolk, but all the information from Sherman's army is in the highest degree encouraging, showing the capture of

that city by Sherman at no distant day is a matter SHERMAN'S ADVANCE CONFIRMED WASHINGTON, July 19.—A despatch from an official source confirms the statement published this morning, that General Sherman's force, or a part of it, had crossed the Chattahoochie. Only a small cavalry force of the enemy were encountered. Sherman subsequently occupied his troops in tearing up the railroad of most use to the rebels. The distance of his forces from Atlanta is not mentioned NEW ORLEANS AND CAIRO. CAIRO, July 18 .- New Orleans dates of the 12th

leave New Orleans, for New York, during the week following the 12th inst., but the mails for the North and East would be forwarded by each regular The True Della claims to have positive informa tion that the rebel Dick Taylor left Alexandria three weeks since, for Richmond, and that the troops ately under him are now commanded by General Walker. It is the belief at Alexandria that Taylor, who has lately been made lieutenant general, hope: to be assigned to the command of the Trans-Missis sippi Department, in place of Kirby Smith. Taylor being a brother-in-law of Jeff Dayls, this change is

inst. have been received. No mail steamer would

considered quite probable.

There has been a moderate inquiry for cotton. The supply is limited, having been only one hundred bales; low ordinary \$1.03; strict ordinary \$1.25. The rescipts are four hundred bales from Vicksburg. Sugar and molasses are held very high, with no . All the leading articles of Western produce and provisions, and also India bagging and coffee, continue in decided request, and advanced in price. Flour is in active demand; sales of 3,000 bbls at \$9.75@10 for superfine, and \$10.25@10.50 for low extra.

MEMPHIS ADVICES. CAIRO, July 18.—The Memphis papers of the evening of the 16th contain no news. ing aldermen for the different wards of the city, who re to receive the usual salary, and, with the Mayor, be known as the Provisional Mayor and Council of Brigadier General Payne passed up to Paducah

The weather here is very warm, and the river is falling about six inches daily. The steamer Graham, from Memphis, passed here for St. Louis with 130 bales of cotton. REBEL ATTACK ON HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Louisville, July 18 .- The Journal is advised hat early on Saturday morning a large rebel force, said to be under the command of Forrest, captured the stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped. The rebels the moved on Huntsville, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove in the Federal pickets. Our troops number ome five thousand and are strongly fortified. The rebel force is estimated at from eight to fen thousand. Additional troops are leaving for the succor

of Huntsville. of Hungstine.

IMPORTANT MOVENENTS OF TROOPS IN LOUISIANA:

St. Louis, July 19.—The Union publishes an extract from a private letter dated at New Orleans,
July 7th, which says: "Last night staff officers told" me 15,000 men would start from this city and low in ocean steamers to-day. They are to take fifteen days' rations, and an ammunition ship ac-companies the expedition. There are now a large number of additional gunboats in Lake Poncharrain, and more vessels have been added to the fleet off Mobile. Some think this expedition is intended for the capture of Mobile, so as to possess the Alacama river and establish a base of supplies for Sherman at Selma, while others believe the troops are destined for Fortress Monroe." This force may be designed to co-operate with

cum's expedition from Vicksburg, which has recently been reinforced, and is again marching The rebel accounts of Slocum's expedition to Jack-General Elliott, were attacked at the junction of the Port Hudson and Rodney Railroad, on the 5th, and were repulsed with great slaughter, the road for miles being strewn with dead negroes, horses, and This doubtless refers to the expedition consisting

of the Marine Brigade, and two regiments of negroes, which marched from Rodney on the 4th, and were attacked by five brigades of rebel cavalry and one of infantry, and, after fighting nearly all day, the rebels were driven off, and our troops returned their boats. Our loss was about 160 killed, woned ed, and missing. MISSOURI.

ROUT OF GUERILLAS. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 19.—Col. Ford telegraphs to headquarters here that he has killed, in all, forty guerillas, captured 200 stand of arms, much ammuition, and many horses, and that his force is still rsuing the guerilla force. THE GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI Sr. Louis, July 19.-The Democrat's special St Joseph despatch says:

The city and country are wild with rumors. • It is

Paw Paw militia, of Platte and Clay counties, had oined Thornton's guerillas.

A collision occurred in Cluson county, but its ex Governor Hall has commissioned a Copperhead mand the militia of Andrews county, and trou ble is anticipated.

The people are constantly flocking into St. Jo seph's from the surrounding counties, and many are The grain is left unharvested, and much suffering s anticipated in many localities ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS—NEW REBR BATTERIES.

ondence of the Washington Chronicle.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR PETERSBURG, July 16, 1864. The heat has somewhat abated. Dearth of new continues. I am lingering here in expectation of a fight. Nothing else would detain me in my enfeebled health. The labor bestowed upon our fortifications is enormous. Thousands of men are en-gaged in the manufacture of gabions, (wicker-worked paskets, to be filled with sand and placed in the ambrasure of a redoubt,) which at night are placed n position. All this while the rebels are not idle. new battery opened from their side yesterday P. M. Near Warren's headquarters is a battery of 32s, christened by the cannoniers "The Seven

Sisters." One gun is distinguished from the rest by the peculiar, rushing sound of its shells, which resembles the puffs of a locomotive. This piece is dubbed the "Petersburg Express" for that reason, and because it devotes all attention to the afore When the rebels unmasked their battery yester. day afternoon the "Petersburg Express" sent a essage in that direction, causing considerable immotion. One of their magazines was exploded, and, together with the terrible noise and smoke, must have disabled many rebels. Everything is now quiet from that point. All along the line there is the usual amount of cannonading daily, and, I might

We are all much amused with the account of rebel lepredations published in the newspapers. Circumstances which you look upon as terrible enormitie are here committed every day. They have not treated you with anything like the severity they receive at our hands.

AFFAIRS NEAR PETERSBURG. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- A letter from near Petersburg, dated July 17th, says a majority of the people of Petersburg have gone to Richmond. The weather is cool, and more pleasant than usual. Mor. tar and cannon practice is as sharp and intermittent in its character as ever. But few men are injured daily. Our hospitals are in excellent condition. THE PANIC AT RICHMOND-REMOVAL OF REBEL ARCHIVES The New York Post says: "We understand from private sources that, in anticipation of the capture of Richmond by the Federal forces under General

Grant, the rebel authorities have caused all the archives of the Jeff Davis Government to be removed

to Goldsboro, North Carolina." FORTRESS MONROE.

REFORTED CAPTURE OF ATLANTA-LATE REBEL FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—The Norfolk New Regime of this morning says: "We have informa-tion from the front that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete over-throw of the rebel force, and the capture of Atlanta with 15,000 rebel prisoners. Three cheers for Sher-

We have arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, and the above report is no loubt premature; but it is an event that is looked for and within a few days.

The remains of Colonel Chambers leave this evening for New York, via Baltimore. odore B. N. Dove and Lieut. E. C. Merriman arrived in the steamer Connecticut from off

Wilmington.
The blockade-runner steamer Beston, captured by the U. S. steamer Fort Jackson, on the 8th inst., off Wilmington, arrived to-day with twenty prisoners, nine of whom are foreign subjects and are held, this being their second offence. The Richmond Enquirer of July 16, 1864, contains the following despatches:

ATLANTA.
ATLANTA, Ga., July 14.—Two brigades of Yanker cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie at Moore's bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back, and the bridge burned. No change of the situation of affairs in the front. The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]
ATLANTA, July 15.—Governor Brown in Fing official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, who express their determination not to obey the recent order t report at Atlanta for the defence of their homes and the State, has despatched the proper officers to a rest all such persons, and send them under guard to Atlanta; that if force is used against the lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome resistance. He admonishes men that have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural our poses that crops will not be endangered by thei bsence for a short period.

CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, July 10.—The enemy have entirely evacuated John's Island. Transports are noticed quite busy in changing the troops chiefly to Morris' sland. The bombardment of Fort Sumpter is kep

THE UNION PRISONERS. We are informed by Major Mulford, general flagf-truce officer, that our prisoners, as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia; most of the enlist d men to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon. All letters to our prisoners will require the pre-payment of ten cents for Confederate postage.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Admiral Lee, enclosing a communication from Commander W of the United States steamer Shamrock, dated July 13, in which the latter reports that on the 12th h sent Lieutenant Commander English with the Ceres and Whitehead to ascend the Scuppernong river, in co operation with a detachment of 80 men, nder command of Lieut. Col. Clarke, to burn the bridge at Columbia, to prevent the rebels from transporting supplies to their army at Plymouth, North Carolina. The expedition was entirely sucessful, effectually destroying the bridge and disa bling a large grist mill. No opposition was en-

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE CALAIS BANK BY THE CALAIS, Maine, July 18 .-- At mid-day to-day there was an attempt to rob the Calais Bank by a small party of rebel raiders, who came here from St. John's, N. B. Three men were arrested. The leader of the gang is Collins, a captain in the 15th Mississippi. They say that thirty associates promised to meet them here, but failed. The vigilance of the State Guard prevented the consummation of this bold scheme of pillage. The citizens are arming in expectation of an attack to-night. The three

men have been committed. CALIFORNIA.

Petition to Remove the Postmaster o San Francisco-The Indian Troubles SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The steamer Constitution arrived last night. A large fleet of vessels have arrived during the past two days, including the ships Winged Arrow, from Boston; Edward O'Brien, from New York; Ferdinand Bremen, from Hong Kong; Bowdine from Philadelphia: Woo sung, from Glasgow, and bark Whistler, from New York. The Edward O'Brien and Winged Arrow had heavy weather on this side of Cape Horn, and lost some of their upper spars. A netition has been circulated for the removal o . Perkins, the postmaster at San Francisco.

The Indian troubles in the northern counties are HARRISBURG.

The Excitement Subsided-Enlistmen Going on-War De the Colored People. [Special Correspondence of The Press. ] . HARRISBURG, July 19, 1864.

The excitement here, occasioned by the advent of the rebels into Maryland with threatening demonstrations against Pennsylvania, is wholly subsided The jubilant countenances of more than suspected disloyalty have assumed an aspect of disappoin ment and chagrin, while all patriotic citizens are rejoicing that they have been spared the humilia-tion of an invasion into the State, with all of its dreadful and mortifying consequences.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

The suspension which the various branches of inlustry received, in response to the patriotic call of

the authorities, in order that all good citizens could give their efforts to fill the calls for soldiers, under the recent proclamations of the Governor, has no longer been deemed necessary, and everywhere all activity. The past danger seems to be forgotten in the actual affairs of crowding interests and engross ing pursuits. Anxiety and solicitude are no longer xperienced, while the lively scenes in all the busi less relationships give evidence that the people have resumed their application to their interest. RECRUITING IN THE-CITY. The enlistment of men under the call for one hur The emisiment of men under the call for one hundred days is progressing slowly, but effectually. The response has not been as prompt as the emergency seemed to require, but the people of this city will disappoint the hopes of Southern sympathizers, and

ral companies will go from this city, followed by the good wishes and prayers of all loyal hearts. The First City Zouaves, a fine company of young men States service to-day. They have already been in camp several days. As every crow thinks its own young ones the whitest, so do the Zouaves imagine that their company is better in general respects than all others now in Camp Curtin than all others now in Camp Currin.

The State Guards, commanded by Captain Ross, and the Cameron Guards, by Captain J. D. Sutliff, of this city, are also in camp, waiting to be mustered into the United States service. Dr. H. W. Miles, formerly a captain in the 84th P. V., is industriously engaged in recruiting a company, which may be successful. The Curtin Fencibles, and one or two other companies, are in progress of organizing. The grand work is going on, and you will soon hear that duty, inspired by patriotism, has been more than equal to the emergency.

RECRUITS STILL COMINS.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania are still coming

ully meet the expectation of the authorities

Joseph despatch says:

The city and country are wild with rumors. It is reported that Colonel Ford attacked Thornton's guerillas, at Arnoldsville, on Sunday. Fighting was kept up all day, but with what result is any known.

Another body of guerillas, from three hundred to six hundred strong, are encamped on Gordon's farm, Platte county.

Platte county.

Official information states that we hundred of the content of the country are wild with rumors. It is proudly to duty. Their beaming countenances are present a spectacle of patriotism meeting of the delegates from the ward Bounty meeting of the delegates from the ward Bounty said to six hundred strong, are encamped on Gordon's farm, Platte county.

Official information states that we hundred of the country and Fisher, all of whom are expertised to meet in another solumn of the country remainded by the proclamations.

Every train brings a few sturdy yeomen, marching up proudly to duty. Their beaming countenances and elastic step present a spectacle of patriotism meeting of the delegates from the ward Sounty of the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates that may be appointed by the meeting of the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates that may be appointed by the meeting of the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates to a general Convention, the delegates from the wards to elect three delegates from the wards t here in squads in response to the proclamations.

enged and gallant officers, will command those regi-ments now being formed. Though many of the men who are responding have seen service, yet the most of them have never been in the army. A GRAND WAR DEMONSTRATION AMONG THE COLORED PROPILE. Vesterdey was a grand gala day among the color-

ed population, particularly, the female portion. It was generally understood that the brigade colored band from Camp Penn would arrive here at noon, and our dark-skinned population turned out to give them a cordial welcome. The band marched through the streets, and serenaded some of the principal ci izens, discoursing tolerably good music for th length of time it has been in existence. In the evening a grand war meeting was held in the fine, large church, belonging to the Zion conection, for which purpose the band was brought here to stimulate military enthusiasm. The med ing was the largest ever held among the American citizens of African descent in this city, but scarcely productive of satisfactory results. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Colonel Evens, of Camp Wil-liam Penn; Rev. Mr. Nelson, of this city; Bishops Wayman and Clinton, of the African Methodists Phomas Early, and others. After the most pressing appeals from each and all of these gentlen ntiments generally were enthusiastically received

and the inspiring music of the band to kindle mar

tial order, only twenty-one persons were induced to

for Camp Penn at noon to-day. The others are expected to follow in a day or two. THE OBJECTIONS OF THE BLACKS. The colored men of this city are willing to enter the service in the manner prescribed by law, but claim that under the militia call of Governor Curtin they, like their white fellow-citizens, should have the selection of their own company officers, and in the absence of any law prohibiting them from commanding such organizations, they are unwilling to respond unless this privilege is conceded Probably no town in the country has a finer set of young, intelligent, and industrious golored men, who can neither be bought nor blowed into the service, but who will rally in goodly numbers when they can be commanded by the inspiration of the black comrade. The request is natural and at no

distant day will be granted. In justice to the blacks it may be well to say that their objections are in no way manifest against the arrangements for the three years' service, but as white men, without any military knowledge, who may recruit forty men, will receive, under the one hundred days' call, a captain's commission, they claim that it is unjust to demand of them, under the dreumstances, a martial education. OPENING OF BALLROAD COMMUNICATION.

The first train on the Northern Central Railway left here for Boltmore this morning, since the

damage which it sustained by the late rebel raid. The train was quite a lengthy one, filled mostly with soldiers, who have been accumulating at this point for several days. It will be gratifying for the public to know that the road is repaired, and that low an unbroken and direct communication with the Great West and the capital of the nation exists again. May it never be severed. GENERAL CAMERON EN BOUTE FOR WASHINGTON General Cameron, the venerable ex-Secretary of War, left here this morning for Washington, over the Northern Central road. BECRUITING FOR PENNSYLVANIA IN REBELDOM.

HARRISBURG, July 19.—The Governor is now eady to appoint agents to recruit for Pennsylvani n revolted States, in conformity to the third section the act of Congress of July 4th and general rder No. 227, of the War Department. In making the appointments the Governor will ndeavor to consult the wishes of the people in the different districts.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, July 18, 1864. THE WEATHER. The fine weather of this month is so congenial to all temperaments and constitutions that our Go-thamites find little difficulty in yielding complacent consent to the finely-philosophical proposition, that

"Whatever is is right," and manage to bear the tedium of military suspense. and the slow fever of financial uncertainty, with a languid good nature not attainable under gloomy skies. Under the dominance of cloudless suns, balmy oondays, and unsullied silver moons, it is hard to ake well-dressed mankind take an immediately loomy view of any national vicissitude, and hence he late rebel pic-nic to Washington via Baltimore has already become a mere excuse for that species of light and airy Metropolitan wit and humor which must invariably follow even a temporary interruption of the rather oppressive (in warm weather) telegraphic correspondence between the Capital and our city. It is the unanimous belief of all our great authorities, including the reliable gentlemen, the trustworthy citizen, the certain well-known Senator, and the intelligent contraband, that a discontinuance of the prevailing military advices from Washington for two weeks would have a happy tendency to make the masses aware that war is not an entirely metaphysical system of contradicto occurrence, and to render the military leaders in our profounder daily journals occasionally compre ensible to persons in their right minds. Such a and so we must needs be content to embalm tho refreshing two days or so of "interrupted communications" in our memories, as equally worthy of re gretful veneration with the "days that are no

more," so sweetly wept by Tennyson. The banks and their asserted readiness to accou modate Secretary Fessenden with a loan of fifty millions on the security of gold-bearing bonds, o 7-30 greenbacks redeemable or fundable at matur y, are a rather heavy topic for present discussion Secretary to be as easy as he can with them in regard to the specific dates at which the several in-stalments of the loan may be required of them, your correspondent recognizes in the business a Ianor of movement not incompatible with the state of the thermometer. The new Secretary of the pression in Wall street; his self-possessed bearing and quiet way of "stating the case," giving ground to the opinion that he is one of those effective diplomatists who can accomplish much without giving outward evidence of special effort. The banks propose to pay for the bonds, or 7-30s, in greenbacks, and whenever this payment commences, it is tole rably certain that, temporarily at least, greenbacks will be at a premium, and gold will decline heavily. This should constitute a good starting point for Mr. iden, if he designs to attempt in any way a restraint upon future gambling in specie; but, need hardly add, he would surely miss this point is

persuaded to issue a fresh shower of greenbacks for the so-called "relief of the money market." THE LATE BAILROAD ACCIDENT The late accident on the ever-fatal Erie road, by which nearly one hundred rebel prisoners and Union evokes an indignant article in the Tribune, and a sentiment of outraged humanity generally. Ac-cording to one account, the collision of the two rains was owing to the culpable neglige dissipated telegraph operator at one of the stations, who told the engineer of the coal train that the road was clear to the next stopping-place Surely it is high time for the adoption of some ah olute measure by which our more sanguinary rail-

oad companies may be compelled, at least, to lesser FIRST DIVISION N.Y. S. MILITIA. partment as State militia, to garrison the fortificaions of Washington for three months, or a hundred days, will march for the capital as soon as possible. I wo regiments will be mustered in to-morrow, and start at once. The arrival of the New Yorkers at and other veterans a chance to rejoin Grant and THE PIRATE SEMMES' LOG-BOOK.

of the Sumpter and Alabama piracies, is, to be published here, shortly, from English "advance sheets." at certain of the Philadelphians who are bound for Cape May, or other watering-places, may thank me for recommending to them an edifying and me for recommending to them an edifying an pleasing volume for the sea-shore. STUYVESANT, Nathaniel Marsh, President of the Eric Railroad Company, died this morning at Staten Island.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA. The steamer Caledonia arrived from Liverpool to day. Her advices have been anticipated. Arrival of the Northern Light.

CHASE BY A PIRATE-THE PRENCH AT AGA-PULCO. New York, July 19.—The steamer Northern Light, which left Aspinwall on the 10th, arrived this morning, bringing \$250,000 in treasure. She reports having been chased by a schoonerrigged propeller (probably the Florida), with the English flag flying, on the afternoon of the 17th, in lat. 34, long. 74. The chase was continued for an hour and a quarter, when the propeller steered for the south, accompanied by a schooner which seemed

The sloop of war Cyane sailed from Panama on the 9th, for Acapulco. The U.S. steamer Saginaw The French occupy Acapulco, but the Mexicans occupy the outskirts, preventing the French from There is no other news. The Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad Re-Opened. BALTIMORE, July 19.—The repairs on the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad will be fully completed on

Fire in Buffalo. BUPPALO, July 19.—A fire last night destroyed he vinegar factory of A. W. Fox, whose loss is about \$20,000. Ball & Bonnell's lamp factory and the store of C. B. Lyman were somewhat damaged.

Thursday, when regular through passenger and

reight trains will be resumed

THE CITY BY THE SEA.

The tide of population is flowing rapidly every day to the "Oity by the Sea." There are four trains running at stated hours morning and afternoon. Passengers take the ferry-boat at Vine-street wharf and the cars at the upper part of Camdea, N. J. The two-olcok train reaches the place of destination in two hours; the other trains in two and a half hours. It is decidedly pleasant for a short trip to take the afternoon train and come back the next morning. The business on the road, so we learn from that prince of agents, Colonel Bryant, was never better. The accommodations at the sea-side city are ample, reveral bands of music are there, on the road, at the sea-side and the moonlight evenings suggest strolls or drives on the shore. Atlantic City is decidedly popular.

A COUNTY CONVENTION TO AVOID

EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH AND EUROPA THE GREAT CONTEST IN PARLIAMENT. The Ministry Sustained by the Commons and Defeated by the Lords.

THE DANISH MINISTRY RESIGNED. NEW YORE, July 19 .- The steamer Edinburgh has arrived. Her advices have been generally an-He arrived and the telephone and the Europa has arrived here with Liverpool dates of the 9th, via Queenstown, on the 10th.

DANISH AFFAIRS.

DANISH AFFAIRS.

The London Davily Telegraph has the following:
COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Couriers are coming and
going here constantly. No attack, it is expected,
will be made until the result of the negotiations going on at Berlin is known.

London, July 10.—The Danish Ministry has re-THE GREAT CONTEST IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GREAT CONTEST IN PARLIAMENT.

The London journals are filled with the proceedings of Parliament on the great party contest, to the exclusion of all other news.

The Times publishes forty-two columns of last night's proceedings. The result is generally regarded as a satisfactory endorsement of the Ministerial policy, but not a triumph.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, the debate on Disraell's motion of censure was resumed, and a fierce party debate ensued.

Mr. Layard severely denounced Disraell's argument, and charged him with having garbled Parliamentary papers.

Mr. Hardy indignantly replied, and said Mr. Layard's statement was calumnious. This word was objected to. A member contended it was permissible, while Palmerston argued that itwas not, and a very turbulent scene ensued, the whole Opposition side defending the remark. Finally, after an apology from Mr. Layard, the debate proceeded, and at its close, Mr. Hennessy, amidst great cheering, recalled a case in which Lord Palmerston himself used the term calumnious towards Mr. Layard, some years ago, and the Speaker, on that occasion, ruled the expression in order.

The debate was renewed on the 8th, amidst great excitement, the principal speakers being Osborn, Walpole, Palmerston, and Disraeli.

Mr. Newdegate, at the solicitation of Lord Palmerston, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Kinglake moved his, as already given. The result was for Disraell's motion 295, against it, 313. Overwhelming cheers from the Ministerial side greeted the announcement.

On the same evening, in the House of Lords, Lord

On the same evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Malmesbury moved a resolution similar to Mr. Disraeli's, and made a speech denunciatory of the foreign policy of the Government. He regretted loreign policy of the Government. He regretted that Lord Derby was unable to be present, owing to illness. Speeches were also made against the Government by Marquis Clanricarde, Lord Cheinsford, Earl Gray, and others, and in defence of the Government by Earl Russell, Lords Clarendon and Wodehouse, the Duke of Argyle, and others. The result of the division was 177 for Malmesbury's motion and 168 against it. The debates in Parliament resulted in a majority of eighteen for the Government in the House of Commons, and nine against the Government in the House of Lords, The Dano-German news is unimportant.

ARRIVALS OF STRAMERS.

The Scotia reached Liverpool on the 9th, and the ity of Washington on the 8th. THE REARSARGE. The Kearsarge saw nothing of any rebel cruiser a the Channel. THE YEDDO SOLD TO PRUSSIA.

Liverpool, July 9, P. M.—The steamer Yeddo built at Bordeaux, has been sold to Prussia, and i now fitting for service at Bremerhaven. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH The Great Eastern left to-day for London, to take n the Atlantic cable. FINANCIAL.

The Confederate loan, under the Scotia's news, dvanced to 69@76. The Bourse closed firmer : rentes 66f. 15c. GENERAL NEWS. The Government chapel in the Savoy, in London, place of considerable historical interest, has been lestroyed by fire. The archives contained in it were

destroyed by fire. The archives contained in it were saved,
Nothing has transpired as to the alleged peacenegotiations between Denmark and Prussia.
General Steinman has succeeded Gen. Gerlock in
command of the Danish forces.
An engagement had taken piace off-Rugen Island,
between five Prussian gunboats and a Danish frigate and steamer. The fight lasted three-quarters
of an hour, but the gunboats, having four of their
ten gens disabled, were forced to retire.
The Berlin journals call it a slight encounter,
and say the Danes withdrew in a damaged condition. It was reported that the Austrians had taken possession of the island of Lolden.

The Danish Rigsraad has voted an address to the king thanking him for his determination to code territory rather than to sacrifice the independence of the country.

The Prussian Government, in view of the blockade, has taken steps to reduce the transport charges on railways. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a lecrease of a million of francs in cash. The Moniteur announces the satisfactory adjust-nent of the questions between France and Morocco. Several prominent persons have been arrested a renice, on suspicion of being connected with the

enetian Committee. Five war vessels will leave Spain for the Pacific Five-war vessels will leave Spain for the Pacinc during Luly.

The Austrian and Prussian Governments publish reiterated and positive denials of the authenticity of the despatches published by the Morning Post, relative to a new Holy Alliance.

It is reported that Napoleon and Palmerston both believe in the authenticity of the despatches, and that Austria and Prussia avail themselves of some trifling verbal inaccuracies as excuses for denying their authenticity. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, July 9.—In the Manchester market prices are still advancing.

Liverpool Breadstuffes Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour dull and declining.

Wheat easier, and is 2d lower for spring; red Western, 8s 3d@8; red Southern, 8s 6d@89 3d; white Western, 8s 9d@9s; white Southern, 8s 9d@9s 3d.

Corn quiet, at 30s 6d for mixed.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Gordon, Bruce, & Co. report Beef firm, Pork setive and 2d/4s higher; Bacon firm and is higher; Liard advancing and 6d higher.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 9; P.M.—Sales of Cotton to-day 20,000 bales; sales, esterday also 20,000. The market is excited, and prices advanced %d. Included in the sales to-day were 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

London Markets, July 9.—Barings' Circular reports Breadstuffs steady. Iron dull and unchanged. Sugar advancing. Coffee quiet. Tea advancing. Rice inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin inactive. Petroleum active at 23 2/d for refined. Linseed Oil declining; sales at 37s 6d. Linseed cales firmer. Tallow still declining; sales at 40s 6d. Consols closed on Friday at 90 200%.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 9.—Breadstuffs steady and uncharmed for the consols closed on Friday at 90 200%.

LATEST MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Breadstuffs steady and un-hanged. Provisions firm. Sugar still advancing. Provisions firm. Sugar successful of the seed. Provisions firm. Sugar successful of the seed. Produce quiet.

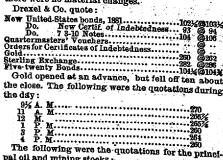
LONDON, July 9.—Consols for money closed at 90%@90%. Illinois Central shares 44@43 per cent. discount. Erie shares 45.

Universal of the week, 16,000 per successful of the week, 16,000 p discount. Erie shares 45.

HAYRE, July 8.—Cotton sales of the week, 16,000 bales. Market firm and advancing, with an improving in the fine qualities. New Orleans tres ordinaire 380 francs, ditto bas 375 francs. Stock 52,000 Breadstuffs declining. Weather favorable for the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market was more active yesterday, at er prices. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 73%, a rise of 1/4; Catawissa preferred at 41, a rise of 1; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 45%, an advance of %, and Philadelphia and Erie shares at 34, an advance of 14. North Pennsylvania was down about 1. Government loans were also firmer, and the 5-20s advanced 1/2 to 1/4. The '81 loan was steady at 103; State 5s at 101. City 6s sold at 104, a rise of 12. The first mortgage loan of the Pennsylvania Railroad was 2½ higher, selling at 125. North Pennsylvants 6s were also better. Canal stocks were not so firm; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold down to 37%, and the common stock declined 1: In the coal companies we notice also improvements. New York and Middle was 1 higher, and Hazleton 2. In oil stocks there were no material changes.



STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 19. BEFORE BOARDS FIRST BOARD | 100 | Hazleton Coal | 28 | 100 N Penna B. cah | 100 N Y & Middle | 523 5000 U S 5 20 Bonds | 1100 do | 110 do

ported over the Delaware, Lackswanns, and West-

ern Railroad Campany, for weak ending Saturday, Year. Tons Cwt. 171,896 08 519,704 13 ---28,603 10

The following is the statement of coal train

Total....

oleraine mucc.

pring Mountain.

New York and LehighBrook Coal Cor

tain. HIL MA FO. Receipts of the Delaware Division Car Week ending July 18, 1863..... Previous in 1863..... The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin has in his usual monthly statement of the condition of nks of that State, July 1, 1861:

over the Lehigh Canal, for the week and for

14,720 19

From Mauch Chunk.

From East Manch Chunk.

The circulation has decreased during the last The whole amount of circulation outstanding Total..... At a meeting of bank officers, held at the day to At a meeting of bank on Saturday, the 16th insural to can Exchange Bank, on Saturday, the 16th insural to Jan

At a meeting of bank officers, held at the Ant Hel can Exchange Bank, on Saturday, the 16th inchalt the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the banks of New York, Botton, n. Philadelphia be recommended to take from the back. Ka tary of the Tressury fifty millions of three year. Iddee Treasury Notes, with interest payable seminated Rin in lawful money of the United States, and the algo Or convertible at maturity into 5-20 six per cent the algo Or convertible at maturity into 5-20 six per cent that 5-20 bonds be taken directly, provided satisfact with payment thereof by the banks.

The resolution was referred to the following: When mittee, viz: Messrs. J. D. Vermilye, James p. Wm mett, Geo. S. Coe, J. Q. Jones, and D. Berry.

At a meeting of the bank officers, held on Mont. F. A the 18th inst., the following preamble on Mont. Sat their efforts to aid the Government, by placing a sat the 18th inst., the following preamble and rese. V. S. The Associated Banks having for the present fails. It their efforts to aid the Government, by placing a sat disposal the use of their resources and business facts. For the distribution of the national lonas, desire type. D. S. upon record the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That they have been induced to make J. H. money, whereby the actual capital of all institut. E. W. and individuals in the country is being continuity. E. W. money, whereby the actual capital of all institut. E. W. and individuals in the country is being continuity. E. W. and individuals in the country is being continuity. E. W. garred but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of P. B. commend either an advance of \$50,00,000 to be ready paired but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of P. B. commend either an advance of \$50,00,000 to be ready paired but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of the securities antinorized by law.

Resolved, That in all these efforts at negotiation the in Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a fair and in the country of the securities and

ment.

Resolved, That in our interecurse with Mr. F., Resoured, that in our interecurse with Mr. Featen, we have been deeply impressed with Mr. horal integrity, and we unanimously commend wisdom of the President in selecting for Secretary of Treasury, at a crisis so important, a statesman possing, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the profile of the Country of the Country of the Profile New York Eventual Post of yesterday says: Gold opened at 268% and sold down to 259, close rates at 261.

The loan market is active, and the rate is full. The per cent. The accumulation of capital seeking.

The loan market is active, and the rate is full. The per cent. The accumulation of capital seeking attended to the seeking at the vestment continues, and as confidence is revivit; it at the expectation is that there will be increasing each of one hundred millions on the market. The properties will be published as soon as the preliminary arrangements are decided on.

The stock market opened steady, but closed with Most a drooning tendency. The stock market opened steady, but closed with Most a drooping tendency.

Governments are regular. Five-twenties have a dyanced under an active inquiry for foreign were a count. Sixes of 1881 are steady at the quotations at Se isstevening. Certificates are lower, and are offer warrat 93%. Ten-forties are selling at 98, fist.

Raifroad chares are dull, and the advance obtain of present of the representation of pushes by the secure of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of the interruption of business by the secure of the second of the representation of

t 113. The appended table exhibits the chief movement t the Board compared with the latest prices of Press American Gold
Tennessecsines
Missouri sixes
Pacific Mall
New York Central Railread Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia sed h Markets. Markets.

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man, she c

JULY 19-Evening. The Produce markets are dull, and the transa-vage dons are limited, owing to the difference in its 'wha tions are limited, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Bark is in demand at views of buyers and sellers: Bark is in demand at the full prices. Cotton is very dull and prices are rather lower. Coal is firmly held. Fish and Fruit are 18 H. without change. In Iron there is very little d Naval Stores are scarce and firmly held. Coal Oil Cou is dull and lower. The Provision market is very ds th is outland lower. The Provision market is very ds the dull. Wool is firm. Holders of Flour are firm in lain, their views, but the market is very dull; about 2,000 bbls sold at \$11@11.50 for extra family, and \$12 and \$12 and bbl for fancy Western. 500 bbls City Mills fancy ones, sold on private terms. The retailers and bakers an buying at from \$9@9:50 for superfine; \$10@10.50 f. d our extra; \$11@11.50 for extra family, and \$12@12.50 ; ires, bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flo scarce, with small sales to notice at \$8.50 P bbl. lings scarce, with small sales to notice at \$3.50 \$\times\$ bbl. lings

Corn Meal is scarce and firmly held.

Grain.—There is more demand for Wheat, and forms
prices have advanced, with sales of 10,000 bus good at \$500 \$\times\$ for more prices have advanced, with sales of 10,000 bus good at \$500 \$\times\$ for nothing doing. Rye is scarce and in demand at 170c \$\times\$ bul. Corn is rather dull, with sales of 5,000 bus prime yellow at 180c \$\times\$ bul. Oats are of 5,000 bus prime yellow at 180c \$\times\$ bul. Oats are also dull, with sales of 7,000 bus at \$00@92c \$\times\$ bul.

Provisions—The market is very dull and the 380 It in an accident and the sales of 10,000 bus at \$00@92c \$\times\$ bul.

Provisions—The market is very dull and the 380 It in an accident and the sales of sales of Mess Pork at \$40@45 \$\times\$ bbl. Mess Beef is quoted at \$15@25 \$\times\$ Har the sales of Hams are making \$\times\$ 21@23cfor plain, and 23%. Har the for fancy begged; Sides at 17%co, and Shoulders at 16%20 \$\times\$ blue for fancy begged; Sides at 17%co, and Shoulders at 16%20 \$\times\$ blue for fancy begged; Sides at 15%co, and Shoulders at 16%20 \$\times\$ blue for fancy begged; Sides at 15%co, and Shoulders at 16%20 \$\times\$ blue for fancy begged; Sides at 15%co, and Shoulders at 16%co, and sales are sales of the sales of solid packed at 25@35c \$\times\$ b.

Lard is held at 20@21c \$\times\$ blue Butter is in fair do sesses (Cheese is scarce and firm, with sales of North at 19@21c \$\times\$ b. Eggs are selling at 22c \$\times\$ do.

Metals.—Pig from is firmly held, with sales of North at 19@21c \$\times\$ b. Manufactured Iron is in demand at 16@16c \$\times\$ b.

Bark.—Quercitron is scarce and in demand, with sales of 1st No. I at \$\times\$0 \$\times\$ bounders at an accident and selling at full prices. Lead is scarce and quoted at 16@16c \$\times\$ blue at 160.00 \$\ti Corn Meal is scarce and firmly held.

All are making free on board at Port Richmond at 1810(21150 %) ton. Most holders now refuse these rates.

Copyright — Holders continue firm in their view, at 50(2052 %) the form of their view, at 50(2052 %) the form of their view, at 50(2052 %) the former rate.

Copyright — Holders continue firm in their view, at 50(2052 %) the former rate.

First — Mackerel are rather quiet; 1,000 bbls sold firm in their view, at \$15 for No. 2, and \$11(2013 for No. 3s; small sales else, from store are making at \$11(2018 for No. 1, \$12,500 bby, 14 for No. 2, and \$11(2013 %) bbl for medium and large usseling at 74(5 %) the free from store are making at \$11(2018 for No. 1, \$12,500 bby, 14 for No. 2, and \$11(2013 %) bbl for medium and large usseling at 74(5 %) the free from store are scarce, and good Western are worth 50c % the Free from store are very scarce, and good Western are scales.

Fruit — There is very little doing in foreign, wis worth 50c % the free from sare firmly held Green Apples sated, scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift scarce, and selling scarce, and selling scarce, and selling at 104(2014 %) bbl. Dried Peaches are wift s lves. Guanois firm; small sales of Peruvian are making inthal

selling at \$18@19.

MOLASSES.—The market is firm at the advance of but the demand is limited. Small sales of Cubs 1 Muscovado are making at \$1@10.5 % galion.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is scarce, and selling in a small way at \$45@50 % bbl. Small sales of splitts of Turpentine are making at \$3.60@3.70 ? I gallon.

OILS:—Lard Oll is firm, with sales of No. 1 Winter at \$1.60@1.65; and Spring and Summer at \$1.50, case Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$3.60@3.70? Tagerf Offis.—Lard Offis firm, with sales of No. 1 Winter Gee, I at \$1.60@1.65; and Spring and Summer at \$1.50; cath uly, Fish Offis are in good demand at full prices. Linese lear, in Offi has advanced, and sells at \$1.80@1.82 g allow laying solid off is selling at \$1.3@14 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ basket. Petroleum kruhof is less active, and prices are rather lower; small nt, Ch sales are, making at \$0.0000 for or runde, \$0.0000 for quality.

PLASTER IS NOT SELLING TO THE SE PLASTER is rather lower; a sale of soft was used y Mari

The state of soft was made of the state of soft of The following are the receipts of flour and grain Wheat Corn Oate