will soon recognize the Kingdom of Italy army to garrison a State of such enormous without prejudice to the Catholics. The cotmarket was irregular, with a decline of 1461d. Consols were firm at 90%@90%, and five-twenties were quoted at 72. The Government has entered into preliminary arrangements for giving to the city of evil than the Mexicans who robbed her Brooklyn certain lands in consideration surrender to the Government certain streets which run through the Navy-Yard in that city. An address by General Hancock to the officers and men of his army corps who have have been detached will be found in another umn. He trusts that in their new position they will so conduct themselves as will sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained

Weakened within by dissensions that of them as veteran soldiers.

A Havana despatch says that Captain Page, were eating out the heart of the Republic, we were getting to be without the respect of the rebel ram Stonewall, had gone to Engof our outlying relations. California was d to engage in the merchant service. Other officers of the same vessel had departed for beset with traitors who caught inspiration Mexico. Monto Christi and Puerto Plata had from our internal strife. The flag of rebeen evacuated by the Spanish. Some three thousand of the latter still remained in St. bellion was raised, and for a period waved in triumph over Arizona, New Mexico, and Domingo. A tremendous storm passed over the country Nevada. Utah, dogmatic and selfish be-

north and east of our city on Sunday last. our accounts will occasion surprise, since the nin which fell in our city was quite ordinary quantity. In some localities in New Jersey | trials of the Central Government. The immense destruction was caused; and here the Wissahickon, romantic as it is, and the huvlkill overflowed their banks, destroying perty and carrying away bridges. A local icle elsewhere gives all particulars. No nency grows larger every day at the Predential mansion. Among those yesterday ere Messrs. Orr, of Mississippi, and Royston, rkansas, both members of the late rebel

The Spanish Government, through its minisat Washington, has placed at the disposal our Government the rebel ram Stonewall, nich had been surrendered to the authorities THEY HAVE EVER BEEN. They hold no Cuba. The letter of the Spanish minister is our Washington despatches. We print some additional particulars of the ning of the German emigrant ship Wiln Nelson. The fire occurred whilst the ship | the fonder, because it is the embrace of reis being fumigated, and when it was seen it conciliation, it is something to glory over not be subdued, the captain, with his nily and crew, left the ship in two boats. It balance of the passengers were left on and it is supposed all were lost, though

ship was seen five or six miles from eck, which it is probable saved some of the San Francisco despatches say that General icDowell has ordered all rebels arriving here to take the oath of allegiance. The mas correspondent reports a battle near ere between 3,000 Liberals and 3,000 French ms. The former became panic stricken were defeated. The Mexicans lost 250 and French three men. A portion of Forest ty, Sierra county, was destroyed by fire on 28th of Jnne. Loss \$60,000.

We have none of the names of those saved the William Nelson, and who had arrived t. Johns. They were thirty in number e females and twenty-one males. en. Sherman, in a speech at Columbus o, on Thursday, announced that he was in or of Gen. Cox for Governor, and that he ot intend to be a candidate for the Pro delegation of the Corn Exchange, of this

ere at the Executive Mansion, yester endeavoring to have Mr. Thomas retained of Conen, with a contrary design, preceded State Department has received official nation from Paris, which justifies the ex-

tion that the rebel property turned over Mexicans by the Texans after the capiion will be restored to our Government demands on the Treasury amount to ,000 a day. Washington despatch denies that the retion of Commissioner of Patents. Hollo was to prevent a rupture between Presi son and Secretary Harland. s said the stock of cotton and tobacco in Carolina is very large, but the people no means of sending it to market. rt H. Clark, a paymaster in the navy,

stock market was very dull vesterday onds were without change, whilst ices of Railroad shares were more steady. g sold at 501/2050%, and Camden and at 129. 57% was bid for Pennsylvania. IF P. M. gold closed at 143. arket was dull yesterday, extra quoted at \$7@7.25, and fancy brands at \$9 Wheat sold at former rates. Rye was in l. Corn was sold at 96 cents, and oats cents per bushel. Prices of cotton wer , and of whisky the same. sales of beef cattle this week reached 1,800 head, prices of steers varying from its to 17 cents P D. Six thousand head of were sold at 51/2061/4, and 1,200 hogs at 13 closed last night in New York at 143.

TER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, July 17, 1865. ious as the prospects of the prosand perpetuity of our Government the presence of the ruins of the d rebellion, there are some elements future national greatness which e and command primary consideraand applause. Among these is the on of empire as connected with the og Territories, including all the milunorganized acres to which the titles are not yet extinguished, and place in relation to the Stonewall: region over which the incongruous of Mormon profligacy holds its us sway. The Southern politicians feared the Territories. They apided and anticipated in them the ing of other republics, the nurseries of a most aggressive freedom. There vas a Southern leader who took broad in favor of the acquisition of terrid did not end the bitter antagonis loctrines of the pro-slavery propa-The names of Thomas H. Benbert J. Walker, and Andrew Johnree of the most ardent and thorough atic Southern chiefs, are historical of this statement. Following out spective theories of acquiring the est, according to Benton; of re-Texas to the Union, according to ; and of dividing the land obtained lation, conquest, or purchase, the landless of our own and those countries, according to Andrew ; they could not resist destiny, as ed in the eternal laws of justice; they all came squarely and finally arp hostility with slavery and with Calhoun saw this with tremdicitude, when he vainly and l to frighten the North into the of California, by which half of that rchase was to be poisoned with and, when again he and his folsucceeded in making such a prospartition of Texas as would. sure, give several new slave States out of the original dimensions of mificent creation and combination aphical, agricultural, manufacturcommercial advantages. But emi irst, secession next, and rebellion came to deprive them of the prize;

what they had set apart as the new

slavery—the seat of an extended and seraglio of their "divine insti-

as, thank God, been forever

10 Civilization, Christianity, and

VOL. 8.-NO. 219.

Senate, described Texas as follows:

It was a wise precaution to send a large

capabilities, after a rebellion so momentous

as that just defeated; and it may turn out

that, in helping Texas to get rid of the re-

bels, we not only relieve her from a worse

twenty years ago, but give to the people of

Mexico a neighbor ready to help to rid

them of a new foreign oppressor. But to

return to the starting point. The Ameri-

can Territories have become, by events, a

be convoyed from San Francisco to New

York. With the end of the Confederacy,

however, came the commencement of the

double dominion of peace and of power. In-

ternal feuds and injuries have been healed,

and a new life is growing fresh and

vigorous on the grave of slavery. THE

CENTRE BANDS AND THE TERRITORIES

ARE A THOUSAND TIMES STRONGER THAN

unwilling hearts together. If they clasp

the old States with the embrace of a love all

and to thank God for, that there is almost

equal affection, unity, and brotherhood

between those who have lately been seek-

ing each others' lives. And if there is any

old hate left, it will soon be lost in the uni-

versal sense of the restored prestige and

WASHINGTON.

THE REBEL GUNS SENT INTO MEXICO

TO BE RETURNED.

THE TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

\$5,000,000 A DAY.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S ADDRESS TO HIS

VETERANS.

The Rebel Steamer Stonewall Delivered

to Our Government.

Correspondence on the Subject between the

Spanish Minister and Secre-

tary Seward.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Yards and Docks, has entered into prelimi-

nary arrangements for giving to the city of Brooklyn certain lands, and the advantage of

the dock at Wallabout, in consideration of the

surrender to the Government of the streets which run through the Navy Yard grounds.

celieved, is necessary to ratify the terms of

this exchange on the part of the city of

Address of General Hancock to his

Veterans.

The following order was promulgated to

Brooklyn.

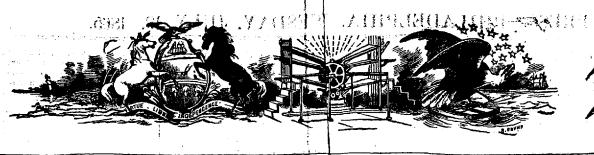
The action of the New York Legislature, it is

Admiral Swith, Chief of the Bureau of Navy

OCCASIONAL.

influence of the Government.

stronger bond of Union to all the States.



PHILADELPHIA, TESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

render is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. Tassara's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. Tassara that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the Stonewall from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of \$16,000 to the Spanish Government appreciates equally the promptness, the liberality, and the courtesy which have marked the proceedings of her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendship of the Freedom. To show what was here lost to Slavery and gained to Freedom, let me quote from the illustrious Benton, who, on the 16th of January, 1850, in the United States Senate, described Texas as follows:

She covers sixteen degrees of latitude and fourteen of longitude. She extends from twenty-six to forty-two degrees of north latitude, and from ninety-six to one hundred and ten west longitude; that is to say, from four degrees south of New Orleans to near four degrees south of St. Louis, and from the longitude of Western Missouri to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Her southeast conner is in the mouth of the Rio Grande, region of perpetual flowers. Her northwest corner is near the South Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, region of eternal snow She has a gulf frontier of near a thousand miles; an indisputable River frontier of a thousand miles; an indisputable River frontier of a thousand miles on the Arkansas about five hundred more on the Rio Grande of two thousand miles; an indisputable River frontier of a thousand miles on the Arkansas shout five hundred more on the Red River; nearly another five hundred of these River and the Arkansas. She has a circumference of above five thousand miles, and a superficial content of three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. She is large enough to make seven States of the first class, and ought for her own welfare, as well as that of the other States, to be reduced to a reasonable size. The proper time for the reduction was the time of her admission into the Union, (1814-45,) and I proposed it at that time—proposed the reduction was overruled. She was admitted as a State with all her questions of extent, boundary, public lands, debts, and Indians unsettled; and were not to be settled afterwards except upon her own terms.

It was a wise precaution to send a large the ancient and transitional Trientamp of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his highest consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TO Senor Don Gabriel Garcia Y. Tassara, &c.,
Washington.

Presidential Appointments. The President has made the following ap-Direct Tax Commissioner for Alabama, Thos. MAXWELL.

Consul at Augsburg, Russia, Calvin Brown of New Jersey. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, AARON GREGO of Tennessee Assayer, Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., John H. GIBBON. Governor of Utah, Chas. Durkee, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin. Governor of Idaho, WM. H. WALLACE, in place Delegate in Congress from Idaho.

of Caleb Lyon. Mr. Wallace was lately a The Return of Rebel Guns from Mexico. Official communications received at the Department of State, from Paris, justify the expectation that the cannon and other property carried across the Rio Grande by the rebel leaders after the capitulation, will be freely and fully restored to the United States, in compliance with the demand heretofore made.

The Carding of Wool. rding to the ruling of the Comm of Internal Revenue, the mere carding of wool is not regarded as a manufacture; and, therefore, not liable to duty. The Payments by the Treasury—Five
Million a Day.

Owing to the number of troops being mustered out of service, including bounties and other necessary obligations of the Government, the daily demands at present upon the Treasury are, it is said, to the extent of be-Cotton and Tobacco in North Carolina. There is much scattered cotton and tobacco

in North Carolina awaiting purchasers, but the holders have no means of sending it to a market. Two of the citizens of that State left ere yesterday for New York, in order to make arrangements with the merchants of that city r its sale and conveyance North. fore, grew insolent in flattered inde-The Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents. pendence, and exultant in the bloody The reasons assigned in some of the newspapers for the resignation of Mr. Hollowat, the Commissioner of Patents, such as that it Indians were bribed and bullied and lied into rebellion. Even Kansas was was to avoid a rupture between the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and similar in peril. Overland emigration was statements, are all wrong and calculated to do njustice. The Secretary has never had any stopped, and our treasure ships had to

isagreement with Mr. Holloway, and the displacement of Mr. H., or the appointment of a new commissioner, has never been the subject of a conversation between the Secretary and the President. Applications for Appointments.

There are at least ten thousand applications on file in the Treasury Department for ap-The Philadelphia Custom House. A large delegation from Philadelphia, headed by the President of the Corn Exchange, were at the Executive Mansion this afterno waiting for an interview with President Johnson in relation to the retention of Colonel THOMAS as Collector of that port, a delegatio of Congressmen having preceded them to ef

Appointments at Baltimore. A delegation of Marylanders also had an inrview with the President in opposition to he Baltimore Custom-house reapp ade on Saturday. There seems to be no conversy relative to the reappo Mr. PURNELL as Postmaster. Missing Paymaster of the Navy. The Navy Department evinces much solicide regarding the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster Robert H. CLARK, of Delaware who has had important orders addressed to

him but cannot, after earnest inquiry, be Calls on the President—The Executive Clemency. At least a hundred persons—some of them were at half past two o'clock this fternoon, in waiting to see the President, but the reception terminated at three O'clock. Among those in the ante-rooms were Orr, of Mississippi, and Royston, of Arkansas, both of the late rebel Congress. The latter has just been pardoned. A man was cointed out in the throng as the engineer of the pirate Alabama, who, with others present

rom the South, had come to seek the Execu

OVENENTS OF STRANGRS—HOSPITAL STATISTICS

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 15 .- Lieutenant S. Hawk, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, has been an ted superintendent of the Freedmen's af fairs for this military district.

The United States steamer Malvern is going into the dry dock at Portsmouth, Va., for repairs, and will sail for the Southern squadron. The steamer Hugh Jenkins arrived from Philadelphia, and sailed for Washington. The propeller Leader arrived from Washington; also propeller J. S. Green, from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with troops.

Steamer Maryland, from City Point, and bound to Fredericksburg with troops. One hundred Government horses and fifty Government mules were sold at Portsmouth to-day. The former averaged \$68 each, the latter brought an average of \$93 each. York. Schooner Edward Slade arrived from New York, bound for City Point. Brig Sea Lion is ashore near Point of Shoals. ance to-day. FORTRESS MONROE, July 16 .- There are 2,100

day:

Headquarters 1st Army Corps,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1885.

General Orders No. 11.—Most of the regiments comprising the 1st division, 1st Army Corps, have been ordered to the mustering rendezvous in the different States. Consequently, they will be temporarily detached from their division and brigades.
In view of their approaching departure, the Major General desires to say that, as veterins who have served with honor on every battlefield of the rebellion, their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers.
It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride to the veteran organization to which he is attined, and will realize that he represents not only his own locality and State, but also the armies of the Union.
The Major General commanding trusts that during their absence the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United States.

Be order of Major General Hancock. patients in the Hampton general hospitals at the present time, mostly colored.

The number of patients admitted into thes ospitals during the last fourteen months ha

The balance admitted are rebels and civilians. Dr. Eli McClellan has had charge of these hospitals for nearly three years, and has duties at these hospitals, and ordered to duty at Philadelphia. This is much regretted by ll who have witnessed the manner in which the Doctor has discharged his arduous labo for the last three years. Perfect system of order, neatness, and convenience have marked during the Doctor's superintendency. Dr. J. F. Frantz is ordered to duty in charge f these hospitals. He has for some time bee in charge of the Balfour hospitals at Ports mouth, Va., recently discontinued.

Arrived—Schooners S. E. Jayne, from City

The Richmond boats have arrived, but bring

NORTH CAROLINA.

No Malignant Disease in Newbern.

New York, July 17.—Newbern advices of July 14th have been received. The Times is assured by the Board of Health that no malignant dis-

Our Murdered Dead.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERMENT AT ANDEI

New York, July 17 .- The steamer Chase

brings Savannah dates to the 13th.

The steamer Virginia arrived on the 12th

with fencing material, head-boards, and other

Andersonville. All the remains of our mur

dered prisoners will be decently interred in proper graves, and, where identification is pos

ible, the name of each martyr will be legibly

narked upon neat head-boards. The whole

area is to be henceforth consecrated ground,

nd when the fencing is up a suitable monu-

Novements of Rebel Naval Officers

Blockade-Runner to be Converted

New York, July 17 .- The steamer Havana

The Diario denies the report that Captain

has arrived with Havana advices of July 12th

Page, of the ram Stonewall, had entered the Mexican service, and says he has gone to Eng

It is well known, however, that several of the Stonewall's officers did go to Mexico, and

that others have engaged in the Spanish Navy. It is reported that the blockade-runner Ze-

companies have supplied the places of the

strikers, and the Union is entirely beaten.

land to enter the merchant service.

hinec is to engage in the slave tra-

nent will be erected.

into a Slave Trader.

umber to be used in enclosing the prison at

the United States.

By order of Major General Hancock.

FINLEY ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant General. The Delivery of the Pirate Stonewall The following correspondence has just taken Point; Clara, from City Point for Washington; James and Franklin, do.; J. M. Baylis, No. 34.-[Translated.] do.; E. R. Bennett, from New York for Cit.

place in relation to the Stonewall:

No. 34.—[Translated.]

Legation of Spain in Washington,
Washington, 14th July, 1835.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary
of her Catholie Majesty, has the honor to bring
to the knowledge of the Honorable, the Secretary of State, that agreeably to official communications which he has received from
Madrid, the order has been given to the
Captain General of Cuba to deliver the warvessel Stonewall to the person whom the Government of the United States may commission for that purpose, according to the due
formalities of intervention.

In thus acting the Government of Her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced, in the
note of the 3d of May last, are not sufficient to
found the right of revindication, which that
formidable vessel. Animatel, nevertheless,
by the same noble and loyal sentiments which
if has shown during the four years of the war
happily terminated in this country, it omits
entering into a discussion without an object,
and the Stonewall is placed at the disposal of
the Government of the United States.

With reference to the statements for the expenses to the commander to the Stonewall of
\$16,000, which sum, having been considered as
the sole and especial cause of the surrender of
the Vinited States will not refuse to
reimburse it, it being understood nevertheless
that this is not a condition for the delivery of
the Stonewall, which delivery is and must be
considered shoolutely unconditional.

The undersigned awalls himself of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of
State the assurance of his highest considered
states, &c., &c.

MR. SHWARD TO MR. TASSARA.

Department of STATE,

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA. DEFARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1983.
The undersigned, Secretary of State of the
United States, has the henor to acknowledge The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note, which was addressed to him on the 14th inst by Mr. Tassara, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain.

In that note Mr. Tassara informs the undersigned that her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel, called the stonewall, which has been the subject of previous correspondence between the two countries, shall be delivered up to the Government of the United States, and that this decision has been made with a waiver of the discussion him been made with a waiver of the discussion him been made with a waiver of the discussion him been made with a waiver of the discussion him been made with a waiver of the maintied upon the ground of the discussion whether the claim of the United States for the surrender could be maintiened upon the strict principles of international law.

Mr. Tassara has been pleased also to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered upon the ground of the mutual goodwill which has happily prevailed between the two countries during the period of the insurrection which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign Powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, as they have heretofore offered to pay the indemnity of \$16,000, the amount of expenses which the Captain General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the Stonewall, yet that the sur-

Monte Christi and Puerto Plata, in St. Domingo, have been evacuated by the S There were yet about three thousand soldiers at St. Domingo. The corn crop is lost, and it is feared the cane crop will be irreparably damaged. The Laborers' Strike in New York. Ruffalo, July 17.—There was a large procession on Saturday afternoon of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering 1,700 in all. No trouble occurred. The railroad

THE DESTRUCTION OF TH SHIP WILLIAM NELSON. further Particulars—What Passeng were Saved-Heartrending Scenes HALIFAX, July 17 .- By the steamer Alpha ave received the statement of Captain Ha

of the bark Meteor, who says: "We search a day and a half for the unfortunate pass gers of the ship William Nelson, the wreek which was scattered for miles over the wat The saved passengers say that on Sunday, 5th ult., the captain of the hapless ship termined to fumigate her, and for this propose ordered pitch to be taken into the low old, and red-hot irons to be put into it. pitch ignited and boiled over, and the sh ship, the captain and other officers, with the captain and other officers, with the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship which soon burned to the water's edge, carriers. ing down over four hundred steerage p The scenes on board the ill-fated vessel described as most heartrending. Captain Hart says that a ship, five or

miles off his vessel, was seen by him, app rently engaged in searching for the wreek, an he thinks that she undoubtedly saved some the passengers from the wreek, all of tho had been three days and nights in the late, The mate and cabin passengers are recovering from their injuries, but the women are said burned about the legs and arms, and an action Halifax, July 17.—C. O. Leach, Esq., Ur States Consul at St. Johns, N. F., on the for the United States, furnishes the following the following the states of the states statement of the most intelligent of the sa passengers of the ship William Nelson: On Monday, the 26th ult. the steere On Monday, the 26th ult., the steerage sengers were all ordered above, and the was thoroughly washed and fumigated.

The fire broke out about one o'clock in afternoon. The captain, with his family, the ship's crew in two boats, left the ship at three P. M. Two other boats then attempt to leave the ship, but these were injured swamped. Many of the saved passenger padly burned. The ship seen by Captain l robably saved some of the pas

FEARFUL STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

The Fields and Meadows Comple Flooded-Houses and Barns Near Lost to Sight-Great Destruction. SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 17 .- A heavy st et in here yesterday afternoon, causing most extensive flood known in these passince the year 1811. Along the line of the Ritan River the fields of grain and the meade are completely flooded, and the damage m be unprecedentedly great. Houses and bais are nearly submerged, and the fences a highways are completely lost to sight. At Middlebrook a bridge was completely i dermined, and caused the smashing up of a for money.

American Securities.—Illinois Central Railroad, 85½; Erie Railway, 5234@53½; United
ster a number of cars, containing cattle, sheep, and hogs, were piled into one another in ruinous confusion. Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to find a watery grave. The flood at present prevents the employees of the road from clearing away

be debris, and the bridge remains impas Somerville, July 17-2 P. M.—About two hun dred feet of the road-bed of the South Branch Railway, near the bridge across the Raritan River, is washed away by the freshet, causing suspension in the running of the trains The water is now falling.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 17.—This city SPAIN TO RECOGNIZE THE KING as been visited by a heavy freshet in th Raritan River. The lower part of the city is under water. The rise in the river beg bout two o'clock this morning, and quickly | FATHER POINT, July 17.—The steamship North ose ten feet above high-water mark, but i now slowly falling again.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken

Boston, July 17 .- The bark Springbol this port from Port au Prince, brings advid of June 20th. Political affairs in the north were still settled. The rebels continue to hold Cat Haytien, and the Government forces we making slow work in reducing that town. The place has been declared in a state siege, and all the foreign consuls notified the fact, but it was considered a difficult we on the part of the Government to make effective, owing to the want of vesse

rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the r of the island being in a tranquil state. SPEECH FROM GEN. SHERMAN HE ANNOUNCES HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF GEN. FOR GOVERNOR—HE CONSIDERS A MAJOR GI PAYORID RETTER THAN THE PRESIDENCY. On Friday, Gen. Sherman was accorded grand reception by the people of Columbia. Ohio. In the evening he was honored with banquet, and, in reply to a complimentary a banquet, and, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech, during which he said:

"It had been surmised he had political aspirations. That was a great mistake. He would not accept the office of President were it offered him to-day. He could do better. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year was no inducement for him to assume the duties and responsite the catholies. It was quite satisfied with the replitation had gained in it, and he intended to take care of it. The Presidency had well nigh killed every military man that had meddled with it and he had no purpose or desire to have any thing to do with it. And it had been said he could not favor his friend Cox, here, for the civil office for which he is now a candidate. Here, again, he had been misunderstood. What he did say was, that he wondered that ship for the place of Governor of Ohio. But he supposed that, possibly, General Cox considered it was giving up an uncertainty for deretainty. For himself he would not have the office if he could, for two years, or five thousand earn. It was giving up an uncertainty for deretainty. For himself he would not have the office if he could, for two years, or five thousand earn. It was giving up an uncertainty for destrictly. For himself he would not have the office if he could, for two years, or five thousand earn. It was giving up an uncertainty for destrictly. For himself he would not have the office if he could, for two years, or five thousand earn. It was giving up an uncertainty for destrictly. For himself he would not have the office if he could, for two years, or five thousand earn and esteem."

New York, New York, July 17.—The 2d Massachusetts left their temporaty querters at the Battow Unleading and the editions:

Middlings. oast, made a speech, during which he said:

NEW YORK, July 17.—The 2d Massachusetts left their temporary quarters at the Battery at four o'clock this afternoon, and took up the line of march to the steamer up Broadway, escorted by Col. Howe and a few sons of Massachusetts, receiving a hearty welcome from the steamer Scotla's news, and prices 1942d our citizens on the route. The New England rooms were decorated to the roof with waving colors, and the old 2d received from the wounded and convalescent soldiers at the wounded and convalescent soldiers at the salute was fired from the roof of the institution by a detachment of one-armed Massachusetts battery boys.

Applying in front of the Aster House, the left their temporary quarters at the Battery Uplands. setts battery boys.
Arriving in front of the Astor House, the regiment halted, and saluted Major General Hooker and staff, the colors dipping, and the boys giving nine cheers for their old com-mander. General Hooker responded as fol-

mander. General Hooker responded as follows:

Colonel and companions in arms of the old 2d Massachusetts Infantry: I thank you, fellow soldiers, for this compliment you pay me; it touches my heart, which responds in its quick beatings. I am happy to meet so many of you returning to your homes, where thousands of warm hearts will give you a warm welcome the moment you put your feet upon the glorious soil of good old Massachusetts. I welcome you from my heart thus far on your journey to your homes—for, at one time, I did not think there would any of you ever be able to get so far as this metropolis on your home-ward trip.

ward trip.
Your regiment, fellow-soldiers, has always been famous. The old 2d Massachusetts has peen famous. The old 2d Massachusetts has always been famous in the army for its disci-jiline; and, in the ranks of the rebels, it has a lways been more famous for its bravery and a devotion to our country's fiag.

Again, fellow-soldiers, I thank you for this brompliment, and congratulate you upon being I able to return to your good old city of Boston, where, doubtless, you will be crowned with laurels commensurate with the long-tried, I noble services and sacrifices you have rendering for your cause. the cheers of the regiment and the immens

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT. The bank statement for the week ending on and the high rates at the sources of supply Saturday shows:

THE STOCK EXCHANGE, SECOND BOARD. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange, this evening, gold closed at 143; New York Central, 1934; Erikaliroad, 504; Hudson River, 1074; Reading 100; Old Southern, 634; Pittsburg, 674; Roci Island, 1054; Northwestern, 274; Northwestern preferred, 614; Fort Wayne, 364; Ohic Central Certificates, 214; Alton and Terr Haute, 36; Cumberland, 42; Quicksilver, 534. Movements of Gov. Curtin. SARATOGA, July 17.—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, arrived here on Saturday.

EUROPE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED Queen Victoria Rejoices at the Termi

Some More of the Passengers of the Burned Steamer Nelson Saved.

nation of our War.

New York, June 17 .- The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at noon to day. Her advices are one day later than were furnished by the Hansa.

The steamer Beatrice, formerly the rebe erniser Tallahassee, left Calais on July 2d fo

Liverpool.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell presented the correspondence from America as to the termination of the war, and expressing satis faction at the withdrawal of belligerent rights to the Confederates. In reply to Lord Derby he said there was nothing in the despatch to indicate that the usual courtesies were to be still denied to British ressels.

The session of the Corps Legislatif has closed. closed.

The Bourse was firm at 671.7c.

It is stated that Count Beleredi is the new Austrian Minister of State.

Telegraphic advices from Bombay to June 28th report a decided improvement in the markets. THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

[By/Telegraph from London to Queenstown.]

London, July 6.—Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, gave a fete on the Fourth of July, which was largely attended.

The British Parliament was prorogued today, and a dissolution immediately followed. The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired, and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

She regrets that the Confederation scheme in British America was not carried out—belleving that it would give the Provinces additional strength, and lead to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurances of devoted loyalty of the Provinces. Livercot, July5—Evening.—The steamship Lafayette arrived early this morning at Brest, from New York, having picked up from three boats, forty-five passengers from the American ship William Nelson, from Antwerp to New York, which sailed with four hundred and eighty passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERFOOL, July 6, VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Corton.—The sales to-day amount to 3,000 bales. The market is very dull and the quotations parely maintained.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet but Provisions.—The market is inactive. Lard London, July 6.—Consols closed at 90%@9036

STILL LATER.

NEW LORD CHANCELLOR APPOINTED HE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH O JULY IN PARIS.

DOM OF ITALY. merican, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Lonlonderry on the 7th, passed this point this The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken in several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it. If he had can be resumed on it arge number of boats, barges, and rafts have been carried away. The amount of damag cannot well be estimated at the present time but it will be considerable.

HAYTI.

Political Affairs in the North yet use settled—Cape Haytien Still Held the Rebels.

The steamer City of London, from New York, arrived on the Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and the Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th. In the House of Lords, on the 5th, the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation in an appropriate valedictory address. He stated that he had repeatedly expressed a desire to resign, in consequence of the unjust charges brought against him, but Lord Palmerston and his colleagues had dissuaded him from doing so. He would asy nothing in regard to the vote in the House of Commons further than that he bowed to it, and hoped, in time, that a evening, for Quebec. that he bowed to it, and hoped, in time, that more favorable feeling would be entertaine

more favorable feeling would be entertained toward him.
New elections Parliament would probably taken place on the 11th or 12th Instant.
Sattlerthwaite's Circular, on the evening of the 5th, says: Business in American securities has been active, though in amount scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-twenties ranged at between 71 to 72½ a further advance being checked by the fact that they were relatively about 1 per cent. higher than in New York. In Illinois and Erie Railroad stock the transactions have been numerous, and there has been good buying of the former to secure the stock and cash dividend payable on August 16th.

on August 16th. FRANCE. FRANCE.

At the fite given on the Fourth of July by Mr. Bigelow, the American minister at Faris, with the exception of Drouyn De L'Huys, and the diplomatic corps, and Messieurs Chasseloup, Lanbat, and Dalavallette, who are married to American ladies, none but Americans were admitted. Mr. Bigelow delivered a speech, in which he stated the concliatory purposes of the American Government. Dancing then took place in a tent decorated with French and American flags.

SPAIN.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

General McDowell Orders All Rebels to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

NTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO. AN ARMY OF THE LIBERALS ROUTED

BY THE FRENCH. SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—General McDowell. n secondance with instructions from the War Department, has issued an order requiring all nen arriving at San Francisco, known to have

een in the rebel army, to take the oath of allegiance.

Rounties for recruiting here will cease after July 1st. The week closes on an easy money market. and sourness you have renders. The week closes on an easy money market ed for your cause. Farewell, soldiers, and God Capital is plenty at 1/@// # cent. There i cless you! After shaking hands with the Colonel and A company has been organized to navigate officers of the 2d, the General retired amidst Colorado river to its upper waters. There has been a fair busidess in dry throng congregated in front of the Astor. goods this week. Staple cottons of domes-The regiment then resumed its march to the tic manufacture are in favor, and the bet-

The regiment then resumed its march to the boat, receiving a continued evation to the mother standard prints, heavy brown sheetment of its departure.

NEW YORK CITY.

New YORK, July 17.

New YORK, MANY STATEMARY

Owing to the condition of exchanges. enses. Owing to the condition of exchange ending on and the high rates at the sources of supply-very few goods are cominu out, and the stocks for the fall trade will be generally light. 1,220,000 Trade in domestic woollen goods is almosta 2,220,000 blank. Eastern domestic woollens are pretty nearly supplanted by goods of local manu The steamer John Stephens has arrived. She rings nearly \$150,000 in treasure, but nonews. SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Gusymas correspondence of June 12th contains an account

The route of Pesquera's army of Liberals. onsisting of 3,000 men, on the 22d of April, by force of 3,000 French, mostly cavalry, at El so, midway between Guaymas and Hermoille. The Liberals were surprised and panie tricken, allowing an advance of sixty men to ride several times through their camp. The Mexicans lost 250 killed and wounded, and ere scattered in all directions, losing large uantities of arms and ammunitio The French had but three killed and one missing. Resquera collected about one thousand of his troops, and retired to Hermeville. It is supposed that his men refused to fight sause of their dissatisfaction with their

Affairs in the Northwestern States of Mexi-

co appear in a chaotic and uncertain state. At the seaports quiet prevails, but the interior is ruled alternately by both parties, and there is no security for life or property. The Liberals hope for aid from the United States. Alvare z is said to have remitted \$20,000 to Gen. Hengora, who is in San Francisco trying to encourage emigration, but the plan is meeting with no practical success. A despatch from New Westminster says the steamer Silloct sailed for Gall yesterday, car

rying two hundred miles of wire and insula Westminster, the building of which is progressing at the rate of six miles per day. The submarine cable will be laid across Frazer River to-day. SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The greater po tion of Forest City, Sierra county, was de-stroyed by fire to-day. One woman was burned

to death, and another badly injured. The loss amounted to \$60,000. The fires this summer have been unusually umerous and destructive. The prices of breadstuffs have greatly declined with the approach of abundant harvests. Flour, the prices of which ruled so long at from \$14@15, now ranges at from \$7@8 W barrel.

Betrospect. The Charlottesville (Va.) semi-weekly *Ohro-*micle, a paper which made its first appearance on Wednesday, the 12th, is the continuation of the late Charlottesville Chronicle and Charlottesville Review combined. The Review newspaper suspended publication in July, 1861, of the second year of its existence. The Chronicle republishes an article which appeared in the Review, October 26th, 1860; and as we think it of sufficient interest, we lay it

appeared in the Review, October 28th, 1860; and as we think it of sufficient interest, we lay it before our readers:

There was peace when Mr. Fillmore was President. Under Mr. Fillmore we got the compromise measures, and from him we obtained the fugitive slave law. But Mr. Fillmore, say the Democrats, was an Abolitionist. Nevertheless, Mr. Fillmore gave us peace. The country was happy and prospered. There was elevation and dignity about his Administration. Mr. Fillmore, like all other Northern conscientious men, was not a pro-slavery man. But he was true to the Constitution, and true to the South. He made no hypocritical professions, like Mr. Cushing, or Benj. F. Hallet; but he executed the laws. How long before the South will ascertain that men who express their opinions guardedly are men of character, and are men to be trusted? Undoubtedly if violence is any evidence of featy to the South, the Jefferson Davis's, the Toombs's, the Yancey's, are sound on the slavery question. That is, they make broad avowals. They take rank ground. They are exceedingly loud. But what have these men done for the South! Have they built up Southern ideas? Have they expanded slavery! Have they overcome the Abolitionists!

Recklessly agitating the slavery question, they have played into the hands of the fanatics. Eternally harping on the slavery question, they have made it an issue in every local, every State, and every Presidential election. They began by refusing the plain right of petition, and have wound up with the repeal of the Missouri line, the Lecompton Constitution, and the dogma of intervention. The weaker party, they are always provoking issues. They have peal and in the South, because from General Harrison to John Bell. as unsound. Our Gubernatorial candidates have been assailed in the same manner. They denounced all the Whig candidates have years past, the Northern people have met them on their own ground. If you will have the slavery question—then, said the Northern seated to the perjudices of our people we will appe hefore our readers :

Democracy were not yet satisfied. They commenced that iniquitous system of measures for the Africanization of Kansas. Monstrous, outrageous frauds were perpetrated. The bowie-knife decided on the right of suffrage. They passed the indefensible Lecompton Constitution, attempting to force slavery on the Torritory, when they knew the people were five to one against it. The Republicans accepted the issue. Their speakers travelled to and fro, and the passions of the North were stirred to their immost depths. They acquired a preponderance in the House of Representatives; they carried nearly every national Senatorial election.

In the meantime, as if they would not be outdone in fanaticism, the Southern fire-caters started the idea of repealing the laws against the African slave trade; and, finally, their career culminated in the demand at Charleston for Congressional protection.

All this was the wind; we have in store the whirlwind.

Let us trace the history of the Anti-Slavery party. It appears first in 1840, when its ticket, with James G. Birney, of Michigan, as its candidate for the Presidency, and Francies J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, as its Vice Presidential candidate, polled 7,000 votes. In 1844, after Mr. Tyler's administration, with Mr. Birney again as its candidate, it polled 22,40 votes. In 1848, after Mr. Polk's administration, with Martin Van Buren on its ticket, it polled 296,222 votes. In 1852, after Mr. Fillmore's administration, with John P. Hale as its candidate, it polled 157,296 votes. In 1839, under the lead of John C. Fremont, after Gen. Pieroe's administration, it may get the government.

The vote grows steadily after each administration, excepting one. Suddenly then, it falls off. Why is this? They had no ruel. Fanaticism lives on agitation. That administration is not yet. You will have cold war you will have revolution; Virginia, as far as she is concerned, will lose all her slaves, her land and stocks will be sold for a song—and there will be a good deal of blood-letting besides.

The Southern Press.

[From the Nation, July 12.]

When a steamboat becomes old, rotten, unseaworthy, and, losing the confidence of the public, is in danger of losing their patronage, it is hanled off for repairs, the painter and upholsterer are summoned, it is baptized with a new name, and in six months the public are invited to try the qualities of "the new and splendid steamer —, etc." The thief, known to the police, adopts a disguise and an alias, and both thief and steamboat proprietor find, Shakspeare to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is a great deal in a name. This stale trick the press of the South are repeating upon the people, with better success than it deserves. The old papers have dropped their names, and because we do not see the title, we delude ourselves with the idea that their existence is ended. Because we no longer read envenomed extracts from the Sentinel, and Examiner, and Dispatch, we imagine they are dead; but the truth is the newspapers of the South are unchanged—in character, in unimus, in all but name. The same capitalists own them; the same proprietors manage them; the same editors write for them. It is true the published names of editor and proprietor are often new. It is true also that their columns are not filled with the same noisy but vapid denunciation of everything Northern; but this is the effect of fear.

Throughout the rebellion Richmond has been regarded as a representative of rebeldom, and the Richmond press as representative of the press of the entire Confederacy. We have made some inquiry into the present condition of that press, and we venture the assertion that there is not a "sound" newspaper among them all. There is not one of them genuinely new. Their editors may have taken the oath of allegiance. They may acquiesce in a state of things which they consider inevitable, and abstain from fighting anew the useless battle over the dead bodies of slavery and secession. But there is not a paper m Richmond which is thoroughly in favor of the new order of liberty, The Southern Press.

rights. There is not one which heartilly supports a restored nationality and free institutions.

We do not propose to leave this a general assertion. We will make it good by specifications. The principal papers in Richmond are the Whig, the Republic, the Commercial Bulletin, and the Times.

The Richmond Whig has neither changed its name nor its editor—Mr. William Ira Smith, the present proprietor, bought a half interest in it during the war, it is hinted to save himself from conscription. Two others of the firm who owned it were colonels in the rebel army. Their names no longer appear in connection with the paper, but it is more than suspected that they still possess an interest in it. Of all papers in the rebel capital, it was, perhaps, (if there were any difference,) the least obnoxious. It was inclined to be conservative, and secured some respect from the North by its persistent opposition to the Davis administration. But it was never suspected of real Unionism, or it never could liave lived in Richmond. And though it acquisees in the restoration of the national authority, and submits to the Pierport Government, it cannot be said to give a cordial support to either. It is not regarded as their organ by their confidence.

The Richmond Republic is ostensibly a new paper. It was started very soon after the evacuation of Richmond. In its prospectus it promised great things. Securing the editorial services of the former correspondent of a Northern newspaper, the loyalists hoped to find in it the expression of their views. But its proprietors control its columns and give character to its utterances. These are the proprietors respectively of the Richmond Examiner and the Richmond Disputch. It is in reality a resuscitated form of those defunct newspapers. The Commercial Bulletin is simply Davis' old organ, the Richmond Sentinet, in a new name, but without a changed spirit.

The Time is the newspaper of Richmond. It has much the largest circulation. It is, per-The Times is the newspaper of Richmond. It has much the largest circulation. It is, perhaps, not much to say that it equals that of all the other papers combined; this it has acquired by its audacious secessionism. Its editor is Mr. H. R. Pollard, formerly of the Examiner, author of a Southern "History of the War," and for a time a resident of Fort Warren. So outspoken is its secessionism that

Warren. So outspoken is its secessionism that it has lately been warned by the military that its course must change or its publication stop. And such, with some exceptions, is the press, not only of Richmond, but of the whole South. We are taking great pains to put loyal men in the gubernatorial chairs. But here is a Dower greater than that of the Government, wielded almost wholly in the interest of an aristocracy as yet far from dead. almost wholly in the interest of an aristocracy as yet far from dead.

There is nothing which is so much needed in the Southern States as a loyal, liberty-loying press; yet the South cannot, will not sustain it in a State where the Governor declares that nineteenth-twentieths of the people would be disfranchised by being required to take an oath before voting that they have not voluntarily slided the rebellion, there is no constituency strong enough now to sustain the right kind of a newspaper. In some form or other assistance must be obtained from abroad. We commend this matter to whom it may concern in New York. In no way could they render a more substantial service to the country, than in clubbing together to furnish Northern daily

THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PEBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscrib

Larger Clubs than Yen will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. AS Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAE PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty,

ler. Judge Morgan says the wind not only

carried off his dwelling-house, but his sub-ce lar and two wells. Some tornado, that,"

Lar and two wells. Some tornado, that,"

The Macon Theograph says all the jewelry belonging to the citizens, which was sent off on the approach of the Federals, and was afterwards captured near Athens, has been turned over any will be a federal or a fe

over, and will be in Macon in a few days, and

the gold captured from the Central Railroad Company last April, has been returned by the

military authorities.

— The Provost Marshal of Lynchburg, Virginia, compels butchers to bring the hides and

enting the animals they kill for market, and expose them at their stalls along with the meat. This is done in order that cattle or sheep which have been stolen from the rightful owners, and sold to them, may be identified and the thick traced.

- The Atlanta Intelligencer says that a friend relates to the editor this incident: "Coming,"

he says, "to Atlanta, on Monday last, I saw an old freedwoman lying on the side of the road,

dead, and two younger ones standing by her remains. I asked what had been the matter

with her. The reply from one of the girls was, "She perish to def, sir; but she free, dough."

- Some negro soldiers recently found seven-

ty-five thousand dollars in gold in a celiar at

Union City, Ky. The boys returned to Colum-bus and anticipated a fine Fourth, but were

too lavish with their gold and were arrested by their commander, who demanded an expla-nation of the sudden fall in gold.

— Four newspapers are now published in Shreveport, La. A correspondent from that city says the stories told that guerillas and

other lawless men have become a terror in

Shreveport and the Quachita country, are not

- The Second Unitarian Church, of Chicago.

Ill., gave their pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer, a purse of \$1,500 in gold to defray his expenses

o his native land. He left Yorkshire, Eng-

land, sixteen years since, a raw lad, and now

returns an eminent and eloquent preacher.
—Says Josh Billings: "There is 1 kind of

kissin that has alwas bin deemed extry has-zardus [on akount of fire], and that is kissin

yure naber's wife. Gitting the wife's consent don't seem to make the matter enny the less

— The New York Metropolitan police depart-ment statistics show that over ten thousand

ost children were found in the streets of that

city and taken charge of by the police the past

- A military order has been issued at Savan-

ah forbidding any civilian to wear or purchase

-Some New York free academy students

- A young lady in Albany died from grief at being accused of perpetrating a marriage

- A cooking match is arranging out West

among some young ladies, and silver medals

are to be given as prizes,

The official announcement of the receipts
of the last Sanitary Fair at Chicago puts the

or the list santary Pair at Chicago puts the amount at \$200,000.

— A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette wants a vigilance committee appointed to suppress rowdyism in New York.

- A relic hunter has offered \$50 for less than

an inch of the rope by which Mrs. Suratt was

ung.

— A weekly paper called Friendship's Offer.

- Yale is to have its Commencement Day

ng has been started in Augusta, Ga.

after the fashion of Harvard.

are going to take a yacht excursion fr

a soldier's uniform.

York to Niagara Falls.

fied, and the thief traced.

an extra copy of the paper will be given.

rate, \$2.00 per copy.

papers to the city of Richmond, through some authorized agent, at the simple cost of paper, printing, and transportation, where now they can only be purchased for ten cents per copy, and are rare at that. Meanwhile, we warn the public to remember that the extracts which they constantly read from the Southern press, concerning the condition of society, and especially the conduct of the negro, are prepared for our information by the same men whose attocious calumnies of the North did more to produce the war—whose unblushing falsehoods, during its progress, did more to prolong and embitter it, than all other influences combined."

The Expeditions Against the Indians FORT LARAMIE, July 15.—General Connor will start from here with the left column of the Powder River Indian Expedition within the strong, is now well up to Davis' Park. The place, and strike through the Black Hillcoun On the contrary, they will have additional troops stationed along them as rapidly as the troops arrive within the district. The travelling public and emigrants and others need not

The Great Boat Race at Poughkeepsie. POUGHREEFSIE, N. Y., July 17.—The excitement in regard to the great four-oared boat race to-morrow runs high, and the city is filled with strangers. It is estimated that \$500,000 have already been staked on the result.

The London Herald in a Bad Humor.

[From the London Herald.]

The relations between our Government and that of the United States of America do not seem to be of the most amiable description. We are given to understand that the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson is still pressing on that of Lord Palmerston its unreasonable claim of compensation for the losses caused by the Alabama and other Southern cruisers. We are the less surprised at these arrogant demands, and at the meckness which, submitting to them without protest, encourages those transatlantic diplomatists to press them on our attention more exactingly from month to month, when we learn that our Government has already submitted patiently to rebuffs that one would have supposed must have sorely tried its temper. The correspondence on the subject of Mr. Gray, the late mate of the Saxon, shot by the licutenant of the American steamer Vanderbilt, has just been laid before Parliament. It was closed by Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this letter Mr. Seward refused, in a very insolent manner, to accede to the mild suggestion put forward by Lord Russell, that the American Government might make some compensation to the widow. night make some compensation to the widow

their memory.

A WIFE DIES ON HER HUSBAND'S GRAVE.—A singular event occurred in the German Reformed Cometery in Middletown, Frederic county, about sunset on the 4th of July. Mrs. Hannah Keller, a widow lady, well advanced in years, residing in Middletown, in company with her daughter, visited the grave of her deceased husband, on the evening above stated, and whilst trimming the flowers upon his tomb, was juddenly stricken by apoplexy and died in a few moments. On the following afternoon her remains were deposited in the very spot where she died, by the side of those of her husband.

STATE ITEMS. The Lancaster Express says: "We are not the organ of the Republican Union party, or the organ of any party. During the terrible con test through which we have just passed we have stood by the Government and flag, and shall do so at all times when either are assailed by foes, from within or without. The principles which the *Express* advocated have triumphed, but it advocated these principles not from the behests of party but from a conviction of right. That was the platform of the Express then, now, and will continue to be while it remains under the control of its pre sent editors."

— The Harrisburg Telegraph, which was 18 cently enlarged and greatly improved in ap-pearance, thus thanks its cotemporaries for the kind manner in which they spoke of it: "We are under obligations to our cotempora-ries for their complimentary notices of our enlargement. Some of these days we will tell our readers what our brethren of the press say of us. In the mean time our thanks are tendered the fraternity for their favors." - On Saturday last an Irishman and English man got into a dispute at Palo Alto, Schuvikill county, about the productiveness of their respective countries, when they concluded to ad iourn to the tow-path, near the "Roun House," and settle the matter by a fight Eighteen rounds were fought, occupying half an hour. The Irishman was victorious, the Englishman having been so effectually "sen to grass" as to be unable to fight any longer.

— In Greensburg, Allegheny county, a short

guest at the house became annoyed, and afterward catching one of the boys, beat him soundly. On Wednesday, the 5th, the boy hit him with a stone. On Saturday, the 8th, the gentleman tried to shoot the boy. Music hath charms, &c. - In Lancaster on Tuesday a burglar entere the bedroom of a Mr. Erben, who woke and saw the fellow looking him square in the face, having first lighted the gas. Erben yelled "murder," and the burglar fied. Nothing of value was taken.

— The Odd-Fellows' pic-nic, held at Williams port on Thursday, was attended by about three hundred and fifty members of the Order.

A number of addresses were delivered, good music was in attendance, and all present had a - The citizens of Pittsburg are making preparations for a grand regatta there, to take place in September, on the same day of the firemen's annual parade. Substantial prizes are to be offered for rowing. - Four new hotels are in process of erection in Franklin, Venango county. Three of them are to be known as the "Grant House," the "Sherman House," and the "Galbraith House," -The Pittsburg Post says there is a well known resident of that city who is seventy two years of age, and has a physician's certificate that he has not been sober for forty years.

The movement to erect a monument in Greensburg, to the memory of the soldiers of that county who died in the service of the country, is progressing rapidly.

— The Wilkesbarre Times says that orders for coal begin to come in, and it is very proba-ble there will be an active trade in Luzerne county during the fall. -Gen. Kane, of the town of that name in Cameron county, has donated a beautiful

church-site to the Catholics of that place, and also a large amount of building material. — The Harrisburg Telegraph calls watermel ons, which were exposed for sale in the mar kets of that city the other day, cholera bomb - The twenty-ninth annual commencemen of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancas er, will take place on Wednesday, July 26th.

On Wednesday last Mrs. M. Sillyman was

eappointed postmistress at Pottsville for the ensuing four years.

— A stock company is being raised to build market-house and town-hall in Mechanics - A prize fight was recently fought in the neighborhood of Eric on Monday.

— The Lochiel and Buchler hotels, in Harris burg, are being enlarged.

— The farmers throughout the State are call.

ing for help to harvest their crops.

— There are about three hundred guests at Bedford Springs.

— A large hotel, to be called the "Phœnix," s in course of erection at Wilkesbarre -Gov. Curtin and Judge Holt are expected o visit Oil City the present week. -The Schuvlkill Valley Railroad, between Pottsville and Tamaqua, has been completed. -The Hanover Spectator calls upon its riends to furnish it with locals. - Fine peaches in Reading.

- No bricks in Eric - There is said to be oil in Montour county The 107th Regiment is in Harrisburg.
Harrisburg wants a street-sprinkler.

HOME ITEMS.

 An exchange thus describes the appearance in court of Miss Harris, now on trial in Washington for the shooting of Mr. Burroughs clerk in the Treasury Department: "Miss Harris appears in court neatly attired in a black silk dress, over which she wears a black silk cloak, trimmed with black lace crape. Her bonnet is of black crape, trimmed with straw, and a black crape veil. In her hand. which is neatly gloved, she carries a brown silk parasol. Her abundant black hair hangs in ringlets about her neck, causing her to pre-sent quite an attractive appearance. The long and close confinement which she has undergone, and the exercise of her mind over the sad affair with which she is charged, have abstracted from her face the color which rally possessed. During her presence in the court she remained closely veiled, through which, however, could be observed a firm and steady eye. Her nosition in the chair is erect, and her bearing throughout firm."

— The Boston Post thus describes the late tornado in Minnesota: "The late tor-

next ten days. The right column, nearly 2,000 centre column will leave from camp, near this try. Supply depots have been established on Powder river. This expedition against the ostile Indians does not withdraw a soldier from the Overland Mail and Telegraph routes. have any apprehensions for the safety of these

The London Herald in a Bad Humor. Her Majesty's Government has submitted to this quietly, as usual. It has failed to procure justice against the murderer of Gray; it has failed to obtain any sort of compensation for his widow. Let any nation be strong enough and bold enough, its officers by land and sea may shoot Englishmen with impunity wherever they find them, and cap the outrage by turning round to their relatives and insulting their memory. their memory.

- Great fires and great crimes seem to distinguish this summer.

— One hundred cases of sun-stroke in Cincin nati July 4th. - Paul Morphy, the redoubtable chess-player, is in New York. - General Dix is soon to return to civil life. - The New Era is a new paper in Atlanta, Ga. FOREIGN ITEMS. - Home, the "spiritual medium," was requested by the Emperor Nanoleon to nut him Phillippe. To accomplish this, Home took the Emperor into a dark room, which he had so sooner entered than he received a smart slap on the cheek. The reception of the slap was certain, but the question of "who gave the slap" is one to which it is difficult to give a certain answer. The Emperor, greatly displeased, and not quite so firmly convinced of the reality of "spirit hands" as he had been accused of being, felt sure that the blow had been administered by the "medium." Mr. Home, of course, asserted that he had done othing in the matter, and that the slap had seen given by the late head of the House of Orleans. But, despite all that Mr. Home could say, the Emperor persisted, it is said, in regarding the outrage as the act of that gentle-man, and caused it to be intimated to him that the French Empire could very well dispense with his presence. — Italy now possesses a fleet of ninety-eight vessels, seventy-four of which are ships-of-theine, and fwenty-four are transports. The time since, some boys favored a newly-mar ried couple with a serenade, a la tinpani. A ships-of-war consist of eighteen iron-clads.

wenty-one screw steamers, twenty-five padlie-wheel steamers, and ten sailing vessels. The nominal power of the engines in the way teamers is 23,140 horses; they reckon 1,300 cannon and 20.383 men. In the transport ser vice the engines are 4,350 horse-power, and the ships are provided with forty-three cannon and manned by 1,881 seamen. - Our favorite artists abroad appear to succeed as well as when they were at home. The London Times recently devoted over a column to Mr. Church's paintings, speaking of them in terms of high praise, while the enterprise and energy shown by the artist in undertak. ing his expensive and dangerous voyage among the icebergs is mentioned as something

marvellous. Another artist, Mignot, is also meeting with much soccess in England.

— Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, is failing very fast. He was just re-covering from a severe attack of throat disease, when, walking late one evening in his Isle of Wight garden, he took cold, and now. it is stated, symptoms of consumption are evident. His friends are going to remove him to the South of France at once, as the only chance of saving his life.

— Telegraphing is by no means neglected in the East. Roumania, or the United Principalities, received 174,101 telegraphic despatches in 1863. These despatches, comprising 3,663,029 words, represented a sum of 1,547,831 piastres paid into the public exchequer by private

vernment sent 62,926 telegrams, and Turkey - About two weeks ago a sacrilegious wretch stole from the city clerk's office at London, C. W., a package of money, being one Sunday's collection taken at the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Nothing was heard of the stolen specie until a few days since, when the package was brought back and left in the same spot from whence it was taken. - The following singular theatrical notice was posted lately in the town of Cassel: "In consequence of the sudden extinction of the voice of Mdlle. Grun, the continued indisposition of M. Gerso, the cold of M. Resz, and the impossibility to find Mdlle. Hoeff, the opera-will be closed until further notice."

persons; (the plastre is about 21/4d). The Go-

- Thirteen porpoises were taken at one tide ast week at Murray Bay, Canada, but one escaped. The largest was fourteen feet long, and weighed about two thousand pounds. The average produce was between two and three parrels of oil, worth about twenty-four dollars per barrel. - There was lately a great dinner and fete at Count Lagrange's establishment, near Paris. After dinn er, Grimshaw, the jockey who drove the Count's successful horse Gladiateur at the ate race, was carried around the park on the houlders of his backers. - It is said that a large fresco has been dis covered at Ostia, in Italy, representing a ship taking a cargo on board. The various persons engaged in that operation are designated by written scrolls, indicating the particular func-

bottle of ginger-beer.

- A monument to Homer is to be erected at Athens. -Garibaldi has fallen ill from having nothing to do. - The Atlantic cable will charge about \$9,000 - The King of Greece has ordered a monument to be erected to Byron, at Missolonghi.

They are dancing the concern at private

tion of each performer in the task, - The missionaries in Canton, China, have established a weekly paper, for the people, in Chinese, at the trifling cost of two cash per copy. It is called the Chinese and Foreign ewspaper.
— The news so emphatically telegramed by Mr. Reuter, of a great Russian defeat in Kok-han, turns out to be a mere Kok-and-a-buil story.-Punch. - At the last "Oxford Commemoration" the students applauded the name of General Lee, but hissed President Johnson, and Butler, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. - Prince Demidoff, a Russian nobleman in Paris, wore a plain buff coat at a fancy-dress ball, but the button on his black velvet cap
was a diamond worth half a million.

The open-air theatre near the Porta Nuova at Verons, where day performances took place, has been destroyed by fire. Five circus horses were burned to death. _At Venice, a bomb was lately thrown into the gondola of M. Bembo, the Podesta or Mayor, and exploded. The gondola was injured, but no one was wounded.

—An opposition candidate for the French Chambers has been chosen in the Duke Morny's place.

— An English mathematician has discovered the proof of Sir Isaac Newton's rule for the discovery of the imaginary roots of equations —Six persons were recently killed by the bursting of a pipe filled with gunpowder, in a circus in Agram, Hungary.

— A teetotal firm launched a vessel in Yarmouth last week, and christened it with a