

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A. WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican County Convention for the nomination of officers to be elected in the county of Tioga, will meet at the COURT HOUSE in Wellsboro, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August next.

All electors who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the Rebellion is fully ended, and who will support and vote for the nominees at that Convention without regard to former political connections or affiliations, are respectfully recommended to meet in the several election districts in said county, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of August next, and elect delegates to said Convention.

And for the purpose of organizing and superintending said meetings, the following named persons have been appointed as Committees of Vigilance in the respective Districts, to wit:

- District—James H. Gulick, E. J. Bosworth, Brookfield—J. W. Ritch, Wm. Simmonds, Clymer—Wm. A. Douglas, B. Skinner, Jackson—Hector Miller, Levi Shivers, Knoxville—J. W. Bellows, J. P. Diles, Liberty—C. P. Veil, U. S. Diefenbach, Lawrence—Charles Baker, M. S. Baldwin, Middlebury—G. D. Keeney, Geo. F. Card, Morris—Wm. D. Emmick, Enoch Blackwell, Mansfield—John Holden, L. A. Ridgway, Minerva—E. D. Main, A. C. Witter, Newburg—H. Baxter, M. H. Brooks, Oescola—Elihu Kimball, David Coates, Richmond—Seth Whitaker, Stephen Cochran, Rowland—Thomas B. Baldwin, G. P. Crippen, Slippen—Andrew Dimmick, T. G. Brown, Sullivan—F. W. Gitchell, Clara Gardner, Tioga—A. S. Turner, C. J. Humphrey, Tiogaboro—Lewis Daggett, B. W. Clark, Union—A. E. Dan, Charles Randall, Weirfield—Charles Goodspeed, James Secord, Wellsboro—T. O. Hollis, Maria Stewart, Wellsboro—A. L. Ensworth, L. A. Sears, C. H. Seymour, Chairman of Rep. Co. Com. July 15, 1863.

If there be an able-bodied young man, with none positively dependent upon his labor or care in all this great Commonwealth, who can read the last Proclamation of Gov. Curtin without conscience-smittings and shame, he is not to be envied. Of what are Pennsylvania's guilty, that such a rebuke and bitter reproach must blot the page of our State history? Time was when the ancestors of the men who have waxed rich in the Cumberland Valley, poured out their blood as water in defence of their hearths, homes, and rights. Has that blood deteriorated by transfer, or become corrupted by transmission from sire to son, that it turns to water at the approach of armed traitors? Had every district in Pennsylvania responded as nobly and promptly as did this borough and the region adjoining, Lee's army had been checked on the border. But this is no time for recrimination. It is never too late to repair such neglects. Pennsylvania demands the services of sixty thousand of her citizens. Shall that demand be complied with? Young men and idlers—how will you meet the judgment of a discerning posterity if you fail to rally to the aid of the Commonwealth in this hour of trial? How can you endure the contempt of a critical public if you, with no earthly burden but unemployed time to detain you from the field, refuse to respond to this appeal of your State? The quota of Tioga county is 550 men. The term of service is sixty days. These men can be found among the non-producers. They can be raised without crippling the industrial interests essentially; and a healthy public opinion would convert service under this call into a desirable alternative. Until such a healthy public opinion is universal we can never triumph over the formidable wrong that threatens the Commonwealth with devastation.

But this quota must be furnished; by volunteering if possible, by draft, if necessary. Let it be by draft and service for three years is inevitable, unless the war sooner ends. Wisdom points to voluntary service as the best. Let every one choose for himself.

"IF"—ITS VALUE.

"If" is a contraction of the word "give," is equivalent to "grant," "allow," "admit," and in use introduces subject matter in which some condition is implied or expressed. Perhaps this old introductory sentence may prove relevant to what we have to say. Let us see:

B has erected a splendid block of buildings in the business heart of a large town. He lets this block to various persons, tradesmen and mechanics. Everything goes prosperously on, and B, with his tenants find mutual profit in the arrangement. But some night half-a-dozen men wait on B, and inform him that his splendid block must come down. They notify his tenants that they must remove their goods and wares. B protests; his tenants protest; but the demand is enforced. The demandants place powder under the structure, apply the match, and the block falls in upon itself a mass of ruins. B finds himself some thousands out of pocket, and many tradesmen and mechanics find themselves without a place of business.

What an outrage! What an infraction of the rights of property and of domicile, as guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution!—you may say. Yes,—in the light of this ex parte statement, the proceeding appears a stupendous outrage.

But hold. In at the very time of the perpetration of this destructive deed the business portion of the town was in flames; the torrent of fire had got headway beyond the control of ordinary appliances to subdue it; in the judgment of the authorities, the destruction

of B's property was the condition of salvation for the property of C, D, E, F, and many others—property worth tens, or hundreds of thousands of dollars—why, then the outrage disappears, and the deed is at once sanctioned by correct public opinion. We here see one of the values of "if."

But suppose some man in that community should visit regions distant from the scene of the conflagration, and relate the fact of the destruction, carefully concealing the attendant circumstances; and should charge that in the community he had left the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizen were utterly disregarded;—would you consider such a man in the light of an honest, honorable man, a friend of the community he maligned? or would you set him down as a scoundrel, from surface to marrow? And if, on being rebuked by some one cognizant of the facts and circumstances, he should protest that he had the interests of that community at heart,—would you hesitate to mark him down a liar?

Now, a meeting B, strikes him down dead. A is arrested and thrown into prison. On this statement, A is a homicide, and falls under the severest displeasure of the law. But on investigation it appears that B drew a pistol upon A, who killed the former in self-defence. So the killing is declared justifiable and A is discharged.

We offer these in illustration of the familiar proposition: CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—A proposition utterly ignored by a class of political gamblers, who aspire to rule or ruin. These are times of deep trouble. We regard the issues of this hour as Presidential, intended to conduct this nation up to a manhood and prime that history shall pronounce noble and grand. We do not believe in the possibility of accidental happenings in the development of the Almighty plan. We consequently reject the oft-repeated assertion that this war might have been prevented by any human means. We also regard the law of Necessity as the organic law of the universe. By that law every man, and every community of men, are held strictly to account for every intelligent action. This nation has sinned against the light from the hour it cast its cradle-bands; it must therefore suffer. As the punishment is laid on, so must it be borne; and he who sits down and repines, or grumbles about taxes for the common defence; or he who seizes upon this season of public disorder to mislead the ignorant, mould the weak, and inflame the vicious, to the end that any man, or any set of men may be benefitted—that man deserves to have no country. And the latter named is deserving of the measure of scorn and loathing that every honest man would mete out to the supposititious scoundrel described in the introductory illustration above.

Circumstances alter cases. The rule in times of profound peace is altogether inadequate to the emergencies that constantly present themselves in times of civil war. Else, the institution of martial law had never been provided for. The so-called democrats who protest against the arrest, and trial by military courts, of men who, like Vallandigham, counsel resistance to the execution of necessary laws, are either ignorant or wickedly factious; if ignorant, they are to be pitied; if factious, they are simply and only TRAITORS, and deserve to be disfilleshipped by every true man. To us a villain is not the less a villain because of position or vocation. Be he in rags or in purple—if his lips drop lies he is a liar, and nothing better. And if a man be false to his country he cannot be true to any man. Such is our rule, and such our practice; for we are as earnest in our hatred of treason as in our love of fidelity. Therefore we ignore the subtle lines established by pettifogging politicians, which leave us in doubt as to the margin where truth ends and treason commences, and draw a line so broad that not even a child can mistake the boundary.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA! Fighting at Harrisburg!!! TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

There is no doubt but that the entire rebel army under Lee is now north of the Potomac and advancing rapidly upon Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

All the principal towns and villages in the Cumberland Valley are occupied by the rebels. York and Wrightsville opposite Columbia, are also in rebel hands, and the main body is advancing on Harrisburg.

The citizens of Harrisburg, 3000 in number, have been armed, formed into companies, and sent across the river to the entrenchments.

Despatches from Harrisburg so late as 6 p. m., of Sunday, report the rebels within 3 miles of the city, and throwing shells. Our troops were in the intrenchments awaiting the onset.

The occupation of York cuts the railroad communication with Baltimore by the Northern Central railway. Several bridges have been burned between York and Hanover Junction.

There was a skirmish between a detachment of our militia and a force of rebels at Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, in which our troops were forced to retire across the bridge. The bridge was burned to prevent the rebels from crossing.

The rebels are said to have a pontoon train approaching the river below York.

The Army of the Potomac is closing in upon the rebel rear, and will soon be on the Pennsylvania border.

Gen. Hooker has been relieved and Gen. Meade appointed to the command. The Government is hopeful of a favorable result from the transfer of the battle-ground from Virginia to Pennsylvania.

The State militia are hastening to the field under the last call of the Governor.

The prejudice against colored troops has disappeared at Harrisburg and adjacent regions.

Two companies of colored troops have been accepted and sent to the front. The news from Vicksburg is still favorable. Grant has still further closed in upon the city, and has silenced all their big guns.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

PENNSYLVANIANS: The enemy is advancing into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within 23 miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams Counties; and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress.

The calls already made for volunteer militia, in the exigency, have not been met as fully as the crisis requires. I therefore now issue this, my proclamation, calling for 60,000 men to come promptly forward to defend the State.

They will be mustered into the service of the State for a period of sixty days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and the honor of our State may require.

They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the general order to be issued this day by the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, which order will also set forth the details of the arrangements for their organization, clothing, subsistence, equipment, and supplies.

I will not insult you with inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families, are not worthy to be accounted men.

Head not the counsels of evil-disposed persons, if such there be, in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race.

Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defense mainly to the citizens of other States. In detaching the soil of Pennsylvania we are contributing to the support of our National Government, and vindicating our fidelity to the National cause.

Pennsylvania has always heretofore responded promptly to all the calls made by the Federal Government, and I appeal to you now to be unmindful that the foe that strikes at our State strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic.

Our people are plundered and driven from their homes solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to free institutions.

People of Pennsylvania! I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life! You owe to your country your prompt and zealous services and efforts.

The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in the defence of our State, and in support of our Government.

Let us discharge our duty so that posterity shall not blush for us. Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom.

From the Six Months Volunteers. CAMP CURTIN, HARRISBURGH, PA., June 24, 1863.

FRIEND COBB: I redeem my promise to write you, at the earliest possible moment. But words are not the soldiers' weapon, and I am very busy, therefore, I will be brief.

We arrived at Troy on the day of our departure, in time to meet the 6 o'clock evening train, and immediately embarked for Harrisburg, where we arrived 1 o'clock Sunday morning, June 11st.

The subsistence Department, consisting of a dry goods box, well packed with fresh bread, butter, beans, crackers, cheese, leaf and salt, then had to suffer—"smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

The depot platform was our resting place until 4 o'clock in the morning: What? (do you say!) lay down on a plank, with perhaps a stick of wood for a pillow?

Oh, yes; that's nothing; rather luxurious you know—if you know enough about it.

Reached Camp Curtin at 5 o'clock—had the company examined—a mere form, a casual glance, accepted as young as 15 years, in fact, any and all that can carry a musket—were mustered in for "6 months, unless sooner discharged"—issued requisitions for rations, uniforms, blankets and everything except arms, which were filled and drawn, by 4 o'clock the same day.

Eight young men from Tioga village joined the company, making 46 all told, who were sworn in Sunday 21st.

The company has since been increased by 7 men from Lebanon county, and 11 men with Lieutenant Bob. Young from Wellsboro, and vicinity—total 66.

could possibly have desired; but what elicits the broadest and most good-natured smile from Col. Beaver—commander of camp—is the reports of incoming six-months companies. You may judge of the want of men, when I tell you the examining Surgeon accepted one man with only one eye, but the mustering Officer (being a better military man) rejected him only because it was the right eye gone, as a man cannot fire his musket left handed, according to the "manual of arms." I had two men rejected: Nathan Broughton—rheumatism; and George Putnam—loss of right eye.

These men were furnished with transportation and rations home as all rejected are. I refused 20 men from Philadelphia who wanted to enlist in the company; refused them from the fact that they were not morally fit, although they may have been physically so. They were "red noses," while the majority of the company as to morals, is good.

I will send you a muster roll of the company, as soon as it is filled a little fuller, and the non-commissioned officers are elected.

In the meantime if any good man wants to enlist for six months service, send him on and he shall be received in a company where not one wishes to come home before his time.

Meanwhile, you who stay at home remember this: We will endeavor to look after the Rattlesnake, but you must take care of the snake which don't rattle, if you want any help, call on the six-months volunteers.

Speech by a "Conservative."

Among the speakers at a great Union Meeting in Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th, was Gen. S. F. CAREY, of Cincinnati, well known hereabouts as a conservative gentleman of the strictest sect. In closing his remarks, Gen. Carey said:

"Now a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of Fremont's proclamation, but I have got religion since then. This war will not cease until slavery is sunk. It has been the economy of God in all the past history to make slayingholding nations fight for the removal of the cause.

"Not at first, but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to assist in putting down the Rebels. Let us save the Union and the Constitution, and God will take care of the white and the black races.

"When you hear a man vaporing about Mr. Lincoln's breaking the Constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor.

"If you think Mr. Lincoln weak, then the greater scoundrel you are if you do not help him.

"A Rebel has two rights—a constitutional right to be hung, and a divine right to be damned. God bless Mr. Lincoln with all his faults.

"We are making history, let us pledge each other to make it well.

"The Rebels are guilty of a crime, but we shall be guilty of a greater one if we do not crush them.

LOYAL MEN AND TRAITORS.—In his able charge to the Grand Jury of this county, Judge Pearson draws a clear distinction between loyal men and traitors, which it would be well for every citizen carefully to bear in mind. We condescend and append this distinction for the benefit of those whom it concerns.

"Citizens have a right under the provisions of the Constitution to change their rules at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently—but no one has the right to destroy the Government itself; every such act is high treason. In a contest like that now raging in this country, all whose feelings, wishes and sympathies are with the rebels, are traitors to their hearts; and all who render them aid and comfort, directly or indirectly, are traitors in their acts. All who are not for the Government are against it. IN THIS GREAT STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL EXISTENCE THERE CAN BE NO NEUTRALS. Every man receiving the protection of the Government is bound to render it his warmest support, whether he approves or disapproves of its administration.

The charge from which the above has been condensed, is creating a most profound sensation throughout the Commonwealth, as being a timely, fearless, lucid and just exposition of the duty we owe to the Government. Men of all parties who are loyal, commend this charge as being among the ablest that has ever emanated from the bench of Pennsylvania.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

On Putting Down the Rebellion.

In his recent speech at the great Anniversary meeting at Madison Square, New York, JOHN VAN BUREN said:

"I do not believe that simply belonging to the democratic party, will end the war that has been going on these two years. Since I belonged to the party, Jeff. Davis claimed to be a member, so did Mason and Slidell. I do not see that that ends the war. What would be thought of the passengers of a ship, who, in a dreadful gale, found that the vessel had sprung a leak, and who would say to the others, 'Find out where the leak is; stop it at all hazards; if our masts are all carried away, rig a jury-mast; if you can't save the ship, save the passengers; construct a raft; be sure and save your lives; and as for the rest, we will sit here and grumble; we belong to the Democratic party.' [Laughter.] If the ship had to be lightened to be saved it is easy to see what part of the cargo ought to have been thrown overboard. [Applause and laughter.]

There is but one thing to do—that is, to fight. Did anybody ever hear that when people make war upon you, you are to supplicate for peace? Why, if we are conquered, of course we must sue for peace; but if we are not conquered, then all we have to do is to fight. Suppose a man came up to you and took you by the throat, would you call upon your friends to see upon what terms he would settle? [Laughter.] I know of no way except to defend yourself by assailing him in his most vulnerable part. [Applause.]

EXPERT Burglars entered the residence of Col. C. F. Wells Jr., at Athens Pa. on Tuesday night last and succeeded in getting away with \$800, in money, two valuable gold watches and nearly all the valuable silver plate in the house. A Government bond of \$1,000 was among the things obtained. The loss is large, but we have not learned the probable amount. No trace of the robbers has been obtained.—Waverly Advocate.

HUMPHREY Marshall, whose adventures as a rebel commander have been of the genuine Falstaffian sort, has lately been disposed from his command, and retired disgraced Gen. Preston taking his place.

E. O. Austin, writing to the Wellsboro Free Press, gives the following account of the brave services of the new freemen. Instances of this kind are occurring daily and yet copperheads claim that the negro has no courage:

"There is an attaché of this office, a black man, who may always be seen sitting on the stone porch, who is now a part of our country. When the pilot was killed on board the steamer, 'Essex' on our excursion to this place, he took the helm and ran her safe through blockades and batteries, although she was struck 13 times, and he, the pilot, had one of his arms shot off. He saved Gen. Foster and the city to us. He is now under the General's wing, and waits in little things, on your humble servant."

The consumption of wool in the United States during the past year has been unusually large, amounting in the aggregate to some 126,000,000 pounds. The quantity of raw material required for army supplies alone, during the past year is estimated at 50,000,000 for the navy 1,000,000, for civilians wear 55,000,000, and the amount required to replace cotton, formerly incorporated to a much greater extent in mixed fabrics, 10,000,000, pounds.

WELLBORO!!! PELEA TREAU'S STIMULATING ONGUENT, OR FRENCH CREAM!!!

FOR BALD HEADS AND BARE FACES!!! THIS celebrated article is warranted to bring out a full set of whiskers on the smoothest face, or a fine growth of hair on a bald head, in less than six weeks, and will in no way stain or injure the skin. The French Cream is manufactured by Dr. H. P. TREAU, of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind. "Use no other." Warranted in every case. One Doz sent the work. Price \$1.00. Imported and for sale Wholesale and Retail by THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York.

P. S. A Box of the Onguent sent to any address by return mail, on receipt of price, and 15 cents for Postage. July 1, 1863-4t.

HIDES AND VEAL SKINS WANTED.—The BROOKLYN TANNERY near Tioga, July 1, 1863.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are requested to announce EPHRAIM BART, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of L. D. SEELY, of Brookfield, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of MORGAN SELLY, of Oescola, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of A. M. SPENCER, of Richmond, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of ANDREW CROWL, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce CHARLES SEARS, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. We are requested to announce the name of H. S. ARCHER, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce J. N. BACHE, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR RENT. ONE DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Fourth and Pearl Streets, near Young & Williams' Foundry.

FOR RENT.—One room on the second floor of the Block, next door to the Agitator Office.

FOR RENT.—The large and commodious Dry Goods Store in Roy's Block, next door to Roy's Dry Store. For terms enquire of K. ROT, Wellsboro, June 10, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Steuben and Tioga counties and vicinity, that he has rented for a term of years, with the intention of manufacturing the well known Woollen Factory at South Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on shares into Stocking-Yarn, Flannels, Cassimeres, Doe-Skins, and Fall Cloths of all kinds. The Machinery for manufacturing a thorough complete repair and new Machinery is being added to the Mill, which will enable it to turn off a style of work far superior to anything of the kind ever done in this section of the country. Also particular attention will be paid to Roll Clothing, and Dressings; which will be done at the nearest possible price. The Roll Machine is also being fitted entirely new, and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily.

The subscriber would here say, that he has been engaged in the business of manufacturing Woollen Cloth for Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business; that all who want work of this kind may rely with confidence on his being done to their entire satisfaction.

First class references given as to ability and responsibility. South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863.—4m W. F. KEFFER.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of relief. By one who has been a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. Jan. 26, 1863-7t.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SILVER CERT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenty's") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOK & COMPANY, No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia. April 8, 1863-3m.

CHILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEIR SICKNESS TO COLDS! No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Croup and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by cold perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of disease necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of Croup, or, if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863-7t.

FOR SALE. THE last good location which can be bought in Wellsboro, is now offered for sale the vacant lot 18 by 100 feet adjoining the Dry Goods Store of Ballard & Co., Main Street. For terms inquire of R. ROY, at the Drug Store. Wellsboro, June 10, 1863.

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND their FRIENDS, can obtain BACK PAY, PENSIONS, and BOUNTY, through the subscriber, who has made arrangements to prosecute claims, with a view to obtaining a perfectly reliable PENSION AGENCY at Washington. As the affidavits must be taken before a Judge of the Court, and as this is the residence of Judge Wells, the business can be transacted in a better manner. Lawrenceville, Jan. 25, 1863. E. D. WELLS.

where we again took the cars and went to Seymour, where we took the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. So far as my observation goes, Indiana is a good State, but cannot be compared for richness and fertility with central Kentucky and Illinois. A striking difference between Indiana and Kentucky is, that in the latter one cannot pass a plantation without seeing from one to a dozen negroes working lazily and reluctantly at their ill-compensated tasks, while in the former, there being no slaves, the white man does his own work and does it cheerfully.

Leaving Seymour early in the afternoon and traveling all night, we reached Vincennes, near the State line. After getting our rations of coffee and soft bread, we crossed the river on the cable into Illinois at 6 a. m. and after an all-day ride, reached Cairo. Our journey through Indiana and Illinois was as pleasant as it was interesting. Nothing could have exceeded the joyous enthusiasm and liberal hospitality with which the men, women, and children greeted us as we passed, or stopped to change cars.

Wednesday morning, June 10, we embarked on the transport "Salvo List," where we waited until 3 p. m., when the flag-ship Meteor, having on board Col. Boyman and his regiment, steamed down the river, which was the signal for the rest to follow. The afternoon was rainy and the night unpleasant for those of us who had our tents on the hurricane deck. Shortly after daylight on morning we passed Island No. 10. It is a barren island whatever be its reputed strength, no fortifications whatever being visible from the boat. The island is bounded for a position of great strength. The shore on either side, from Cairo to Memphis, save a few small villages and fortified points, is forest and swamp.

After a ride of 30 hours, we anchored off the city of Memphis. Yesterday our regiment went ashore, preparatory to a thorough cleaning of the boat, which was done while we marched into town and treated the citizens to a few evolutions in the manual by rap of drum.

This morning the following handsome notice appeared in the Memphis Bulletin: "The 45th Pennsylvania yesterday engrossed our attention by some of its evolutions in the manual of arms. We have never seen together a more healthy or finer body of men. Col. Curtin, its youthful but able commander, is every way worthy of his position. Success to the Keystone boys."

Memphis contains some magnificent buildings, and fully answers my expectations. Citizens are looking about the streets in numbers sufficient to begot the impression that the war had actually closed, or never begun. They are being made to take the oath of allegiance, a duty by no means agreeable to some of them.

Later, June 15.—The other regiments of our brigade have gone down the river. Ours, for some reason, remains here, in the Court Square. Provisions sell at immense prices, compared with what we paid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Butter six cents in Illinois, sells here at 50 cents, and other things in proportion. Our boys are in good health and spirits. Gen. Welsh is with us. Our destination is undoubtedly Vicksburg.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The French elections, conducted under a universal franchise, were concluded on the first of June. The Government candidates were defeated in every district of Paris save one. They carried the rural districts, with very few exceptions. Of two hundred and sixty-eight elections the Emperor's friends gained two hundred and fifty-two. It was thought the opposition in the new Legislature would number twenty-six members of the highest talent and name. This result was regarded as very unfortunate for Napoleon. There did not occur a single riot or breach of the peace in the whole extent of France during the two election days.

The Poles have again defeated the Russians in battle. France, England, and Austria forwarded a joint note to the Czar, asking a representative government and an amnesty for Poland. The French Emperor having invited the United States Cabinet to join the Allied Powers in their representations to Russia, Secretary Seward declined, on the ground that our traditional policy of no interference in European affairs must be adhered to. Mr. Seward's note has been published in St. Petersburg.

The English Admiral has demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, failing which France and England would declare war against Japan. There were at latest dates thirteen British war ships and the French Admiral's flag ship at Kanagawa. The Japanese had nearly all left there, and all the merchant-vessels had been detained to take on board foreign residents in case war ensued.

A PRIVATE letter says that a sad occurrence took place last week near South Warren, in Wyoming county. Three children at play with a cat, had hidden in a cupboard, when the animal closed the door, which fastened by a spring catch. Their mother was absent from home, washing; and before they were rescued two of them were suffocated. They had worn the skin of their limbs, elbows and shoulders in fruitless endeavors to get the cupboard door open.

FOREIGN journals speak of an invention just produced in Germany, namely, a musical bed, so constructed that, by means of a concealed piece of mechanism, the pressure of the weight of the body produces the softest harmony, which lasts long enough to lull one to sleep. At the head of the bed is a dial with a hand which can be placed at whatever hour the person wishes to awake, and at the time fixed, the bed plays a march of Spontini, with drums and cymbals, loud enough to wake the soundest sleeper.

An old Frenchman in New York, entered a stockbroker's office in William street, the other day, and said that he had seen in his life-time the United States Government in two wars—in 1812 and 1846 (Mexican)—and that he had seen the city created by those wars paid off. He would have a Government which paid off its debts in his life-time; and he wished to invest one hundred thousand in Government securities.

APPRECIATIVE.—The Richmond Enquirer intimates that the South will not receive Mr. VALLANDBIGHAM, and says they will not permit the Southern Congress to become a penal colony for the United States. This is, perhaps, the bitterest—but that the rebels North have yet received from their friends in the South, while at the same time exhibits a proper appreciation of the character and motives of the character and motives of the present leaders of the Democratic party.—Philadelphia Press.