

Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us...

HARRISBURG, PA. Tuesday Morning, July 15, 1862.

FIRST REGIMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The title of this Regiment would, at the first blush, appear to be an anomaly in the army of the United States. The supposition that one thousand citizens of the nullifying, rebellious State of South Carolina could be found to muster under the Star Spangled Banner...

At first the negroes, like children, fond of toys, were pleased with the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." But when they were brought down to the drill, their unquarrelable dislike of all labor, got the better of their love of glory...

This article was put forth by the Patriot, knowing that it was fabricating a falsehood, but determined to deceive the people on the subject. This deception is so well exposed by the Berks and Schuylkill Journal that we adopt its article, with the authorities quoted to strengthen its refutation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July 2, 1862.

Sir:—On reference to the answer of this Department on the 14th ultimo, to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization, by Gen. Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the Union...

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT STANLEY, S. C., June 23, 1862. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives on June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire: 1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department?

where fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving the servants behind them, to shift for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer, that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner that I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, and so forth, to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department, being my only, but in my judgment sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, upon employing them as laborers or with boats and oars, when using them as lighter men; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that the liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty, also, to supply them with the necessary tools, and, acting upon this faith, I have not only equipped, but armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave, and thoroughly accoutred regiments, should by this time, have been added to the local forces of the Union.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the Government from 45,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War. Hon. G. A. GAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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once, as soon as they may be required; and therefore it is proposed to give the President power to call out the militia, and to call on all loyal persons, without distinction of color, for such a time to make their services available. That is the position, and, sir, I am in favor of this bill, if it is thought advisable by the Committee on Military Affairs to pass it.

Sir, our soldiers do not like it, and they do not feel easy when they are called upon, without any necessity to stand guard over the enemy's property and protect it while they are fighting against us, and be shot down by concealed traitors while they are doing this. They do not feel that it is just to them that they have volunteered to fight the battles of their country should be employed to dig ditches and throw up intrenchments, exposed to all the miserable consequences of such a sort of life about the swamps of the Chickahominy or elsewhere, while at the same time there are numbers and abundance of well-armed and well-disciplined soldiers, and the best of them, who are ready to volunteer their services to the war, and thus save our soldiers. Now, sir, I speak this as a truth which is well understood, and the Government of the United States may as well understand that this policy is to be followed, and we are not to avail ourselves of the services of men who are too ready to render all these services out of tenderness to rebels and traitors, and murderers, the people will hesitate to come forward until they know and feel that they are no longer to be exposed to that kind of life. Sir, why is it so? why are we so tender toward these traitors? What makes some gentlemen so sensitive the moment we speak of employing negroes and the slaves of rebels in the service of the country? Men who profess to feel, and I am willing to believe do feel, the deepest interest in the salvation of the country, why do they jump to their feet the moment the idea is propagated that we are to employ men who are ready and willing, and able, to perform these services to save the lives of soldiers of their own and other States? What violation of the principles of warfare is proposed? Why should we not weaken the enemy, and attack him in his weakest point? Do you say we are proposing an Abolition or emancipation scheme? Not at all. We are simply proposing to use those means in the army which are best for us, and to use those best able to perform a particular kind of service. Did anybody ever hear of a nation that was at war with any other country that would sacrifice the lives of their own men by making them do a kind of work when there were others about them from whom they were willing and anxious to relieve the burden that was laid out of their consideration? Why, sir, I have been utterly at a loss to imagine any, I cannot conceive the slightest ground for it, or reason why the men who come to our camps and tender their services against the enemies of the country, should be repelled, and driven out, and our own soldiers sacrificed in performing a duty these other men are so ready to perform. Why, sir, it is contrary to every principle of warfare. I am not a soldier, but I undertake to say that a general who conducts a campaign on such principles is no general at all. He has forgotten or never knew the first principles of war, which to conduct a war, which is to weaken the enemy and strengthen himself. I have looked upon this thing quite as long as I feel disposed to. I do not feel disposed to blame anybody, and I have no doubt, not the slightest in the world, that everybody feels as anxious as I do to close this war, and to do so effectually. But I do say that a mistake has been made in this thing. Too great tenderness has been used, under the delusive idea that these rebels were to be coaxed back by their own men. Sir, you cannot do that. It is that way. And the man who deliberates to set himself to work to overthrow the institutions and interests of his own country for purposes of selfish ambition, is worse than a savage.

Let me ask my friend from Delaware, (Mr. Saxbury), if he was engaged in a contest where his own life was in danger and peril, and the servants of his enemy should come to him and say: "We will give you aid that may save you, dig trenches, or do anything for you," would he repel them? Any man who would do that has not even common sense, and has not capacity to manage his own affairs.

I know that in some quarters I am called a Conservative, and I believe I am. I do not say things here without full reflection and deliberation, and I say this after full reflection and deliberation, because I think it ought to be said, and be said in public. It is my opinion that this white kid glove warfare won't do. We must act upon common sense principles, and must do what all men would do in such a case. Avail ourselves of all the means which the Great Ruler of the universe has provided, and our power to overwhelm these wretches who are thus making war upon us, upon civilization and upon humanity. I would do nothing that a Christian and civilized nation ought not to do. I would not employ savages, and bring back the days of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. I would not employ these negroes unless I could control them. But everything that is within the usages of civilized warfare I would do, and I think it ought to be done.

There is another thing which I think there has been a mistake made: that is, trying to deceive the people by calling a defeat a great strategic movement, and by giving false names to things under the idea that it will not do to give the people of the country the truth, just precisely as it is. That is just what ought to be done; tell the people the truth, and resort to no artifice or concealment. Of course I do not speak of those concealments which are necessary to conceal facts from the enemy. But the idea of hesitating to tell the free and intelligent people of things in and about the war, for their purpose, is an illusion and folly. The people of my State and the people of this country are intelligent, reading people, and they are the people who support this war; their hearts are in it as much as ours. Let them know, then, plainly, what your necessities are and what will be required of them.

I have not stood up here to condemn any man, or this or that General, or the President. I respect the President. I have stood by him, and I shall stand by him. I have done all I could and contributed all I could to the support of this war and of our Generals, and I shall continue to do so. If they make mistakes I can forgive them. Men are not always wise, or able to do the very best things; if they do the best they can, I can bid them God-speed and go on to fight this battle till they conquer. But tell me the truth, and treat your enemies as enemies, and the worst of enemies. Avail yourselves likewise, of every power which God has placed in your hands to accomplish your purposes, within the reach of civilized warfare. But the man who tampers with this question, and who talks against employing negroes for services which they are ready and able to do, leads me to doubt, sometimes, whether, after all, there is not something better to be had. There are people by this bill, or by the bill, who are called upon to contribute more men; if you wish them to do it with hearts in their bosoms, you must show that you have some feeling for them; you must spare them from every trouble, annoyance and exposure that you can—and God knows they will have enough to do in such a warfare and with such an enemy.

So much for the "First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers," and the principle involved in the question we are discussing. We confess we are among those who, at the commencement of this war, were against accepting the aid of the colored race. But since the rebels have not scrupled to use these powerful auxiliaries, neither should we. If negroes are

pressed into the service against us, to dig trenches, and shoot down white northern freemen, we should not scruple to meet the enemy with a similar opposing force. Our sick and wounded soldiers, our severely overtasked armies, and the peculiarities of the climate demand it. Why, for example, should our noble Berks county volunteers, now in South Carolina or elsewhere, have to do all the digging, marching and fighting, and the colored men, in the immediate vicinity, who might relieve them of so many of the burdens of the campaign, be permitted to do nothing? We tell the Harrisburg Patriot that we have little faith in the patriotism of the newspaper, that considers rebel "property" of more account than Union freemen! Common sense, humanity, respect for our noble soldiers, and the endeavor to put an end to the war in the shortest possible time, all demand that the blacks should be set to work;—and hence that the effort to create such organizations as "The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers," instead of being sneered at and derided, should be encouraged and sustained.

WASHINGTON, July 14. The rebel gunboat Teaser which was captured on James River arrived here to-day in company of the Baltimore. She will probably be put in immediate repair for service, two small schooners prizes armed in company with her. The prospect of a treaty with Mexico providing for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic was briefly discussed in the Senate in executive session on Saturday night and then laid on the table.

The following address has just been issued to the officers and soldiers of the army of Virginia. By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants in preparing for active operations and in placing you in a position from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly all completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the west where we have always seen the backs of your enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and beat him where he was found—whose policy has been to attack and not defence. In but one case has the enemy been able to place our western army in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. In the meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them; of lines of retreat and a basis of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier can desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us and not behind. Success and glory are in advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding and it is safe to predict your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

FROM WASHINGTON. Arrival of the Captured Rebel Steamer, Teazer. Address of General Pope to His Army. GEN. MCCALL IN RICHMOND. The Border State Congressmen and the President. WASHINGTON, July 14. The rebel gunboat Teaser which was captured on James River arrived here to-day in company of the Baltimore. She will probably be put in immediate repair for service, two small schooners prizes armed in company with her. The prospect of a treaty with Mexico providing for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic was briefly discussed in the Senate in executive session on Saturday night and then laid on the table. The following address has just been issued to the officers and soldiers of the army of Virginia. By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants in preparing for active operations and in placing you in a position from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly all completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the west where we have always seen the backs of your enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and beat him where he was found—whose policy has been to attack and not defence. In but one case has the enemy been able to place our western army in a defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. In the meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them; of lines of retreat and a basis of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier can desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us and not behind. Success and glory are in advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding and it is safe to predict your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY. OCCUPATION OF CULPEPER. DEFEAT OF REBEL CAVALRY. WARRENTON, Va., July 18. Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpeper yesterday and attacked and repulsed about 100 rebel cavalry, said to belong to the 8th Louisiana Regiment, killing one, wounding five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a lieutenant who a few hours before was seen within our lines, and a German who had three times broken his parole. Two horses were also captured. Our loss was three slightly wounded. The policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia under General Pope has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partisans who previously were continually annoying our outposts and trains. The entire army, officers and men, are delighted with the consolidated command.

FROM CORINTH. REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS. CORINTH, July 12. The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Buenville by Col. Sheridan. The latter has fallen back near Ramsey. The rebel movements are thought by some to be the advance guard of a force to attack us; and others think it is to cover the flank of Bragg's command, reinforcing Chattanooga. The weather is hot and water very scarce. The health of the troops is improving.

Rebel Raid on Louisville Threatened. Morgan's Cavalry 1,500 Strong en route for that City. NASHVILLE, July 12. The train which was due at six o'clock last evening did not arrive here until near midnight. The passengers report that Morgan's Cavalry have been within seven miles of Cave City, and left that point 1,500 strong, announcing their intention to visit Louisville. PHILADELPHIA, July 14. The Petersburg, Va., Express of Thursday, Boston, July 14. The prize brig Illinois, from Liverpool, for Nashville, which was captured off Albion, by the U. S. steamer Quaker City, arrived here this morning. She has an assorted cargo, intended for the rebels.

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The Rebels Near Frankfort, Kentucky

REMOVING THE STATE ARCHIVES. LOUISVILLE, July 13—Midnight. Reports just received state that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were at Rough and Bedy, nine miles south of Frankfort, at five o'clock this afternoon. Our informant says that the State archives are being removed from the Capitol.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session. SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 14. Mr. GARDNER, (Iowa), called upon resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain H. Foote, for his gallant services in the west. They were passed.

Mr. LANE, (Kan.) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information he may have as to the reason for the arrest of Lieut. Col. D. R. Anthony, of Kansas. Laid over.

Mr. WADSWORTH, (Ohio), moved to take up the bill for the admission of Western Virginia. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 11. The question being on Mr. Sumner's amendment to strike out the provision freeing children who are born after the 4th of July, 1863, and insert that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted, it was rejected; yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Giddens, Kilgill, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson, (Mass.); nays 2.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (Va.) moved an amendment as a substitute for the latter portion of the bill, that the State of Western Virginia be admitted on the fundamental condition that all slaves born within the limits of the said State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free, and that the second section of article 11 of the Constitution of the said State shall not be construed to authorize the passage of any law; and no law shall be passed by which any citizen of either of the States of this Union shall be excluded from any privileges or immunities which the said citizen is entitled by the Constitution of the United States to. Provided, that the Convention to be reconvened shall declare the assent of the said fundamental condition, and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall make proclamation thereof; and the said State shall be admitted in 60 days after such proclamation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Senate resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on Wednesday, was passed. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MONEY FOUND IN HUMMELSTOWN. THE owner applying to the undesignated with sufficient evidence, can receive J. SLICKER, 7-13-62. ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY. A MAGNIFICENT 7 octave Piano from STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK. OCTAVE SCHOOL ORGANS, Price only \$50, Pianos make, but and cheapest in market. Melodeons and musical merchandise generally. Picture Frames, a choice assortment on our own make. RE-GILDING. Specially attended to. S. WARD & CO., New Music and Frame Store, 14 Market Square. Dissolution of PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership heretofore existing between Jas. L. Stone and Henry Thomas, under the name and style of Stone & Thomas, in the business of retail coal and oil, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent, which business will hereafter be carried on by said Henry Thomas, J. C. L. H. 11-10-62. HENRY THOMAS. GAIETY MUSIC HALL! Walnut Street between 2d and 3d. SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER, ROBERT EDWARDS. ADMISION, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, and 1.00. The concert of amateurs, announced as a result of the decision rendered by the public as to the superior merits of this temple of merriment, our common consolation since with an orchestra of every description, being greeted with uproarious applause, has been repeated on several nights. BOB EDWARDS, the Grand Soloist and Dancer. DAN BOWMAN, the Acrobatic Banjoist. H. KING, the first and best Acrobatic. EARL DAVENPORT, the best in the country. JAKE BUDD, the best of Comedians. TOM MURRAY, Irish and Comedian. MASTER WILLIAMS, the wonder of the Age. J. H. DONNELLY, Musical Director. J. H. YANHOPE, 3, Evans. To conclude each evening with the new spectacle of Jocko, the straight-shape. Jocko, Master Will. Doors open at 7 1/2. Commence at 8 o'clock. JAKE BUDD, 25c a six seat.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS. BEST PENS in the world, for 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$4.00. SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Also agents for the sale of Petroleum, Illuminating Oil, superior to any oil put forth in any quantities at the lowest market rates. 170 and 172 William Street, a27d6m. NEW YORK. LIFE INSURANCE. The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. OFFICE NO. 408 CHESTNUT STREET. (CHARTER PERPETUAL.) CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$1,513,385. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President. JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary. CONTINUE to make INSURANCE ON LIFE on the most reasonable terms. They act as Executors, Trustees and Guardians under Wills, and as Receivers and Administrators. The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserve fund, will ensure the prompt payment of all claims. The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The company add a BONUS annually to the Insured on 1st Jan. The FIRST BONUS is \$100,000. The second, 1864, the \$500,000 BONUS is \$1,000,000. The THIRD BONUS is \$2,000,000. The fourth, 1868, the \$1,000,000 BONUS is \$2,000,000. The following are a few examples from the Register of Companies: Amount of Policy and Bonus to be increased by rate of dividend.

GREAT ATTRACTION. CALL at No. 75 Market Street, where you will find a large and well selected stock of new and fancy Goods, including a great variety of Toys of every description, Ladies' Work, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Daily and weekly articles generally kept in stock. Call and examine for yourselves. W. H. WAGGONER, Proprietor, 75-77 Market Street.

Reported Re-capture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. A REBEL CANARD. PHILADELPHIA, July 14. The Petersburg, Va., Express of Thursday, Boston, July 14. The prize brig Illinois, from Liverpool, for Nashville, which was captured off Albion, by the U. S. steamer Quaker City, arrived here this morning. She has an assorted cargo, intended for the rebels.