

Daily Telegraph



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

ADOPTED BY A CAUCUS OF UNION MEN IN CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN CONVENTION, JULY 17, 1862.

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and traitors with fitting severity; to crush the present wicked and senseless rebellion, so that no flag of truce shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; and to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Afternoon, July 19, 1862.

SPEECH OF COL. JOHN W. FORNEY

Delivered in the Union Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th of July, in support of the Resolutions adopted on that occasion.

The resolutions, Mr. President, which have just been read, comprise, in brief terms, the duty of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and they will go to the country as an utterance that must produce healthful consequences. There are elements in this assemblage which have never been combined on any former period of our country's issue. We have here representatives of the Republican party, of the People's party, the American party, and of the loyal men of the Democratic party. I notice that at least twenty counties of the State have sent Democratic delegates to this Convention. The heavy gloom which seems again to have settled upon our unhappy country, has had the effect of extinguishing many dissensions. Men who have differed radically in former years now stand together like a band of brothers. But one motive animates this splendid organization—that of devotion to country and determination to maintain the Union. There is no spectacle, says a great poet, more inspiring than a brave man struggling with danger, and can there be any spectacle more inspiring than a great people struggling with their enemies. The fiend, slavery, which is the beginning of all our troubles, in tearing itself from the Republic, seems determined to tear the vitals of the Republic, away with it. For however men may differ, Mr. President, this is not merely a struggle for our existence as a free people, but it is a struggle between liberty and slavery. All other issues have subsided before this issue. Slavery, by begging the war, to perpetuate itself, has had a strong hand upon our free institutions, and is resolved, failing itself, to bury them in one common ruin. Those only deny it who themselves pray for the success of the rebellion, and those only believe what I have said who earnestly pray for the triumph of the Union arms. And it is a fact well calculated to agonize the soul, that bitter and dreadful as have been the general suffering in this extraordinary strife, notwithstanding thousands of homes are covered with mourning; although torrents of tears are shed over the freshly heaped graves of those who have fallen in defence of our flag, yet all these terrible lessons produce no impression upon many who live among and around us. These men see their country bleeding at every pore, and have no word of hope or comfort to give to her. While we, forgetting all old antagonisms and parties, while we throw off the cloaks of former organizations and reveal ourselves only in the garb of patriotism, they clothe themselves with all the hatred, and rancor and uncharitableness for which they have been so distinguished before, and prepare to strike at the country, if not in the name at least, in the name of the doctrine of that candidate for the presidency who less than two years ago marbled the hosts of disunion at the ballot-box, and now leads an army of traitors in the battle field. [Applause.]

If, Mr. President, slavery is the cause of this great crusade upon human liberty, its immediate agents and ministers confess by all their acts that they are fully conscious of the truth of this assertion. They have pursued the fell purpose which has now ripened into war, with a persistence which can only be explained by their close sympathy with the rebellion itself, and their sincere hatred of the government of the United States. Calling themselves Democrats, they are banded together in favor of slavery and aristocracy. Let me take a prominent example of the school. The old man who lives in neglected solitude within an hour and a half's ride of the capital of Pennsylvania. He is now beyond the Psalmist's age. He entered the Presidential chamber, some five years ago, with as fair a complexion as any man in the country, as ever had been presented to man. He was elected upon a distinct and voluntary pledge that he would give to the people of the unhappy territory of Kansas the right to dispose of their own affairs in their own way. Had he been true to this, we should have had neither secession or bloodshed. The history of his unparalleled treachery is written, written in air and in stone, and ought to be supposed that now looking over this history, he would seize the occasion to expiate his mighty crime by some manifestation of public penitence. It might be supposed that now, in his old age, he would secure the favor and forgiveness of Heaven by appealing to those he still controls, to rally to the common defence and to shun his fatal example. But no, gentlemen, so far from this the animating soul of the rebellion in the southern states is not more Jefferson Davis than the animating soul of the rebellion in the free states is James Buchanan. He seems to desire the immortal infamy of dragging our glorious Union into the dishonored grave he is himself soon to fill. Around his own home, as proved by the convention which assembled in his own county a few weeks ago, and by that which disgraced this hall on the 4th of July, his former followers, doubtless under his lead and counsel, mocked at the perils of the nation and delighted in nothing so much as to embarrass and retard the operations of the constituted authorities. Is it possible that this man and his parasites can rally any portion of the people of Pennsylvania to the mercy of the government, permitted to live in comfort under the flag they toiled to defend and to dishonor, shall these men be permitted to go on in their work of treason? They proclaim that this war is an abolition war—a war for the emancipation of the slaves—a war for negro equality—a war in which the white man is to be driven out of the field of labor by the colored race. This is the staple of their creed. This is the burden of their cry. Will James Buchanan, or any one of his creatures, here or elsewhere, inform me whether it was the abolitionists that formed the conception, and forced it upon the people of Kansas? Whether it was the abolitionists that fabricated the English bill, a measure even more infamous? Was it the abolitionists that persecuted and proscribed Walker and Douglass and Broderick? Did they murder Broderick? Did they retain in the Buchanan Cabinet the incarnate traitors who robbed the Federal Treasury, decimated the army, sent our navy to distant seas, sacked our arsenals—sent to southern ports incalculable supplies of munitions of war? Was it the abolitionists, in a word, that prepared the way for the culmination of war, leaving to Mr. Lincoln a bankrupt and enfeebled government, compelling him to reach the capital of the nation almost fugitive and surrounding his inauguration with all the ceremonial of, and preparations for, internal strife? But, sir, apart from the duty of exposing these impudent and remorseless foes, there are other duties which must be discharged, and to which the great organization born to-day, must dedicate itself with stern and self-sacrificing patriotism. [Applause.]

The adjournment of Congress leaves to Mr. Lincoln those high responsibilities which he has proven himself so able to bear. He will find himself strengthened by still stronger measures by ample legislation. He can now throw himself upon the people and prosecute the war with renewed vigor. As your resolutions so well express it, it is fortunate "that we have at the helm of public affairs one so prudent, so upright, so energetic and firm." Great are his trials, and great his labors. It has of ten been said that the duties of the Presidency were too much in times of peace for any one man; several of our Chief Magistrates have fallen under the weight of these duties. But what must his condition be who in the midst of this remorseless rebellion, must give all his time and all his judgment to the solution of stupendous and novel complications. He cannot satisfy all men; he cannot at a

blow strike down every great wrong; it is possible that he may have been mistaken in the supposition that the slavholding treason might be indulgently and magnanimously treated, and that the best way to convince the rebels was to exhibit to them a willingness of the government to offer peace on the terms of submission, and amnesty on condition of prompt submission. But now, that experience has shown that no moderation can reach the authors of this great crime, the President will undoubtedly will invigorate and inspire him in the vigorous policy which is about to be inaugurated; a policy which I feel sure will be as stringent and as determined as the most exacting and enthusiastic of us could desire. Backed by the people, and empowered by law, there will hereafter be no hesitation in the employment of all means to put down the rebellion. No more doubts as to the confiscation of the property of rebels, no more protection of their houses, and crops, and goods and chattels. Practical measures will forever dissipate the miserable cry about negro equality and negro emancipation. Wonderful is the advance that has been made in public sentiment on these questions. Some of the most distinguished Democrats in Congress now take ground in favor of the employment of blacks in the army of the United States as a measure of imperative wisdom and necessity. The partisans who roam about the land alarming ignorant people with pictures of a black exodus from the slave into free States, who look for riots in the great cities as a consequence of the competition of whites and blacks in various fields of labor, can read their own doom and the refutation of their own falsehoods in the ground taken by these Democrats in the National Legislature. It is their import to inform us whether they or not, whether they realize this or not, they people realize it. The object of this war is not abolition, but vindication—not abolition of slavery—but vindication of the offended majesty of the laws. To this end we send our white men into the field to fight in our armies. To save them from the privations of the long, weary march, to relieve them from the heavy service that wears and wastes them in the trenches and on our fortifications, it is proposed to invoke the aid of the thousands of colored men who are to be emancipated, not by the slaveholders themselves, but by the slaveholders themselves. When this race is fully assured they may render such a service, and be rewarded for it; there will be no further flight into the free towns of the North and North-west; but they will gladly remain under that flag which, while protecting them, they themselves defend. One other lesson has been taught within the last year, and that is, if the most loyal of the white people are those who are fighting for the Constitution and the Union, so the most loyal of the seceded States are the blacks themselves. Shall we not use these blacks? Shall we not act upon the suggestions of some of our most gallant and experienced military men, and save our own brothers by accepting this ready, eager and honest assistance? What voter who has lost his relative or his friend by disease in the army, will not yield to this argument and ask that it may be carried into effect hereafter. The fact is, gentlemen, this war may as well be terminated to-day if we do not avail ourselves of this vast resource and of every other means justified by our own necessities and by the usages of civilized nations. I have no objection to some withdrawal from the idea of arming the colored men. They forgot that they were armed during the revolutionary war by the direction of General Washington himself; that in the bloody battle of Red Bank, near Philadelphia, it was a regiment of Rhode Island negroes under command of Col. Ray Greene, who turned the fortunes of the day and fought to the last around the dead body of their commander. In the second war with England, Andrew Jackson enrolled the colored men of the State of Louisiana, and thanked them for their bravery after the victory was won. Has the colored race deteriorated since the Revolution, and our second struggle for independence? They ought to have wonderfully improved, if philosophers speak the truth or the census does not lie. The sympathizing gentlemen in the free States are in the habit of talking with negro equality, and charging the blacks with the great ends of the republic will hardly deny that the infusion of the blood of the chivalry of the south ought to have greatly improved the negro race in that quarter. [Laughter.] Under this influence this race should certainly be improved, and according to the doctrines of oligarchists, more refined. For, the nearer they approach the ideal of a Southern gentleman, the better they are fitted to imitate his martial seal. As Thaddeus Stevens once said, the Southern man has a wonderful effect upon the negro complexion. [Great laughter.] Do not be afraid then, gentlemen of being called abolitionists or the advocates of negro equality, because you demand that your relatives and friends in the army of the Union shall be succored, sustained and saved from disease and death by the stout arms of the loyal blacks, bond or free in the southern States. As I have said, the only practical abolitionists are the rebels themselves. They have not more advanced in their views on this subject than could have done. Emancipation, like the rebellion, is their work, not ours. As the Hon. William M. Evarts said at Albany, in 1860, as he was advocating Mr. Lincoln: "Gentlemen of the Democratic party, you say you have a majority in the country; why don't you unite them and defeat us at the polls." But the rebels divided the Democracy then, with the deliberate purpose of dividing the country after-wards. Nor do they desire to escape this double responsibility. They wish to cut loose from the free States in order to enjoy the nation of slavery; alone, and it was to save that institution that induced them to prepare for and precipitate this war. The only act of emancipation carried by the Republicans is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and if the Republicans had not done that, they would have deserved the contempt of friend and foe. They were invoked to it by their own platform and by the authority of the great publicists of the South. The power existed, and they exercised it. What has been the result? The emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia has improved them. The repeal of a series of laws, operating alike upon free and slave, has made them ambitious to do well, and they are now more orderly, more peaceable, and more thrifty than ever.

So much for several of the most difficult questions growing out of this war. [Applause.] The sympathizers with Secession who call themselves Democrats undoubtedly desire a peace with the rebels, and to bring this about they are industrious in dividing the Northern people, well knowing that the success of this plan must consolidate and encourage the traitors. No doubt when the uncle of the gentleman who is now fighting against his country in the army of the South—I mean Francis W. Pickens of South Carolina—was presiding over the Breckinridge Convention on the 4th of July, the hope that stirred his heart was that peace might be accomplished on the well-known platform of himself and his nephew. I perceive that he is so anxious to effect this object that he has taken command of the campaign himself, and will doubtless make the State ring with elaborate orations on the basis of the Breckinridge platform. The object of this peace is simply to degrade the people of the free States, to fill them with factions, to carve out a new line of demarcation, and to make all their great interests subordinate and obedient to a slavholding despotism. Do you mean to suppose that such a peace would end the war? It might, indeed, realize Mr. William B. Reed's grand scheme of division and separation enunciated on the 17th of January, 1861, at National

Hall, while Major Anderson was besieged in Fort Sumter; it might make New York a free city, independent of State and General Government. With our Pacific empires lost to us; with the great West seceded, and Pennsylvania bound, like a captive, to the chariot wheels of slavery, Mr. Reed and his compatriots would of course, the fulfillment of their prophecies and plans; but there would be no peace. It would be one long and stubborn and exterminating border war—a war of sections—a war making the South powerful and the North powerless. What foreign nations would say to such a peace as this it requires no Anthony Trollope to predict. [Applause.] I cannot refrain, Mr. President, the expression of my sincere respect for the manner in which the Republican party of Pennsylvania has come up to the good work to-day. It was the duty, and it will prove to be the interests, of that party to act with prompt patriotism in such a crisis. But it is so rare for men who have just elected a President, and who dispense such enormous patronage, to exhibit such magnanimity as we have seen to-day, that the evidence of it deserves to be highly commended. I have seen so much crime and falsehood, such an utter disregard of solemn oaths and obligations, as the fruits of the so-called Democratic rule, that when Mr. Lincoln was elected President, I held his triumph with some anxiety because his hands were clearer of these infamies because he was under no covenant with the slave aristocracy. [Applause.] In the coming campaign, although victory is, in my opinion, certain and sure, we shall have a bitter and reckless foe to put down. Should we fail, our defeat will be accepted as a declaration in favor of the rebellion! The Administration will be arrested in the prosecution of this holy war, and the sympathizers with Secession will insist that their machinations have been triumphant and their treason confirmed. The Breckinridges expect victory because they have been so generously treated and so kindly tolerated. Fomenting their hatred of the country's cause in public and in private, corresponding with foreign monarchists who pray for our downfall, some of those who had hidden themselves in Paris and London are quietly returning to their homes. As to these men we have a right to demand that the Administration of the Federal Government shall put the strong hand of power upon them. The sympathizers with Secession, whether our legal friends or Haldeman, from this neighborhood, whose correspondence with the traitor emissary, T. Butler King, has only lately seen the light, whether the editor of a newspaper, or is only saved from punishment by his own insignificance, or the faithless representative who looks for re-election by the votes of a people he has deceived, they should be admonished that there is a limit even to the indulgence and forbearance of a great Government; and that they cannot at the same time enjoy its protection and intrigue for its overthrow. He who is false to the flag of his country, and yet dares to fire in the loyal State, should either be compelled to go to a foreign land, or be driven with the seal of condemnation on his brow, among the rebels themselves. Let the administration treat such men as enemies, and with a firm and consistent policy the war will terminate victoriously, and the ballot-box will record an emphatic verdict in favor of the friends of the Union. [Tremendous applause.]

FREDERICK CITY, MD., HOSPITAL.

List of the Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians.

FREDERICK, July 16, 1862. EDITOR TELEGRAPH—Dear Sir—I wrote a few lines yesterday, giving you an account of the number of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians in the hospital at this place. There has been no change since, and I now send you the names and residences of a part of them. I intend to continue to send you the names and residences of all the inmates from your paper and the names you will publish the list for the benefit of their friends. As your paper has a wide circulation in Pennsylvania, the friends of the soldiers who are here will be anxious to know their situation. All here are well cared for.

The so-called Democratic meeting held in Harrisburg on the 4th, has delighted secessionists in this State. It gives them great aid and comfort. At one point in this State where your paper and the names you will publish the list for the benefit of their friends. As your paper has a wide circulation in Pennsylvania, the friends of the soldiers who are here will be anxious to know their situation. All here are well cared for.

Who would have believed that those men who were so basely deserted less than two years ago by their southern friends, would now be drumming up recruits for their defamers? It requires a large amount of brass anatomy in the party who carried on the Florida war, to talk about economy in government expenses. Forty million of dollars to dispossess a few naked Indians in Florida. The treasury bankrupt. The credit of the Union down so low, that we could not borrow money at six per cent. and President Van Buren had to convene Congress to devise ways and means to meet the party indeed! But I need not carry you back to the Florida war to cite strong evidence of party extravagance, and mismanagement, great, so bold, so destructive, and so unprincipled, that the country was robbed and almost ruined by the very party who now lift up their heads and talk of honesty and economy. Nothing but taking the government out of their hands less than two years ago saved the Union from utter ruin. Do they think the people have forgotten poor James Buchanan—his administration and his associates.

Mr. Editor, to call the people of Pennsylvania at this day to join the wretched party who caused all our country's sorrows and losses, is impudence in the extreme, and I hope the leaders in the attempt will be held accountable to the virtuous people for the ills we are suffering, and any they may hereafter bring on the country. Invalids in the hospital at Frederick city, Md., July 16, 1862: Wm. H. Walling, 11th regiment, co. A, Capt. Bentley, Crawford county. Patrick Sine, 109th regiment, co. D, Capt. Young. S. A. Wheeler, 11th regiment, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county. D. J. Hammond, 11th regiment, co. G, Capt. Thomas, Crawford county. Wm. Hammer, 28 regiment, Capt. Hammer, Philadelphia. John Smith, 28th regiment, Capt. Jordan, Westmoreland county. Thomas A. McCracken, 11th regiment, co. K, Capt. Eise, Mercer county. John Watskin, 74th regiment, co. D, Capt. Smith, Pittsburg.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamer North America. News of the Richmond Battles in Europe. CAPT. RACK, July 19.—The steamer North America, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th, passed this point 11 o'clock this morning en route for Quebec. The dates per the North America are one day later than those furnished by the steamer City of Washington. [SECOND DISPATCH.] CAPT. RACK, July 19.—The steamship North America, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th, passed this point 11 o'clock this morning en route for Quebec. The dates per the North America are one day later than those brought by the City of Washington. [The steamer Bavaria from New York arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.]

Martin Grombogh, 74th regiment, co. D, Capt. Smith, Pittsburg. Goleib Doebler, 75th regiment, co. B, Capt. Saxon, Philadelphia. George Stoenk, 75th regiment, co. G, Capt. Shenenger, Philadelphia. Eronemus Mite, 75th regiment, co. F, Capt. Chapin, Philadelphia. Ludwick Smith, 75th regiment, co. B, Capt. Saman, Philadelphia. George W. Quigley, 109th regiment, co. B, Capt. Gimbar, Philadelphia. Charles R. Dorris, 109th regiment, co. C, Capt. Farred. David Sankey, 109th regiment, co. D, Capt. Young, Lawrence county. John H. Brown, 209th regiment, co. I, Capt. Leock, Lawrence county. Wm. Sheeler, 8th regiment, United States regular. Andrew Kenkie, 11th regiment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county. John O'Connell, 11th r. giment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county. John H. Brook, 109th regiment, co. B, Capt. Gimbar, Delaware county. Wm. Oabeck, 109th regiment, co. H, Lieut. Long, Philadelphia. Wm. Calwell, 11th regiment, co. K, Capt. Pierce, Mercer county. John W. Cook, 11th regiment, co. B, Capt. Corrigan, Crawford county. Silas J. Daniels, 11th regiment, co. B, Capt. Corrigan, Venango county. Jesse H. Patterson, 109th regiment, co. G, Capt. Rush, Philadelphia. Wm. A. Williams, 109th regiment, co. B, Capt. Gimbar, Philadelphia. Charles Gilmer, 109th regiment, co. B, Capt. Gimbar, Philadelphia. Martin Liebherr, 75th regiment, co. A, Capt. Oswald, Philadelphia. John Riley, 78d regiment, co. K, Capt. Williams, Lancaster county. Hugh Bromley, 11th regiment, co. K, Capt. Pierce, Erie county. W. H. Chapin, 11th regiment, co. E, Capt. Davis, Crawford county. G. S. King, same. John King, same. Daniel Eagan, 78d regiment, co. F, Capt. Kelly, Philadelphia. Thomas Woodside, 11th regiment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county. George Clark, 109th regiment, co. D, Capt. Yuesing, Philadelphia. Wm. Cooper, 11th regiment, co. I, Capt. Wagner, Mercer county. Charles Stahl, 27th regiment, co. D, Capt. Bullenger, Philadelphia. Daniel Paul, 109th regiment, co. A, Capt. Seymour, Reading. Joseph Son, 28th regiment, co. A, Capt. Fitzpatrick, Luzerne county. Albert L. Ensel, 28th regiment, co. H, Capt. Ahl, Pittsburg. John W. Smith, 109th regiment, Co. G, Capt. Rush, Philadelphia. Dennis Murphy, 28th regiment, co. C, Capt. Raphael, Philadelphia. Frederick Goldbeck, 109th regiment, co. A, Capt. Seymour, Reading. Jacob Hantz, 75th regiment, co. C, Capt. Schwartz, Philadelphia. Philip Diel, 75th regiment, co. A, Capt. Oswald, Philadelphia. John W. Herbert, 109th regiment, co. C, Capt. Farrand, Philadelphia. Lewis Slater, 75th regiment, co. B, Capt. Saman, Philadelphia. Henry Greenawald, 78d regiment, co. G, Capt. Walters, Lancaster county.

FROM KANSAS. BATTLE IN THE INDIAN NATION. THE REBELS Routed. 125 Prisoners, 1400 Head of Cattle, and Camp and Garrison Equipage Captured. Loyal Indians Joining the Union Forces.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17. The correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative says: A recent battle took place in the Indian nation, between a detachment of a Kansas regiment, under Col. Weer, and a force of rebels, resulting in the capture of 125 prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1,500 head of cattle, 38 loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage and 60 stand of arms. Col. Hitchie, in command of a regiment of loyal Indians, has reliable information that Col. John Ross was about to join the expedition with some 1000 warriors. Col. Solomon of the 10th Wisconsin, had also captured forty prisoners and 400 mounted Cherokee and Osage Indians who had come into our camp with whi a flag, and carrying their guns with their muzzles pointing downward. About 250 negroes, belonging to rebel half-breeds, are now en route for Fort Scott.

FROM MEMPHIS, TENN. Permanent Fortifications at Corinth. FEMALE SECESSIONISTS ESCORTED BEYOND THE LINES. The Reported Capture of Baton Rouge a Canard.

Memphis, July 16. Gen. Hovey of Gen. Grant's staff is expected to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications there are being pushed to completion with rapidity. They will be formidable, and are intended as permanent forts of defence. Several female secessionists were yesterday escorted beyond the federal lines by General Thayer, they having refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their husbands are among the most wealthy citizens of Memphis, and are now serving in the rebel army. The Grenada Appeal of the 11th published the following despatch: CAMP MOORE, July 11th.—The despatch of the capture of Baton Rouge by our forces is a canard of old Jake Barker's of New Orleans, for financial purposes. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10th.—The enemy landed in force yesterday, on the main land near Port Royal Ferry, as if for another attack against the Charleston and Savannah railroad, but they returned on the approach of our troops.

From Washington. Gen. Halleck to remain in the city Entrusted with Important Duties. The Army of Virginia to be Consolidated. UNITY OF ACTION TO BE SECURED. GEN. POPE'S RECENT ORDER. SUSPENSION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 19. It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut. Gen. Scott, and subsequently Gen. McOlellan and the army of the Potomac, and now has the benefit of their experience, and that of Gen. Pope, Mitchell and other distinguished military officers, the expected presence of Maj. Gen. Halleck becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but will be entrusted with important duties in this city. The consolidation of the corps now comprising the army of Va., and other arrangements warrant the conclusion that measures are in course of consummation to everywhere secure unity of action, or in other words, a specific plan of operations, the better to secure success and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction and jealousies whatsoever. It is highly popular with military men, as well as civilians, and their execution will remove much complaint on the part of the soldiers. The overland mail service has been suspended in consequence of removing stock &c. preliminary to changing the route, which will rise off at Juleburg, and follow the Cherokee trail through Bridger's pass to Salt Lake, and thence to the Pacific. This arrangement will save one hundred and fifty miles of travel and protect the coaches from Indian depredations. The telegraphic wire line, it is said, necessarily be changed to the new mail line after the new mail to California, namely, on the 21st inst. the overland service will be resumed. James B. Hollowell has been appointed disbursing officer of the Post Office Department and Superintendent of the building in place of E. J. Hall, dismissed.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Reported Surrender of Cynthiana to Morgan's Band. CINCINNATI, July 18. A man came into Boyd's on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, and reported that the town of Cynthiana, sixty-six miles from here, surrendered at five o'clock yesterday, after half an hour's fight. He says he saw Morgan and shook hands with him. About 2,500 soldiers, also, came into Boyd's. He says Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Captain Arthur's company, from Newport, Kentucky, were all killed or taken prisoners. The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high, and increasing. The provost marshal arrests all sympathizers with the rebellion, to-day. LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The train arriving at Lexington this evening, the road and telegraph line have been repaired. Morgan's loss at Cynthiana has greatly exceeded ours, although most of Lieutenant Colonel Landrum's men were captured. Colonel Landrum and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington. INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—A despatch to the Executive Department says: "Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana, have been taken by the rebels. At the latter place one federal was killed, and 250 sick were taken prisoners. The rebels also took 250 stand of arms."

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. Important Order of General Pope. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6. Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officer whose department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible. By command of Major General POPE, GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

LABOR OF THE CONTRABANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. FAVORABLE REPORT BY GEN. SAXTON. WASHINGTON, July 18. The following is an extract from a recent despatch received at the War Department from General Saxton, dated— "BRAUFORT, S. C., July 10. "Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: "I have the honor to report that every thing pertaining to the special service for

FROM WASHINGTON. Gen. Halleck to remain in the city Entrusted with Important Duties. The Army of Virginia to be Consolidated. UNITY OF ACTION TO BE SECURED. GEN. POPE'S RECENT ORDER. SUSPENSION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE. WASHINGTON, July 19. It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut. Gen. Scott, and subsequently Gen. McOlellan and the army of the Potomac, and now has the benefit of their experience, and that of Gen. Pope, Mitchell and other distinguished military officers, the expected presence of Maj. Gen. Halleck becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but will be entrusted with important duties in this city. The consolidation of the corps now comprising the army of Va., and other arrangements warrant the conclusion that measures are in course of consummation to everywhere secure unity of action, or in other words, a specific plan of operations, the better to secure success and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction and jealousies whatsoever. It is highly popular with military men, as well as civilians, and their execution will remove much complaint on the part of the soldiers. The overland mail service has been suspended in consequence of removing stock &c. preliminary to changing the route, which will rise off at Juleburg, and follow the Cherokee trail through Bridger's pass to Salt Lake, and thence to the Pacific. This arrangement will save one hundred and fifty miles of travel and protect the coaches from Indian depredations. The telegraphic wire line, it is said, necessarily be changed to the new mail line after the new mail to California, namely, on the 21st inst. the overland service will be resumed. James B. Hollowell has been appointed disbursing officer of the Post Office Department and Superintendent of the building in place of E. J. Hall, dismissed.