DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE HERITAGE OF HATRED.

We commend the article published below, to the especial attention of our readers. It is copied from the *Bellow's Falls Argus*, a paper published at Bellow's Falls, in the State of Vermont. It shows how hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness, once engendered in the human mind may be preserved and increased, and even transmitted from generation to generation.

Whoever reads this article will be struck with the identity of the conduct and the pretentions of the extreme abolitionists here and in Vermont, alike indeed with the spirit of intolerance and persecution, their monstrous appetite craves a succession of victims. In this region and Commonwealth, during our career, and we are not very old, we have marked with unerring malignity, a certain class would foster the fangs of malevolence and bigotry and persecution, upon institution after institution, upon party after party. When we first knew these men they were hard at work in their crusade against Masonry and Odd Fellowship. Having been started from that prey by the stern and constant resistance of the Democratic party, they turned their bitter attention to the Catholics, even burning their churches in some localities. Once more foiled by the Democrats they paused awhile to take breath, and then renewed the battle *by means of an oath-bound secret society*, notwithstanding they had persecuted Masons and Odd Fellows for belonging to secret orders. They now sought practically to disfranchise voting foreigners and to deny to all future emigrants the rights of citizenship. Once again the legions of the Democracy utterly routed and prostrated the army of the persecutors. And there, they embraced the abominable doctrines of Abolitionism—before which, if they are not again repressed—these old-time agitators will bear down Constitutions, laws, compacts and the very ordinance of Heaven itself.

If our readers will look around them they will find the *same men* and the *same presses* have successfully denounced all who refused to join in the crusade against Masonry and Odd Fellowship as "Mason's dack," if they would not persecute Catholics as the tools of the Popish Hierarch, if they could not swallow Abolition, as "dough faces" and as "Union savers." It is noticeable, however, that recently, since Abolition has joined hands with Secession to destroy the Union, and have brought upon us the horrors which encompass us as with a pall that the epithet "Union savers" is no longer applied to conservative mind. No class of men are so much in demand just now as those who will, or will endeavor, to save the Union. Even the Devil himself may unintentionally speak the truth sometimes; and the Abolition Demon, like his eminent bad master, knows well enough how to contradict himself, or deny his own teachings, if it should suit his own purpose; therefore, no more Abolition abuse of conservative "Union savers." Still, in despite of his Satanic Majesty and the Abolitionists, the Democrats *will* save the Union, if they can, no matter how badly our Anti-Masonic, Know-Nothing, Abolition enemies may hate to see us succeed—no matter how they may rave, and storm, and blaspheme.

Now, hear the editor of the "*Argus*," (who is evidently a shrewd and observant man,) published at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont:

Abolition Puritanism.

Abolitionism and secessionism are one and the same in purpose, if not in profession. Both are working for the same end—the overthrow of the Constitution—and the Union professions of the devotees of abolitionism are only to subserve their own base, and selfish, purposes of personal aggrandizement. Our armies are dealing with the secessionists, and it is for the press to deal with the abolitionists. The abolitionists forget everything else in their hatred of their brethren of the South who happen to own slaves, and, by their fanaticism and bigotry, show themselves worthy descendants of the Puritans of earlier days, who burned witches, whipped Quakers, sacked convents, murdered the pious missionaries to the Norridgewalk Indians upon the altar steps, and seemed to revel in acts of proscription and persecution. "Blood will tell," especially Puritan blood, and that blood never yet had the power unless it abused it. From the days on which the fierce followers of Oliver Cromwell massacred the garrison of Drogheda, and shed the blood of the two thousand women and children who clung around the cross—the symbol Christianity—down to the present day, the spirit of intolerance, and persecution, has descended like an heir-loom to, and through, the Puritan stock.

"The passage of the Atlantic has worked no change in the character of the blood.—In the New World it is as sanguinary as in the Old. Liberty with its means only liberty for itself, and the right to take what liberties it pleases with others. None who do not think as they do have any right to liberty. Witness Roger Williams, the good old Baptist, who found among the Red Men of Rhode Island plantations the liberty, and tolerance, which the "Saints," in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay denied him, and his creed. Witness the blackened remains of Mount Benedict Convent, which, for more than twenty years, stood, like an eyeless skull, gazing down in mute astonishment upon the Puritanical piety, and philanthropy, of the city of Boston. Witness the Blue Laws, and the Alien and Sedition Laws.—Every page of American history is replete with instruction, and admonition, to beware of this element in the government of the country, if we would preserve liberty to all the land. We do not say that this element is not useful, that it is not practical, that it is not inventive, that it is not industrial, that it is not even possessed of a fineness of feeling, and of an intellectuality which may be looked for in vain in any other part of the Union. All this we admit. We will even admit that it is devoted to liberty, but it has its own peculiar notions about liberty. Its ideal of liberty is not the Christian nor the constitutional standard, which concedes to others the same latitude of liberty that we claim for ourselves. Oh, no! not at all! Puritanism is a propagandist, and wants to make every one believe as it does. Restrained and modified by other influences, the Puritanical element is useful in the Government; but it cannot be trusted to rule alone. It never has done so without encroaching upon the rights and liberties of others, and it never will.

"Fanaticism is ever the same, and if the abolition element should become the controlling influence in the country we should have an "improved and enlarged edition" of blue laws, and John Adams federalism, under which liberty to write, and to speak, except in concurrence with the prescribed views of the established authority, would be among the things that were not. The oppressions of two centuries ago, by the Hezekiahs, Jedediahs, and Habakuks of fantastical nomenclature, would be revived, and we should witness the ridiculous spectacle of a pretended free government, where liberty of conscience, of the press, and of speech, were in fact unknown. Abolitionists almost invariably are of that class of bigots who have an instinctive appetite for proscription and persecution, as a certain breed of dogs are said to have a natural scent for blood. It is this spirit that has caused the mobbing of Democratic printing offices, and the denouncing of Democrats as tories, traitors, and secessionists, because they refuse to confound Unionism with John Brownism—to forsake their time honored name, and principles, and bow the knee at the shrine of Sambo. Let every true patriot beware of abolition Puritanism."

—Since writing the foregoing, we have been looking over the New York *World*, and find in it a speech delivered by Congressman Lovejoy, before the "Emancipation League," at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening. This league is composed of the leading, intellectual abolitionists of the Metropolis; men powerful in position, in intellect and means. Like your genuine puritan, they are all brain and no heart.

A single extract from Lovejoy's two hour oration, will give the reader an idea of the true principles and doctrines inculcated by the emancipation League; which are of true puritanical stamp, so graphically described by our Vermont cotemporary, Mr. Lovejoy said:

"For purposes of reconstruction, slavery remaining, these seceded states might as well be inhabited with the bigoted zealots who adhered to the fortunes of Charles the First, and to those of the second James. As long as this tyrant, slavery, lives, its votaries will adhere to it with devotional zeal and tenacity. Oh, for some Cromwell to bring our American Stuart to the block! Oh, that Abraham would become an Oliver! But let us not fear. The President will yet emerge in the spirit and power of Cromwell, so far as the execution of slavery is concerned. Let us not make the mistake that the Protector fell into of sparing any of the name, but let us utterly extirpate the whole house of our tyrant. American slavery, root and branch."

Without stopping to question the want of analogy in the conduct of the followers of Charles the First and James the Second, and that of our Southern rebels, we wish to direct the readers attention to the bloody spirit of this extract. Read it again and see its horrid and brutal suggestions.—"Make not the mistake the Protector fell into," the speaker says, "by sparing any of the name, but extirpate the whole house." The rough soldier Cromwell grew sick of the unmentionable atrocities of his ruffian soldiers, and recoiled at the monstrous excesses they perpetrated; our American Cromwell, however, counsels no moderation, but gives his hearers the most bloody instructions. He advises the suppression of all pity, and the closing up of all passage to remorse:

"That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake the fell purpose."

to devastate and destroy. Victims to this fell spirit could find no safety; the altar, though bending before the crucifixion, would not shield the proscribed from unlicensed violence. And this is the doctrine taught and disseminated by the "Emancipation League" of the great city of New York.

But, there was an act of Oliver Cromwell, however, which might with benefit to us all be imitated in the United States, if it were not for the bad precedent it might establish—we mean his summary dissolving the "Long Parliament." That body of "reverend rogues in robes," "gluttons, drunkards and debauchees," were not a whit more infamous than those controlling our two Houses of Congress; and were it not for the fear of the usurpation of our liberties following, we might indeed look for another Cromwell to scatter the corrupt fanatics who are now laboring for the permanent disruption of our once proud, powerful and majestic Union.

WADE AND COWAN.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contained the following paragraph:

"The Pittsburgh *Post* has established itself as the especial defender of Senator Cowan, and it is particularly savage on Ben. Wade, of Ohio—*glorious old Ben.*—for his little *castigation of Cowan*. The *Post* does not like Wade, because he *dressed down* its especial favorite, Vallandingham, some time ago. This case of Wade upon Cowan has given the editor an excuse for renewed assaults on old Ben."

The *Gazette's* appreciation of "glorious old Ben." is of a different character from ours; these matters, however, are merely questions of taste. The dressing which Ben. gave Vallandingham consisted in Ben. receiving from the other the polite and expressive designation of "liar, scoundrel and coward." "Glorious old Ben." "eating his leek," muttering something which no one could hear. Then "the castigation which Ben—"glorious old Ben." —gave to Cowan was, also, of a fearful nature. He made a scurrilous and blackguard remark to Senator Cowan, and the latter, after a pause and pinch of snuff, looked over at him and replied:

"When the honorable Senator settles the account which he has now pending with a colleague in the other house, it may be necessary for me to answer his jibes or his taunts; but, until that is done, I presume he will excuse me from paying the smallest attention to them."

Here his nose was pulled again, but he kept on "eating his leek," blustering a little by way of satisfying himself that he was not yet quite cowed. And this is "glorious old Ben," who imagines that he is going to be re-elected to his seat in the Senate, which he has so shamefully disgraced. It won't do, Ben; you have to meet Vallandingham in some way, even with tooth and thumb nail, if you expect to be re-elected. In these days of martial bearing we cannot encourage blustering poltroonry. The loafer who had a scheme for the payment of the national debt of Great Britain, but who was [illegible]ked out of a "coffee house" because [illegible]t able to settle for his slap-jac[illegible] no more grotesque [illegible] just at this particul[illegible] bluster, and one w[illegible] thrash half a dozen burly secessionists; but when an opportunity is offered him, he shows himself to be another Akeas, and his courage immediately "oozes out at his finger ends." Perhaps Ben. desires Vallandingham to assault him, so that he could go before the people of Ohio exhibiting his wounds, another lamentable victim of free speech. If this is "glorious old Ben.'s" dodge we hope that he may be frustrated in it; a single "concussion" of his person would start abolitionism into a howl of affected concern for the freedom of debate, while he himself would be laughing in his sleeve at the expectation of again gammoning Ohio out of six more years in the Senate. But it can't win. As Governor Brown said of the rebellion in Tennessee, Ben., you're "played out."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Demand for the Surrender of Galveston--An Expected Bombardment.

A Memphis paper contains extracts from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of May 23d. Commander Eagle, of the United States frigate Sabine, had, on the 17th, demanded the surrender of Galveston, in order to save the loss of life that would follow a bombardment. The demand was not complied with, Gen. Hebert, the Confederate chief, saying that when the Union land and naval forces appeared a reply would be made. On the 23d a war vessel arrived, and in apprehension of an attack the foreign consuls had taken steps for the protection of their subjects. The following is Captain Eagle's reply to them:

U. S. FRIGATE SABINE, May 22, '62.

Gentlemen:—Let me assure you, gentlemen, that no person can deplore more than myself the misery that would result from the bombardment of the town of Galveston and its fortifications, yet it is a duty that will become necessary to enforce its surrender. It is not in my power to give you any assurance of security during the bombardment, for it is impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take.

HENRY EAGLE,
Capt. Commanding U. S. Naval Forces off Galveston.

The "Maryland Line."

From the Memphis Appeal, June 5.

It is stated that the officers who have in hand the organization of a "Maryland Line" in Virginia are progressing quite successfully with the work. Many members of Maryland companies, whose term of service recently expired, have entered the line, and in several instances, whole companies have applied for admission. Others are coming under the privilege of a transfer from regiments of other States. None but native Marylanders are received into the line.

From the Federal Fleet Below Vicksburg.

The advices from Vicksburg are of the 3d inst. The *Mississippian* of that date says:

"The enemy's fleet moved up yesterday evening, and fired about twenty shots at our batteries, without any damage. One shell went beyond the batteries, and exploded near the depot house. The fire was returned from our batteries in four rounds from our guns. It is believed that one of our shots struck a Federal vessel. The bombardment will be resumed, perhaps, this evening.

"Still later we learn that the enemy's boats fired a few additional shots this morning, still without effect. We trust that the commander of our batteries will not unnecessarily expose the range and calibre of our guns."

The Vicksburg *Whig*, of the 3d, says that eleven Federal vessels passed Baton Rouge on Saturday, the 31st of May, on their way up to Vicksburg. They would reach the fleet below that place, the *Whig* states, on Thursday last, the 5th, when, of course, the bombardment of Vicksburg would commence in earnest.

Who Lives in Memphis?

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 7.

The question which forms the caption of our article were much more easily answered if it were in the negative—who does not live in Memphis? Many of the strongest advocates of the Confederacy have left us, where their circumstances were such as to permit their leaving. Hundreds have left Memphis for more Southern localities in advance of the approach of the Federal fleet; among those were many who, though indifferent to political revulsions, feared the coming power and among these were many of the best and most influential citizens of Memphis. All soldiers or attaches of the Confederate army have left Memphis. All the banking institutions, with presidents, tellers, cashiers and accountants have left Memphis, with a very few exceptions. Our late ruler, the commander of the post, Colonel Rosser, than whom there is no more affable, gentlemanly, able or kind-hearted officer, has left Memphis. Col. McKisick, our late Provost Marshal, who discharged the onerous and often unpleasant duties imposed upon him with so ardent a desire "to do right" as to have earned for himself the hearty commendations of a large majority of those ever having "to do" with him, has left Memphis. The Postmaster has left Memphis. Many of the best physicians of the city, of its most able, most admired men and women, have left Memphis. Then, "Who lives in Memphis?" Its civilians. We use the word in contradistinction to politician as to soldier. The men with whom the duties and inclinations of domesticity have rendered business, home and pursuits of literature or art, paramount to the most boisterous attraction of military distinction—mere civilians in taste as in occupation, form now the population of Memphis. Not only is Memphis extra civilian in its population now, but also in its possessions. All arms, all munitions of war (the banks) all down to the last pound of commissary bacon, and the last pint of commissary flour have been removed, and the leavings in civillian possessions themselves are also of the meagrest.

"On to Richmond"

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

Three Yankee officers—Col. Stone, Major Miller and Captain Gregg—passed "on to Richmond" through this city yesterday afternoon. But we infer, from the very roundabout manner in which they succeeded in getting in to Richmond—the prize coveted by the whole Yankee nation—that their visit will not much injure our cause. These three officers were captured at the great battle of Shiloh. They were paroled for some special purpose by General Beauregard, and ordered to report at Richmond. This they are now doing. They are direct from Montgomery, and are accompanied by Captain Cary, of the Confederate State Army.

DIED:

Sunday morning, June 15, at 3 o'clock, MARY E. HORNE, wife of Joseph Horne.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her husband's residence, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

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Lindsey's Blood Searcher cures Scrofula
Lindsey's Blood Searcher cures Pimples on the Face;
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Lindsey's Blood Searcher cures Stubborn Ulcers;
Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the best tonic known.

Care must be taken in purchasing, as there is a counterfeit of this article. The genuine prepared by the original inventor, Dr. Lindsey, is for sale by SIMON JOHNSON, of
j69 Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM NORFOLK.

UNIONISM GROWING.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A UNION MAN.

Corinth Rebels still in Retreat.

REBELS CLAIM A VICTORY OVER FREMONT.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The boat which arrived this morning brought the following advices:

NORFOLK, June 13.—An expedition was made to Deep Creek yesterday by Major Dodge, who found there a rebel post office which had been the link of communication between this place and Richmond. The establishment was broken up. Deep Creek is fifteen miles south of Norfolk. The feeling between the military authorities and the citizens of this place is improving at a most satisfactory rate. Gen. Viele has been offered the use of a fine house by the Union men free of rent. The offer has been accepted. Trade is reviving.

A dozen Union schooners are in port loading or discharging. The Union demonstration yesterday was not so successful as was anticipated, on account of the absence of Gov. Pierpont, Senator Carlile and others who were expected to address the meeting.

A very large procession assembled, however, on the deck, and, on learning that speakers were not coming, marched to Ashland Hall, where an eloquent address was delivered by A. Thomas, Esq., of Iowa. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Captain Johannes Watson, of Portsmouth, has received authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for the war.

SUFFOLK, June 12.—Col. Spear, who has been scouring the country between this place and Blackwater river for some days past, brought in, last night, a rebel Colonel named Copeland, and two citizens, belonging to the Fourteenth Virginia Militia.

Yesterday a most brutal murder took place in Isle of Wight county, near Blackwater river. The name of the victim was Elisha Langford, a Union man, who was supposed to have given some information to our scouting parties. He was attacked by a number of the Southampton Cavalry, and shot down in his own house. Not satisfied with this, these guerrillas bayoneted him as he lay, and left him unburied.

There are no rebel troops of any consequence this side of Blackwater. A very general feeling of gloom prevails among the inhabitants of this place on account of the uncertainty in reference to the fate of their brothers and sons in the Confederate army. Communication being cut off, it is impossible for them to obtain the lists of killed and wounded from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—Such was the intense heat to-day that two privates were taken with sunstroke. Both soon recovered, however. The hospital has been nearly emptied of patients, who will be sent North on the steamer Erieson.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals here are receiving kind and substantial attentions from the members of Congress and others from their respective States.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, it is understood, will not recommend the consideration of the Bankrupt bill during the present session.

The Post Office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tenn.

The Memphis Secessionists--Corinth Rebels Still in Retreat.

MEMPHIS, June 12. Secession sympathizers are becoming more bold daily in expression of their sentiments. The Union citizens complain that Col. Fitch's rule over the city is too lenient; that until assured better protection they cannot avow their sentiments. The Provost Marshal requires an oath from all applicants for passes or permits to ship goods, and the stringency of its requirements are such as have already caused considerable excitement in the city.

An officer occupying an important position on one of the railroads running to this city has just returned from Granada. General Hindman is said to have gone to Arkansas, with troops from that State, after the evacuation of Corinth. General Pope has reached Okalona. General Beauregard was still retreating, and Price was with him. Jeff. Thompson was at Granada, with less than two thousand men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio railroad at St. Panola Station, this side of Granada. The Post office and Adams' Express office both open to day.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Two steamers leave to day with cotton, sugar and molasses for St. Louis. Numbers of citizens are also leaving for the North.

Good for the old Keystone State

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, paid this morning, to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the sum of $350,000, being the final instalment of the State quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of last July. The whole amount paid by Pennsylvania being nearly two millions. By making the payment at this time the State saves the fifteen per cent. authorized by the act to be deducted from the total amount. Pennsylvania is the first State in the Union that has complied with the terms of the law.—She was the first to come to the rescue of the Capital when it was threatened by the rebels, and she is now first in contributing her share of the expenses of the war.

Rebels Claim a Victory over Fremont--Their Account of the Affair at Chattanooga.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Monday's Mobile papers contain Richmond dispatches claiming a glorious victory for Jackson over Fremont on Sunday. They also state that he captured two pieces of artillery from General Shields on Monday.

Rebel accounts of the affair at Chattanooga say: The enemy opened their batteries with shot and shell on the city without giving the slightest notice, creating a panic among the women and children, who fled in every direction. Some rebels were wounded, but none was killed. Only one building was struck.

☞ ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—DAVID RITCHIE, at present one of the Associate Law Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county, will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention, for nomination for the place he now occupies.
my20-tf

☞ STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

☞ COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT will be a candidate for this office, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention.
je11-d&wt22d

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.
ap16dawte

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SUNDAY'S DESPATCHES.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Movements.

OUR PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

DEATH OF COMMANDERS McINTOSH AND HUGER.

&c., &c., &c.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Saturday, June 14, 1862.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of troops have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of the Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall of the cavalry was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction. A contraband who came in yesterday reported that a force of 3000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericksburgh. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church.—The rebels opened at daylight this morning. [At this point the wires to Washington were interrupted by lightning, too severe to forward the balance of this report.]

A sharp fire was opened from the artillery in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours; we had only one man killed and one wounded. A number of prominent citizens living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy have been arrested by order of Col. Ingalls on suspicion of communicating with the enemy. There is no doubt that the rebel generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home. The weather is hot and sultry.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate today confirmed the following appointments: Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, as Minister to Spain; Charles Hubbard, Surveyor of Customs at Hickman, Ky; Daniel Wann, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; Charles L. Stephenson, of Galena, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

Commanders McIntosh and Huger have died of wounds received in the naval battle of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following is a list, so far as can be ascertained, of the killed and wounded of the Pennsylvania regiments in the desperate fight near Port Republic, on Monday last, between the Confederate forces under Gen. Jackson, and the advance guard of General Shields, under Colonel Carroll, commanding the 84th Pennsylvania, 110th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana, 1st Virginia, and other regiments: 84th Penna—Killed, Jno. Harding; wounded, Alex. G. Thornton, Ellis Kyler; missing, thirty. 110th Pa—Killed, one; wounded, four; missing, twenty-three. The names of the sufferers in this regiment have not been ascertained. [NOTE.—The first reports gave the number of this regiment as the 11th.] 1st Virginia Cavalry—Killed, John Ray; wounded, Robt. Allison, seriously, sergt. Maxwell Carroll, corp. John R. McCoy, Franklin Noth, slightly; three missing.

KANSAS CITY, June 11.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st, has arrived.

In a skirmish between a company of Colorado volunteers and a body of Texans, near Fort Craig, the enemy left four dead on the field. None of the volunteers were hurt.

On the 25th ultimo, quite a number of of Texans were sent, under an escort, from Santa Fe, with a view of overtaking Col. Steele's command, which was understood to be in Messila. They had been in the hospital at Santa Fe, but having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel, they were paroled and disposed of as above.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denominations, that their edifices will be used for military purposes if necessary.

It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived to-day from Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from the forced marches they made over the mountains, but from the scarcity of supplies. There are, however, no signs of complaint in the camp, and the men are all now in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops on the Shenandoah is now complete and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. T. W. Houstt, quartermaster, who is attached to Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Nearly $6,000, in provisions, and money, have been subscribed for the starving Southerners about Corinth. Three thousand five hundred dollars worth of provisions were forwarded on Wednesday, and another shipment of nearly the same value will be made to-day.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—This has been the hottest day of the season. The mercury at 2 o'clock this afternoon stood at ninety-two in the shade.

Major General Ord, transferred at his request from McDowell division on the Potomac to Halleck's Mississippi column, arrived here this forenoon, and left this afternoon for Corinth.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamer Jersey Blue arrived at this point to-day with four hundred sick and wounded from Gen. McClellan's army and ninety privateers, men whom the rebels refused to exchange.

Gold is quoted at 7 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is quoted at 16@17 per cent. premium.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A letter from Nassau, dated the 9th inst., reports that eleven fast iron steamers were there.—Capt. Semmes and the other officers of the Sumter were there and it was supposed that they would take charge of the Oriete. The rebels have two steel plated rams nearly ready for launching at Charleston.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls,
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin

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Second Edition

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Sunday Evening.

Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 13.—In Convention to-day, a bill was passed appropriating $50,000 in defense warrants for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.—Resolutions were introduced instructing members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to reimburse citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by U. S. soldiers. A message was received from Gov. Gamble calling the attention of members to the fact that the President of the United States in a message sent to Congress, during its present session, proposed the adoption of a joint resolution declaring the willingness of Congress to furnish aid to any of the slave States that may think proper to adopt a measure of emancipation. Such a resolution was adopted by both houses and so becomes an offer by Congress, if we assume that it will be carried into effect by appropriations to be made by a future Congress. It is a proposition of unexampled liberality and what or may be the views of the members of the Convention, the subject of Emancipation, the propositions calls for a courteous response.—Courtesy between governments is as much required as between individuals. This State has received from the Government of the U. S. great attention and kindness; large armies have been maintained for our protection against invasion and they have battled gallantly in our defense; money has been given us by the government to equip our own citizens for their own defense and now as sons of Missouri; numbers of troops of our own people are armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the government in order that we may protect ourselves, under such treatment it would be unbecoming to pass over in silent indifference the proposition originating with the President of the United States.

Many of our own citizens, and possibly the authorities at Washington, have expected that the Convention would take some action upon a scheme of gradual emancipation. The Convention has acted upon an ordinance containing a scheme upon this subject, by laying it upon the table. The Convention thus acted as it understood the spirit of the presentation and therefore it is not now intended to propose to you to reopen and reconsider the subject; but this action of the Convention will without doubt be so represented as to excite a hostile feeling to the State among all those in authority, who favor emancipation, and thus injuriously affect the interests of the State. As no reason could be given upon the motion by which the ordinance was disposed of, the result may be represented as rudely discourteous to the President and Congress. The manifest propriety of making a response to the offer of the President and Congress, affords an opportunity of removing all the grounds for such an unjust and injurious imputation. It is not suggested that the Convention is to make an apology to any person; but as the proposition made by the Government of the United States is one which is entitled to a respectful answer, in express language, it would be very appropriate to adopt a resolution as a direct response to it. This need not produce any general discussion, as it need not involve the merit of the question of emancipation.

It would only be an act of courtesy to the authorities of our own government, who have made a proposition, which if it ever be carried into effect, will expedite the great liberty cause. It is, therefore, submitted to the Convention that the resolution be adopted to the offer made by the President and Congress.

On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, the Governor's message was referred to the special committee of five with instructions to report without delay, by resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, asked that the following be referred to the same committee, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, upon the special recommendation of the President, has at its present session adopted a joint resolution in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to each State in its discretion to compensate for the incovenience of public and private property produced by such a change, and whereas, the President of the United States in his recent proclamation revoking and annulling a certain authorized emancipation, assumed to be made by Gen. Hunter of the United States army has earnestly involved the people of the States interested, to the consideration of the said proposition herein contained. Be it therefore resolved, 1st, that in the opinion of this convention the proposition contained in said joint resolution adopted by Congress and approved A D. 1862, is entitled as well from its exalted source, as from its intrinsic importance to the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That while a majority of the Convention have not felt authorized at this term to take action with respect to the grave and delicate question of private right and public policy presented by said resolution, yet this body desires cordially to recognize as well the generous spirit therein displayed by the Government of the United States as the eminent patriotism and ability which have distinguished the President of the United States in his efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion and to restore peace and order to this State.

An ordinance was adopted changing the State Convention, so that it provides that after the first of July, 1862, all general elections shall commence on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and shall be held biennally.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15.—The results of the battle of Port Republic on Monday last between a portion of Shields' division and Jacksons army are now ascertained as near as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded; although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured; but our troops being compelled to retire before a force so superior in numbers, and in all other respects except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field whose names could not be ascertained, and of the large number classed as missing, many will doubtless find their way back to their regiments.

The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men, who did their duty nobly, as is evinced by their fighting a foe more than five times their own for five hours, and then retreating in order, except one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains—many of whom made their way back to the division. The 7th Indiana regiment, Col. Garin, did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburg 800 strong and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered about 140, losing more than half their force.

The 29th and 66th Ohio also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualities. The three batteries of artillery, Clarke's, Robinson's, Huntington's, are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action. Had the 1st and 2d brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action an entirely different result would have undoubtedly ensued. After Monday's fight it is understood that Jackson took the road towards Stannardsville, passing through the gap of Blue Ridge Mountains in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is railroad communication with Richmond.

Latest from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The city remains unusually quiet and orderly, and business is slowly reviving. Thus far the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only about $50,000.

Capt. H. W. Dill, of the provost guard, estimates the value of cotton, sugar, &c., concealed for shipping to be about $150,000. This is rapidly finding its way to the levee.

The absentees have been over estimated, many who ran off first have returned, while those who leave on upward bound boats are mostly members of sundered families.

The Mayor and City Councils are of Union proclivities as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate script or Confederate Post Office stamps are worth anything. The most prominent rebel sympathizers will not take the scrips.

An arrival direct from Madison, Ark., brings information that Gen. Curtis had not reached Little Rock, but was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr. Markland, agent for the Post Office Department, opened the city office to-day, and an agent of the Treasury Department is on his way to re-open the Federal Custom House. There have been about thirty applications for the office of Postmaster by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is as yet but one national flag floating from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr. Gage.

There is but little activity in shipping although a few dray loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning, some 500 bales of which was concealed in warehouses.

The steamer J.D. Perry, Alex Ziegler, master, arrived here this morning, having on board the 47th Indiana reg. Col. Slack and Nolen's Cavalry. Col. Slack being senior officer, supersedes Col. Fitch in command of this post. There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river yet for several days. The Memphis Grenada Appeal of the 10th, says that misapprehension prevails in regard to the Partisan Rangers; they are called into service by the Confederate Congress and are designed to act beyond the lines of our army as independent fighters to be provided like any soldiers and to have all they capture, yet the Appeal insists that they are not guerrillas and hopes young men will not fear to enlist.

It says if the Federals treat them as pirates, President Davis will interfere to protect them. The Appeal states the facts about the occupation of Memphis tolerably fairly admitting, that Colonel Fitch, is pursuing a system of liberal public policy yet indulges in vindictive comments.

M. C. Galloway, late postmaster of Memphis, announces that he has removed the office to Grenada. An order is published in the Appeal by order of General Beauregard, denouncing the officers of Col. J. L. Scott's Louisiana cavalry for rebellion at Corinth. Vicksburg was still in the rebels hands on the 13th.

The *Avalanche*, in an article on belligerents, admits that the South has defended the use of privateers and guerrillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes at which human nature in its wildest paroxysms of passion feels itself horrified. It claims that legitimate belligerents should settle questions of war, leaving peaceful civilians to the enjoyment of their rights, and observes that these views are acknowledged by the Federals here, and thinks that this course will win gradually upon the Southern people.

The Argus indulges in a series of rabid and vindictive articles and should be suppressed at once. The Avalanche says about 75 rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered themselves to Col. Fitch.—The U. S. Navy Yard and buildings have been taken possession by flag officer Davis in the name of the government and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

Latest from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 14.—The steamer China with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst, passed Cape Race this morning.—The following is a summary of her advices. It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a protectorate of Mexico.—The steamer Porcupine is about to take soundings for the proposed Atlantic Telegraph. The E. Fleming has arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with a cargo of rosin and turpentine. The Paris Constitutionel argues that it is impossible for the South to be conquerred and that mediation will alone succeed and end the war, so disastrous to humanity and the welfare of Europe.

Mr. Praxson, owner of the steamer Circassion, publishes a letter asserting that the vessel had nothing really contraband aboard and was legitimately chartered for a voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, her draft of water was too great to enter any Confederate ports, so that it was impossible she could run the blockade. The ship Automette had left Liverpool for New Orleans with a cargo of salt. Other vessels were soon to follow.

The Empress Eugenie was expected to pay a private visit to England during the Emperor's stay at Vichy.

The Italian government had resolved to form six new brigades of Infantry.

Austria continues to concentrate troops in Venitia.

The Italian Chambers had adopted a vote of approval of the course of the Ministry.

The publication of official documents at Madrid relative to affairs of Mexico had produced an impression little favorable to Gen. Prim.

The China's passage from Queenstown to Cape Race was accomplished in five days and seventeen hours.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Queenstown on the 8th inst.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—M. C. Gritzner,