DAILY POST.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE HOUR.

The Democratic County Convention will assemble at the Court House this morning, at 11 o'clock. Delegates should be punctual in attendance.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

This body will assemble this forenoon, at the Court-House, for the purpose of electing seven delegates to represent Allegheny County, in the State Convention, which is called to meet in Harrisburg, on the Fourth of July next. This is all the Convention to-day is called upon to do; but in performing this little the delegates should see that it is done well.

Twelve months ago, the Democracy of this county expressed a desire to forego partizan considerations as long as the rebellion lasted; and unanimously resolved to stand by the Government in its prosecution of hostilities for the restoration of the Union. Our political opponents, however, insisted upon partizan nominations; and now, instead of favoring the restoration of the Union as it was, they openly advocate the continuance of the war for the emancipation of slaves. Upon this, the Democracy of this county and State and nation, must take issue with Abolitionism, inviting to our assistance and upon terms of entire equality, the men of all parties, who are for the Union and the Constitution as transmitted to us by their immortal founders.

The duty of the Democrats in this emergency is quite simple; it is to pursue the course best calculated to restore a torn and distracted country. The twin conspirators in the way of this consummation are *secession in the South and Abolitionism in the North*. There is no difference in these monsters; both are in favor of breaking up our present form of Government, and both are responsible for the untold and incurable horrors with which the country is now afflicted. The Southern conspirators are for the disruption of the Union, in order to form an experimental government, having strong aristocratic tendencies, the strengthening and extension of slavery being the chief; the infatuated abolitionists are aiming at worse than agrarianism, by their efforts to free the slave population of the South, forcing them to come in competition with the free white, independent laborers of the North. This can never be. Abolitionism may possibly, in its frenzy, secure the freedom of the slaves, but it will never be able to crowd free labor from the market because of the cheaper article of manumitted slaves. Whenever that struggle comes, whenever such a jostle for subsistence begins, we all know who will be the victor. The question will then arise "are these manumitted negroes in a better condition now than they were in servitude?" They will indeed, in such a State, have their freedom, but it will be freedom to starve.

We trust that the convention to-day will act wisely and moderately; there is not much to be done, but those who put themselves forward as leaders, will, we hope, demonstrate by their propositions, their ability to rise to the proper contemplation of the magnitude of our country's troubles.—This is no time for the consideration of small things, by political conventions.—There are no nominations for office to be made, and the convention can, therefore, proceed without the fierce conflicts sometimes engendered by personal contentions.

☞ The *Gazette* after indulging in some witty observations on the *Post*, grows serious for a moment, and gives us the following luminous poser:

"If it were conceivable that such a writer should so soon have a 'lucid interval,' we would ask him, to-day, how he can dare describe the slave system, which he and his party have *so many years protected and fostered*, as peopling the States where it prevails with 'semi-savages?' But though such might have been the direful effects of that system upon the *Black Race*, for the present it is *notorious* that all those *brutalizing effects have been*, by some retributive dispensation of Heaven, rather visited upon the *whites*, who are universally represented by those best acquainted with the present condition of the South, as *sunk far below* the despised blacks in savage ferocity and barbarism—a testimony which the experience of our soldiers will fully bear out."

No comment is needed on this paragraph. If it means anything it is that the system of slavery in the South has had the effect of improving its victims, while the white race there has become degenerate. That is, slavery improves those who are reduced to it, while those who are free, where slavery exists, degenerate in a corresponding degree. Our Abolition fanatic is getting on bravely; the next step will lead to the advocacy of amalgamation.

SUMNER'S LAST DODGE.

The strictures of the conservative Republican press upon the resolution of Sumner, aimed at President Lincoln, has alarmed that fierce agitator. His term in the Senate is about expiring, and he seems not to be indifferent about a re-election. He therefore has caused to be published a "private letter," dated June 5th, in which the deceitful monster bespatters the President with the most nauseous toadyism. Instead of this most fulsome and disgusting letter raising Charles Sumner in any proud man's estimation, it will only serve to secure for the spaniel who wrote it additional detestation. "How lovingly Mr. Sumner speaks of the President," says the Pecksniff *Gazette*. Yes; he is now compelled to play "the duteous and knee-working knave," to serve his purposes; but all his honeysuckle phrases will not induce the President to trust him more than he would "adders fanged."

FLAG OFFICER DAVIS has made an official report of the late naval engagement opposite Memphis. It contains no particular facts not already known.

THANKS.

We are under obligations to our representative in Congress, Hon. James Kennedy Moorhead, for a pamphlet copy of the message of the President of the United States, taking upon himself the burden of odium rightfully belonging to Simon Cameron. When this message first appeared we remarked that the President was a self-sacrificing gentleman, undertaking a weight which would prostrate a Colossus.

Mr. Lincoln is said to be a very genial and facetious gentleman; in the present case he shows himself to be a wag. The message is denominated "*Protection of the Government*," which we take to be a serious perversion of our language and a sly bit of waggery upon the American people. Gen. Moorhead, in sending this message around to his admiring constituents, shows that he too has a taste for the grotesque and ludicrous, and is determined to supply them with the best official and Congressional jokes. But the General should keep this sort of witticisms exclusively for the Republicans; he played them upon the Democracy long enough. We confess, however, that this last one is the best of the season; we haven't enjoyed anything so much since the General gammoned the Republicans out of his first nomination for Congress. This message; Cameron's speech in Harrisburg, proving how loth he was to accept a seat in the Cabinet; Parson Brownlow's book on the rebellion, and Gen. Moorhead's speech proving that Cameron's appointment was the "best that could be made for Pennsylvania," if bound in a single volume, would be found an admirable political souvenir. Even in their present refugee condition, we recommend them to our readers as nice, light reading for the summer months. If anything were wanting to render the selections complete, we would recommend the *Gazette's* late articles upon "flank movements" and the way to elevate the "white population of the South."

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Regulating Prices.

Gen. Butler has set up in the grocery and provision business, or at least directs what shall be sold and the prices to be paid. Under an order dated May 26th, it is declared:

"In view of the arrival of stores from New York, and the speedy opening of this port, reducing the price of provisions and for the speedy relief of the poor, the Chief Commissary of Subsistence will sell to families for consumption, in small quantities, until further orders, flour and salt meat, viz: pork, beef, ham and bacon, from the stores of the army, at 7½ cents per pound for flour and 10 cents for meat. Place of sale designated hereafter. City bank notes, gold, silver or treasury notes to be taken in payment."

The *Picayune* of the 29th says:

"The military commandant of the city has 'taken the bull by the horns' in the matter of the bread tariff. Hereafter, until further notice, the bakers are bound to give twenty-eight ounces for twenty cents, fourteen ounces for a dime, and seven ounces for a picayune. And purchasers of bread who are asked a higher price are enjoined by General Shepley to expose the attempt to overreach them, in defiance of the order. See the order for the mode in which to proceed in the matter. We hope every buyer of bread will act promptly and thoroughly in accordance with this order."

The Food Question.

The bakers, having persisted in swindling the poor by asking prices for bread which were double the amount fixed by the city ordinances, General Shepley, the military commandant of the city, summoned them before him to answer. The *True Delta* says:

The interview with the bakers was a highly interesting one. He told them, one and all, that while he held his present position not only the starving poor, but every other class should be protected from imposition; that any baker who hereafter violated the ordinance regulating the weight and price of bread, he would punish to the extent of taking possession of his establishment and the stock of flour on hand, *working it with bakers from the army, and distributing the bread gratuitously to the starving poor*. Before closing their interview Gen. Shepley told the bakers that he was as desirous of protecting their interests as those of the consumers; that he did not make the ordinance regulating the price and weight of a loaf of bread; that if the ordinance was unfair or unjust he would take great pleasure in laying before the council a remonstrance from them, with the view of having it amended or repealed; but so long as it was the law he would hold every one to its strict obedience. This explanation seemed to satisfy the bakers, and they all departed in much better spirits than when they entered the Mayor's office.

The Late Attack on the Union Forces Near Grand Gulf.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.

For several days back rumors have been current in this city to the effect that our navy had suffered in a conflict up the river, and that Gen. Williams' brigade had been badly cut up by the cotton burning scoundrels, who march under the banner of the New York scavenger, Lovell.—The facts are these: On the 26th inst., while the forces under General Williams were descending the river, they were fired on when off Grand Gulf by a field battery of four guns. One man was killed and one officer slightly wounded. The gunboat Kineo then opened on the town, and the battery, with its camp, about a mile and a half in the rear of the town, was thereby persuaded to leave. Four companies of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, under Major Boardman, were landed to destroy the camp. These forces came up as the rebels were leaving, guns and tents having preceded them. A few shots only were exchanged, and the pursuit was discontinued at night. One of the Union troops was wounded, and several of the rebels were seen to fall. Unfortunately, the gallant and accomplished aid-de-camp of Gen. Williams, Lieut. George C. DeKay, (who left his studies in Europe, to assist his country in this hour of her trial,) who volunteered to land with Major Boardman's troops, was severely, and it is feared, fatally wounded, while some distance in advance of the advanced guard. He received seven buckshot in the left arm, and five in the left side. No manlier youth has been stricken, since the opening of the war. Mr. DeKay's mother resides at Newport, Rhode Island.

Punishment Meted out to Assassins.

Four sick Union soldiers were, about the 9th of May, fired on by concealed assassins, in the town of Houma, Louisiana; two of them were killed and the others wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Keith, of the Twentyfirst Indiana regiment, was ordered by Gen. Butler to take a detachment of his regiment, proceed to Houma and mete out punishment to the offenders. They managed to escape, but the order relative to the destruction of their property, was carried out.

Arrested.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 1.

Four more of New Orleans' choicest scoundrels are in custody. They were arrested on Saturday by the Provost Marshal's men. Their names are Eugene Duprat, Robert or Bob Johnson, Victor Duprat and Ben Legget—two pair of scoundrels who have long been a terror and a curse to New Orleans. These men are the leaders of Thugs, the friends of aldermen, the social companions of every Mayor who has cursed the city for ten years back, and have been supported by the profits of prostitutes. We are glad that they are in custody. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of New Orleans that they are within the strong grasp of General Butler. We thank the Marshal, publicly, for his promptness in capturing these four villains. It is not harsh to call them by this name. Some of them are murderers, and expect now to expiate their long years of crime upon the gallows. We trust their expectations will be realized. If half of what we have heard of them be true, the sooner they are hanged the better.

Bombardment of Vicksburg.

A Vicksburg Artillery correspondent of the Mississippian, under date of May 30, says:

"When our company arrived here on the 13th inst., the Yankee gunboats had just come in sight, and while we were taking up quarters, the commander of the fleet very frankly requested a surrender of the city, with its defenses—adding the usual postscript, a guarantee for the protection of private rights and property. The request was very politely answered in the negative by Gen. Smith; and, that there should be no mistake, Col. Autry addressed an epistle to the gunboat chieftain, that the surrender of the city was positively out of the question—that Mississippians couldn't think of such a thing. Our Governer, too, gratified his curiosity, as one of our flag of truce party, by taking a survey of the fellows who had made such a singular demand of his constituents, and deliberately came to the conclusion that he could not afford to gratify them.

The Yankees then gave notice to remove the women and children, but even that has been but partially heeded; and finding us persistent in our determination to be spunky they blazed away at the city a few evenings since, and more recently at the encampment along the Warrenton road.—"Nobody hurt," but the Yankees minus some two hundred and fifty rounds of shot and shell.

It would be improper, of course, to speak of the number and disposition of the defenses and troops at this place: but every day we maintain our position will but increase our facilities for a successful defense. It is but fair to presume, also, that the Yankees will in the meantime be supplied with reinforcements of ammunition and men, of both which they are evidently short for the feast prepared for them at this point.

What the purpose of the enemy is in suspending the bombardment, is, as a matter of course, mere speculation.

The Battle Before Richmond—When it will take Place—Coward Officers should be Weeded out First—Stragglers to be Shot Down—The Bayonet—Injustice and Impolicy of Weakening McClellan.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

SEVEN PINES, Monday Afternoon, June 9th, 1862.

There is duelling at long range between the enemy's pickets and our own—and there are movement and preparation on our side, and undoubtedly on their side, for the great battle soon to be fought. And I will candidly tell my friends that they must make up their minds to hear the details of a conflict before Richmond compared with which the battle of the Seven Pines was but a skirmish. The enemy are greatly superior to us in numbers. Their earnestness is of course greater than ours for they fight to repel an invasion of their homes and firesides. Their courage, as daring, it not as tenacious as our own, is by nature savage, and has been animated by politics into implacable hate. They have our own discipline—an equal experience in the camp and in the field—and possess in their despised smooth-bore muskets and their cartridges of one round bullet and three buckshot, a far better weapon for this wooded fighting-ground than our boasted Minie-rifles. No—I saw these rebels fight under the Seven Pines, and I say to all those people who think that we are to march into Richmond *without fighting every inch of our way*, that they nurse a delusion which the list of killed and wounded certainly, and possibly, the list of killed, wounded *and captured*, will wake them from, shockingly, if they have sons, brothers, or nephews in the battle. I tell you, New Yorkers, that this rebel army has no purpose of retreating before us as we march into their political capital. They sit in their trenches and lie under their cannon to save the Southern Confederacy: They desire to fight. By evacuation of strongholds and retreats from positions of advantage, held just long enough to weaken us by delays, they have drawn us where they can flank us, and where they will compel us to fight, whether we want to or not. They consider that the coming battle will decide their fate, and that of their Confederation—that it will conclude the war. They know its importance, and they are braced to its duties. To whip this rebel army, to-morrow or next day, we shall have to destroy it. To march into Richmond we must pave our way with 20,000 dead Southerners. Can we do it?

I could go back for three or four months with the advantages of my present military experience, *I should not cease to urge the policy of strengthening McClellan.* I know now that this policy was wise. The division of armies and the multiplication of commands has ever been a foe to the vigor of war. If Napoleon left any legacy to the science of which he was master, it was the concentration of forces, and the striking an enemy with overwhelming numbers, or with a rapidity of successive blows that stun while they surprise. *It would have been economical, humane and politic, to have given General McClellan all the disposable troops North and South of the Ohio, when he commenced the invasion of Virginia.* He could then have broken through the centre of the peninsular defenses, stretching from Yorktown to Lee's Mill's—have saved the time lost in the siege preparations before Yorktown—have overwhelmed the fugitive enemy on the road and in their imperfectly occupied defenses at Williamsburg—have chased them right up to Richmond, if he did not scatter them forever right and left of the way, and would have spent in the capital city of the rebellion, with useful political effect, the weary weeks wasted in an unequal struggle with the rain and mud of the peninsular swamps, and would have kept in life and health, under Richmond's sheltering roof, the thousands of soldiers who have unavoidably sickened and died in this unhealthiest and most difficult country that a civilized army ever operated in. The past is gone. But the present is with us, and if any part of it can be used to rectify the fearful mistake of weakening McClellan, in God's name let it be used, *and used on the instant!*

But to this coming fight. There are some things I would like to see done before the regiments are formed for it.

I. If it were possible to get the job done, I would rub my hands with glee at witnessing the aerial translation, by divine or diabolic power, of all the coward officers in the army. I know that brave and determined officers can hold shaky troops under fire and make them fight. And I also know that, under cowardly command and example, the bravest men will become demoralized and break and run. I learned at the Seven Pines what I shall ever hereafter regard as the first of military maxims: "Select your officers with the most jealous care and the most anxious scrutiny; they give character to armies, and win victories or lose battles."

II. I would like to hear a general order read to the regiments forbidding soldiers to leave their ranks to assist the wounded to the rear. From two to ten was the escort which the wounded had at the Senen Pines—that is, every wounded man, become useless as a combatant, took out of the fight from two to ten sound fighting men! Suppose that a regiment has 600—that its wounded, as happened here on the 31st, amounts to eleven per cent.; say 66. Now, allow three as the average of the sneaks, who, in long-faced procession, get out of fire under the pretense of assisting wounded comrades to the surgeons. That would make a desertion from the regiment of 192. Four per cent. may be added for killed and missing—which is 24—and we have a total diminution of fighting numbers of 283—about half of the entire regiment. The wounding of 66 men causes the battle to lose the services of 192 beside, and the care of these wounded could just as well as not be deferred to the close of the action, in most of the cases. In some of the cases, it could better be deferred. I have not deemed it necessary to say that the sad escorts of the wounded never return to the fight. I did not see them return either at Williamsburg or at the Seven Pines, nor in the military talk about the camp-fires of nights have I ever heard of these faithful escorts returning. They stick to their bleeding trusts—hours after the surgeons have got them.

III. I should like to see the general in command of the reserves stretch a line of cavalry—a whole regiment of cavalry in single line—away across the field, to catch stragglers, with peremptory orders to fire upon them with their carbines, and kill them dead, if, when hailed at a distance and ordered to go back, they hesitated for a moment to do so. This may seem harsh; but after my experience at the Seven Pines and my clear perception of the truth that the straggling of a few regiments, whether from being overwhelmed or from cowardice, *may* demoralize an entire army—may ruin a campaign—may wreck a great and holy cause—I KNOW that it is the duty of a commander to promptly take the lives of a efw unfaithful or timid men whose flight can magnetize brigades with irresolution or fear. There can be no doubt about this duty; and if Gen. Peck would take on sternness equal to his bravery and strike dead with a close musketry fire the head of the column of stragglers, should one stream out of the coming battle of Richmond, he would double the moral power of the army and render it invincible. I believe that the essence of the soldier's contract is to die sooner than run. He bargains with his country to face the foe, and be shot down, if necessary. If he will not fulfill this contract from a sentiment of honor, or from pride, he should be made to fulfill it by ball-cartridges and saber-blades. The soldier who backs out of a fight, under any circumstances, should be driven back into it, or killed dead.

IV.—I would like to hear whispered through this Left Wing, an order from the Commander-in-chief to the Colonels to have their regiments receive the enemy if they attack, with one fire *delivered kneeling*, with bayonets fixed—and then start to their feet with the command: "Up, boys, and at them!" The bayonet is our weapon. We have nearly demonstrated that these villians won't and can't stand it. Our men are larger, heavier, and higher-toned than the rebel rank and file. These are advantages in the use of the bayonet which they cannot possible equalize. The troops which have the enthusiasm and determination to use this weapon always make short battles and win comparatively bloodless victories. *For bayonets never get crossed.* Men face a fire of balls because they don't see them. It is not in human nature to impale itself on a line of visible coming bayonets. I will hardly be credited when I say that there was but one bayonet wound dressed by all the surgeons at Williamsburg, among our own men and the rebels. Four days and nights I was among the wounded of the Seven Pines, associated with the surgeons who attended to the injuries of full 3,000 of both armies, and I could not hear of a single bayonet wound among them all. There are Brigade Surgeons and Medical Directors of Divisions, now in the army more than a year, who have never seen a bayonet wound, and, what is more, don't ever expect to see one. What power there is, then, in a weapon so terrible that the oldest troops and the steadiest under fire shrink from its touch as from lightning. We should cultivate it.

How vain is talk. The moon shone like burnished silver when I commenced to write. 'Tis now 11 o'clock at night, and the wind is in the Northeast, and the air is so cold that even in this Sibley tent (worst possible of all canvas houses!) the seasoned sleepers turn chilly in their blankets. The moon is gone under rain clouds, and a storm—one of those which stiffen the march of armies, and impose peace on embattled enemies—is close at hand. There will be no battle of Richmond to-morrow. There should be none day after to-morrow. For here is one regiment—beyond are others—who lie on the ground without india-rubber or woolen blankets, without overcoats, without shelter of any description. They lost under the Seven Pines everything, save what they stood and fought in. After the soaking they will receive to-night, they will require a day's drying, a day's sunshine, the few comforts of a single military day in the swamps of Virginia, to render them fit for use. Oh, you who buy and sell cotton in New York, and are changers of money there, and merchants beyond the seas, and you who float softly o'er carpets in palatial rooms, and bridge over the spaces between easy duties with music and the languid culture of arts—all you who in comfort and security use the blessings of free government and stable society, to make yourselves rich and happy, you do not know what McClellan's soldiers suffer, nor do you feel the debt which you owe them, as they lie here in the cold rain.—And I tell you, dames and gentlemen, that this debt will grow against you fast. For it is through the very gates of Hell, and the jaws of Death, that we are saving this Union.

MIDNIGHT.—*News that changes all!!* Burnside is *said* to be at the White House with —— troops. Doubtful; but if so, will the rebels decline the battle before Richmond, and retreat? I say they will not. They will fight; but, thank God, they will not fight us two to one. Certainly they will not, if McDowell is actually on the march to join us, and will give promise of arriving here any time before next Christmas. But they will fight, and the looms that weave crape will rattle again for the dead that will be slain before Richmond. S. W.

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ALL QUIET IN FRONT OF RICHMOND!

GUERRILLA BANDS.

PROMINENT CITIZENS ARRESTED

Items from the Lynchburg Republican.

GENERAL HUNTER AND THE ARMING OF NEGROES.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

Celebration in Boston.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Dispatches of this date from General Halleck have been received at the War Department. They produce no new feature with regard to Beauregard's army, which is supposed to still remain in the vicinity of Okolona, Overton and Columbus.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac, dated seven o'clock this p. m., indicate quietude in front of Richmond.

Gen. Dix informs the department that the military telegragh has been completed to Norfolk and Suffolk. The line to Fortress Monroe is working well.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, of the 9th instant, contains an editorial predicated on the statements of an English deserter from King's division, in which it is said that the secessionists at Fredericksburg are most contemptuous in their conduct towards our flag, and the ladies are especially violent in their insulting conduct, and frequent threats of punishing them are made by the Federal officers.

The Republican says two more unmitigated scoundrels than Andy Johnson and Gen. Butler never lived. They deserve death by any means. The editor expresses surprise that some has not before this, in the spirit of the noble Jackson, sent these villians to their long account.

The Lynchburg Price Current, June 7th, quotes prime white wheat at \$1 35@1 38. Flour: superfine \$7@7 50; family \$8 25. Bacon 25@30c per pound.

WHITE HOUSE, June 12.—Several guerrilla parties are still hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point. Another party was at Charles City Court House on Sunday, and to-day they are reported to be in the neighborhood of Williamsburg.

Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining this side of the Chickahominy have been arrested. They undoubtedly gave information upon which the rebels have operated upon our rear during the past few days.

The rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of General Heintzelman for the purpose of ascertaining our force and position. A few were wounded on both sides, but none are known to have been killed.

An order was issued to-day by General McClellan, extending the department of General Dix so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Yesterday at noon a fire broke out in a rope walk, owned by Henry Hackman, on Columbia, near Mill street, destroying it, together with some sixteen buildings in the vicinity, making from forty to fifty families houseless. Some persons were badly burned and others made narrow escapes. The flames spread so rapidly that a pile of coal of nearly two hundred thousand bushels caught fire, and burned with great fierceness for several hours. The estimated loss is about forty thousand dollars, partially insured.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The steamer Baltimore returned to-day from Yorktown and White House, with a number of ladies and members of Congress. Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, who is ill with the typhoid fever, was among the passengers.

Several days ago a resolution was passed by the House, inquiring of the Secretary of War whether Gen. Hunter has organized a regiment of blacks, fugitive slaves, etc., for the defense of the United States. Secretary Stanton has answered this resolution to the effect that the Department has no official information on that subject. In order to ascertain if this is true a copy of the resolution as passed by the House has been transmitted to General Hunter to make a report thereon.

The Secretary adds: Gen. Hunter was not authorized to raise such a regiment, but upon his requisition arms and clothing have been sent to forces under his command without instructions as to the manner in which they were to be used. He has not been furnished with arms to be placed in the hands of black fugitives. As to that part of the resolution calling for the order and correspondence between Hunter and the Department, the President instructs Secretary Stanton to say that such a report, at this time, would, in his opinion, be improper and incompatible with the public welfare.

BOSTON, June 17.—The eighty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is being generally observed through this State. In the city, the Custom House, all the banks, and many of the stores are closed, and the people are crowding the streets to witness the military display, which is very imposing. The day is observed with more than the usual demonstrations of patriotism.

☞ DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates AUDITOR GENERAL AND SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
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DISPATCHES TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SPROSTEN

WASHINGTON, June 17th.—Commander Dupont has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. Commanding Ammon, of the United States gunboat Seneca, at Mayport Mills, St. John's river, Florida, announcing the death of Lieut. John G. Sprosten, the executive officer of that vessel, June 8th. He left in command of three boats, with Acting Master J. H. Rogers, Master's Mate Fiske, and forty men, with small arms. He was accompanied by thirty men from the Patroon. The object was to capture a man named Geo. Huston, a captain of a company of rebels now in the vicinity of Black creek. I was informed that Huston boasted of having hung a negro pilot who was captured at the time of the death of Lieut. Commanding Budd, near Smyrna. On that account I wished him as a prisoner, for the purpose of securing the general tranquility of persons along this river most of whom, I doubt not, would gladly acknowledge the Government of the United States, were they not kept in fear of violence from men of this character.

Lieutenant Sprosten landed at early daylight and preceeded rapidly with his party to the house of Huston; the latter it appears was apprised of his coming and met him at the door armed with double-barreled gun and two pistols and bowie knife. Upon demand of Lt. Sprosten to surrender himself a prisoner, Huston fired at him with a pistol, the ball entering high up on the left breast and killing him instantly. Huston discharged the other pistol and gun without further injury to our party and was instantly wounded in four place and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded as several shots were fired from Houston's house by persons who escaped. Huston's firing upon Lieut. Sprosten, supported as he was, by a large force, as wilful murder and involved necessity, his own destruction.

Commander Dupont, writing of Lieut. Sproston, says he was an able, brave and devoted officer from the State of Maryland He had come under my observation on the China station in '58. He was distinguished while in command of one of the boats which destroyed the rebel privateer under the guns of the Pensacola Navy Yard in September, 1861, and his whole conduct during the war has been gallant and meritorious. I consider him a great loss to the fleet and the service.

E. L. Plumb, Esq., bearer of dispatches from Mexico, arrived here on Saturday.—Plumb left the city of Mexico on the 21st ult., and Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., and brings ratified copies of the postal convention and extradition treaty concluded with Mexico in December last. The ratification of which were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 20th ult.

The news of the defeat of the French at Puebla is fully confirmed. The Mexican forces were not, as has been stated, in greater number than the French, but on the contrary, were in less, and a portion of them had only the advantage of intrenchments. The fight was bravely contested on both sides, but in each of the three determined charges the French were valiantly repulsed and forced to retire. Since their retreat to Orizaba the French forces have been closely hemmed in at that place but no attack upon them will probably be made until the disposition of the Emperor is known. It is still hoped he will withdraw his support from the reckless schemes of Saligny and Almonte. The policy of the Constitutional Government thus far has been purely defensive, and no feeling of animosity has been aroused against either the French people or the Emperor, but the hatred against Saligny and Almonte is intense.

A few acting Assistant Surgeons are wanted by the Navy Department for temporary service.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported back the bill for the increase of the medical service of the volunteer force.

The amendment abolishing the office of Brigade Surgeon was agreed to: and the bill passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference providing for certain bounties, was taken up, and discussion continued at some length on the question of alteration made in text by the Committee.

On motion of Powell, of Ky., the report was disagreed to, yeas 20, nays 17; and a new Committe of Conference was ordered.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., offered a resolution that the amount of legal tender Treasury notes already authorized by law shall never be increasad, but the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is authorized to issue \$100,000,000 of Treasury ten days certificates, bearing five per cent. interest, in addition to the \$50,000,000 already authorized by law. Laid over.

The Pacific Railroad was then taken up, the question being on an amendment offerred by Mr. Harlan to make a road to a point at or near Fort Kearney as shall be found practicable by actual surveys, which was discussed at length by Messrs. Harlan, Pomeroy, Lane, (Kansas,) McDougall, Morrill, Wilson, and Henderson. Rejected; yeas 18, nays 21.

The question then received one amendment of the Committee, fixing the commencement on the one hundredth degree longitude.

This amendment was modified on motion of Mr. Clark, so as to make the one hundredth degree within the Territory of Nebraska and adopted.

A large number of amendments proposed by the Commitee were adopted.

On motion of different Sentors a number of names were added to the list of the corporators bill, reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend the Patent Office law. Passed.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., in the chair and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: The bill to authorize an additional issue of the United States Treasury notes.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, had the mode adopted six months ago for raising money. It worked well as a war measure, and neither the Executive or the Legislative Department could place a limit to the expenditure of the government during the war—all they could do was to contract a debt which is necessary to sustain our army and navy. As all parties are agreed that there must be an immense prosecution of hostilities, therefore all parties should afford the means for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be clothed with ample power to meet any contingencies, and he would vote to confer it upon him, believing that he would exercise it wisely and for the best interests of the country.

The ground upon which this bill rests is necessary, and hence immediate action is essential. The Treasury bill was then laid aside. The House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Mr. Arnold's bill.—It forever prohibits Slavery in the Territories now existing or which any time hereafter may be formed or required. The bill donating lands to the several States and Territories for the establishment of colleges for agriculture and mechanical arts, was taken up. The House by a large majority refused to refer it to Committee on public lands. It apportions lands to each State and Territory at the rate of thirty thousand acres for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, according to the census of 1860. The interest on the proceeds of the sales to be appropriated for the above named purposes. The bill was passed, yeas 89, nays 25.—Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The War Department has dispatches from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, dated 4 o'clock this afternoon. No especial movement had taken place. The weather was very fine, and the roads improving rapidly.

Our cavalry yesterday paid another visit to Ashland, surprised a party of rebels at that point, drove them off, and captured some property.

The advices from other quarters contain nothing of public interest.

Parson Brownlow received an invitation to be present at the 4th of July celebration. In his reply, he declines the invitation and states that he is abont to visit Cincinnati with his family, where he will keep house until Tennesse is fully opened by the United States troops, but from thence he is subpoened to attend the trial of W. Humphreys, at Washington, as a witness. He fires a broadside at the sympathizers, he has encountered in this and other states, principally members of the late Breckinridge party.

Relief of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At a meeting of Pennsylvanians to night \$850 were contributed. Subscriptions are still being made for the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians in the hospitals here. It is proposed to use the money in forwarding them to their homes or such interior towns in their State where the best attention can be givon to them. The meeting adjourned till Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.........WM. HENDERSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, \$5 00; Single Seat in Private Box, \$1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.

Third night of the popular Philadelphia Comedian, Mr. FRANK DREW.

IRISH EMIGRANT.

O'Bryan, with song of the Irishman's Lament.........Mr. Frank Drew

After which a new version of

CAMILLE.

Camille.........Mr. Frank Drew

To conclude with

MAZEPPA,

or the Untamed Rocking-Horse.

Mazeppa.........Mr. Frank Drew

☞ 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.
my29-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&wt23d

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

AT AN ELECTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the
PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
Held at the Merchants' Exchange, on Monday, the following persons were elected Directors:
Wm. Phillips, of Phillips, Best, and Co.
John E. Parke, of Phelps, Parke & Co.
Chas S. Bissell, of Bissell & Co.
Geo B. Jones, Wholesale Grocer.
Wm B. Hays, of Wm B. Hays & Co.
Wm Van Kirk, of A. Bradley's.
John Watt, of Watt & Wilson.
Samuel P. Shriver, of Shriver & Lazear.
James D. Verner, of Rhodes & Verner.
Capt John L. Rhoads, River man.
Frank Van Gorder, Commission Merchant.
C. Hanson Love, of C. Hanson Love & Co.
The Directors met on Tuesday, and organized by choosing
WM. PHILLIPS, President;
JOHN WATT, Vice-President;
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
They have opened an office (temporarily) at No. 8
GIRARD HOUSE, SMITHFIELD STREET,
Where they are prepared to take all kinds of
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
je13-1wd

EASTERN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGONS,
EASTERN SECOND-HANDED, TWO-SEATED Carriage-top Buggies and Light Buggies, without tops, will positively be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Particular attention paid to repairing.
MRS. JOSEPH WHITE,
Lawrenceville, Penn street, near the Two-Mile Run. my24:6md

NO 98 MARKET STREET
IS THE PLACE FOR CHEAP SHOES
At BORLAND'S
je14

JUST OPENING.
OUR SUMMER STOCK CONSISTING of all the latest styles of Dress Goods, Lace Shawls, Points and Circulars, Silk, Cloth and Fancy Sacques, New York Mantillas, Shawls of latest styles, Sun Umbrellas, at all prices; Boys and Men's Clothes and Summer Cassimeres, Irish Linen and Muslins, very cheap; Calicoes at remarkable low prices. Ladies call and see at
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market street, between Fifth and Diamond.
je9

THE DOUGLAS MEMORIAL.—THE DIPLOMA OF MEMBERSHIP of the DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, beautifully engraved on steel, about nine by twelve inches dimensions, is now ready for distribution to the subscribers to the monument fund.
To all persons forwarding to the Association one dollar or more, will be sent one of these diplomas, properly executed.
To contributors in the sum of TWO DOLLARS or more will be furnished gratuitously, besides the diploma, a beautiful imperial size
Steel Engraving of Judge Douglas,
21 by 17 inches.
Contributors in the sum of ONE DOLLAR will become life members of the Douglas Monument Association; in the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS, honorary life members, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, honorary life members of the Board of Trustees.
Local receivers and solicitors for contributions are being authorized in the loyal States.
Pamphlets and circulars containing the organization, constitution, by laws, and the appeal of the Association, will be sent to all who will forward their address.
Communications should be directed to the "Secretary Douglas Monument Association," Chicago, Illinois.
All editors who will insert this card in their daily, weekly or tri-weekly issues three months with an occasional notice to advance the objects in view, will have forwarded to them immediately diplomas as honorary life members of this association, also a copy of the above portrait, upon the receipt by the society of a copy of their paper containing this announcement.
WALTER B. SCATES, President.
LEONARD W. VOLK, Secretary.
Je10

NEW PATENT GUM HOSE JUST received and for sale at the Leather Store of
M. DELANGE,
233 Liberty street opposite head of Wood.
je16-mts

LEATHER BELTING OF HOYT BRO'S MAKE
At New York card prices. Also extra heavy Lace Leather. For sale at M. DELANGE,
233 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood.
je16-mts

GUM BELTING, & GUM PACKING, of good quality for sale low at
M. DELANGE,
233 Liberty street opposite head of Wood.
je16-mts

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS—A NEW assortment just received and for sale by
BOWN & TETLEY,
je14 136 Wood street.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS—For sale by
je14 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

25 OZ. SULPHATE OF MORPHIA just received and for sale by
GEORGE A. KELLY,
je18 Federal street, Allegheny.