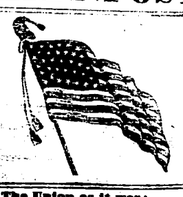
DAILY POST.



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

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Convention, held yesterday, in the Court House, will be found in the local department of our paper. The attendance, simply to elect delegates to a State Convention, (considering the awful condition of the roads, and the torrents of rain commencing the evening before and continuing all of yesterday) was unprecedentedly large. From all parts of the county the intelligence is cheering. The people are deliberately considering the condition of the country, and are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the party in power are unfit and unable, with their narrow prejudices, to govern a country of the magnitude of the United States.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

The late Col. Benton, in receiving, in the name of Congress, the sword worn by Gen. Jackson in the battle of New Orleans, gave what he called an inside view of the manner in which the General received his commission from the government. This address of Benton's is very interesting, showing, as it does, that great things are sometimes the result of unknown agencies. The country is aware of the great achievements of Gen. Jackson, but very few are aware of the contingency, which so unexpectedly arose, giving him an opportunity to achieve them.

In the present conflict of our government with rebellion, the eyes of our people are upon the President, the War Department and our leading Generals: we have indeed, no idea of the thousands of comprehensive suggestions given to those distinguished persons by men of modesty, who would shrink even from receiving their country's gratitude. Men who do not occupy exalted positions in the country are not expected to be able to direct its destinies. What a lamentable blunder? With these few observations we direct the renders attention to the following extract of a speech delivered by Hon. Thomas Williams, in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, last winter, and see how much the country is indebted to that gentleman from his opportune suggestions to the War Department. The speech is published in yesterday's *Gazette*. After a proper compliment to Mr. Stanton, Mr. Williams proceeded and said:

I hurried to Washington for the purpose of seeing him. I portrayed in language as strong as I could utter the calamitous condition of the country. I insisted that we were losing caste amongst the nations—that the very unmolested presence of a rebel army beyond the Potomac and in view of our very capital, was a standing menace which was worse than a dozen defeats—that no government could safely stop to inquire whether it was strong enough to put down a rebellion—that it were better for us to lose a battle, or even an army, than to endure this reproach and humiliation—that we could not afford to stand thus throughout the winter, and that our armies *must move*, and the Republic at once fight its way back to the high position which it had lost, without regard either to rough weather or hesitating Generals. His answer was: *I realize fully the force of all you say. I agree with you that the army must move. If my counsels can avail, it must and shall move—and it did move*—and now behold!—The telegraphic wires flash upon us from day to day almost with the rapidity of minute guns the announcement of victories on victories, so multiplied and multiplying, that even memory fails to rehearse the catalogue.

It is but proper to remark that this speech of Mr. Williams has, until within a few days, been entirely overlooked, and, even now, it is published not with the consent or knowledge of its talented author, but simply to oblige an admiring correspondent who introduces it with some highly complimentary observations. Doesn't this speech strongly prove the force of our previous observations? Here we have it demonstrated as clearly as proofs of holy writ, that our fellow citizen's hurried visit to Washington; his portrayal of the calamitous condition of our country, and his emphatic they "must move" and they *did*, absolutely saved us from impending ruin. Like a thousand matters of mighty import, this important incident would have been lost in oblivion had not the *Gazette* furnished it for publication. All the successes of the war would have been divided between the Administration and our Generals, while the name of the saviour of our government would never have descended to a grateful posterity. But happily, however, this is not the case, and no one rejoices in it more than we do ourselves.

The question here naturally suggests itself, why is this intelligent giant; this sagacious genius, and profound jurist, permitted to waste his precious time among the thick-headed bush-whackers of the Pennsylvania Legislature? Why is this eagle, whose pinions at a single flap, cleaves the fiercest storm, suffered to scratch upon dunghills with barn-yard fowls! Why is he not kept in Washington, constantly, where the President and General Stanton could avail themselves of his quick conceptions, combinations and conclusions? We have in Congress from this State, men who do not claim to do anything beyond boring for contracts, while Mr. Williams is permitted to fritter away his precious winters in Harrisburg, in unavailing controversies about the monopolizing investments of the Supreme Judges. What are the Judges, the tonnage tax, and the exactions of bond holders, compared to the life of our nation? It the Republicans of this district have any appreciation of Mr. Williams, they should not pause in sending him to Congress.

KILLED IN A PRIZE FIGHT.—Andy Love and Mike Fagin quarrelled at St. Louis on Sunday last, and agreed to fight it out according to the rules of the prize ring. They fought thirty-five rounds, when Love fell exhausted and died in a few hours.

☞ Forney, who up until the day Breckinridge openly joined the conspirators, was that rebels most abject toady and flatterer alludes to him now as follows:

"*Results have sadly proved that if Breckinridge had been elected, four years would have found the free States without a country save that which was controlled by the institution of slavery.* The rebellion of 1861-'62 is the voice of the devil proclaiming that, in the event of the election of Breckinridge in 1860, FOUR YEARS MORE WOULD HAVE FOUND US A SLAVE MONARCHY!

All the italics, small caps and exclamations in this paragraph, are Forney's own. Emphatic, however, as they are, they do not inform us how that "slave monarchy" was to have been established. Was the constitution to be destroyed, the rights of the States crushed out, and an empire proclaimed? and, if so, how was it all be done? Was New England to be compelled to establish slavery, or be treated as rebels if they did not? If Forney was in the secrets of the conspirators, he ought to give us the *modus operandi* of their intended "monarchy."

What a wretch this fellow Forney is?—From the loudest and most blatent pro-slavery tool in the entire North, he has, in two or three years, become the most infamous and reckless of Abolitionists, torturing his inflamed brain to produce such nonsense as the above paragraph.

The *Gazette*, after swallowing this dose of arsenic, produces the following:

"And yet such traitors as Vallandingham, and such Democratic paper as the Pittsburgh *Post*, are laboring to bring about the resurrection of a party to restore the rule of men and principles in sympathy and harmony with the Breckinridge rebels."

The *Post* is laboring to bring about the triumph of principles which will restore the Union, punish Breckinridge, and expel such lying scoundrels as Forney from the public service; and the *Gazette* stating the contrary, simply tells a most infamous and unmitigated falsehood.

Democratic Resolutions.

The following sensible and patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Democracy of Ohio township. The National Democracy will endorse them:

Resolved, That the Democratic party has always recognized the Supreme Authority of the Government, and has always performed the co-relative duty of obeying it. In times of foreign war and domestic violence, it regards this duty as most sacred and, therefore, has during our political existence *always been on the side of the country.*

Resolved, That the offer, twelve months ago, to forego party nominations, while it met the approval of a large number of Republicans, only developed the partizan and extreme views of the ultra leaders of that political organization, and has demonstrated the necessity of the Democratic party of Allegheny county erecting a platform out of the timbers of the Constitution, upon which all patriotic and good men can stand.

Resolved, That we yield a willing obedience and support to the Government in its efforts to bring this monstrous rebellion to a close by prosecuting the war with vigor to that end. To preserve the life of the nation is the ardent wish of every democrat, and while that life is threatened, all other objects are forgotten. Restoration! Is our watchword! Restore the Constitution, restore the laws, restore peace, and then will prosperity and happiness be restored throughout the land.

Resolved, That this Government can now only be re-established in its rightful authority, by banishing from the Councils of the Nation all bigots, propogandists and reformers, whose mission it is to destroy good governments and establish bad ones.

Resolved, That a period of civil war is not a time to remodel a form of government. Restoration first, and if desirable, modification afterwards.

Resolved, That the leaders of the rebellion in the South and the leaven of the Republican party of the North are alike opposed to the Constitution of 1787, and that the Democratic party is the only great political organization which recognizes the full obligations to the government under which we live and the Constitution which we are endeavoring to extend over the rebellious States.

Resolved, That mal-administration of the finances of the nation, and the wicked plundering of the Treasury, is fast bringing the people to poverty, and will, if not checked, ruin the people of the present generation.

Resolved, That we condemn the paper scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury as opposed to the teachings of the founders and the pillars of the Democratic party, and of the experience of all commercial nations. An irredeemable currency of solecism in commerce. It is a mere expedient of insolvency submitted to in certain cases rather than justified.

Resolved, That the self-sacrificing to their country, and the noble heroism of our volunteer soldiers, is the pride, as it is the sure guarantee, of the ultimate safety of the nation.

A BRIEF DEFINITION.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, in a speech at Columbia, in that State, on the 2d inst., gave his audience the following brief definition of a disunionist:

"An Abolitionist is a Disunionist. A Disunionist is a Secessionist. A Secessionist is a Disunionist. A Disunionist is an Abolitionist. Therefore a Secessionist is an Abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them. Here is the nation tossed and rent almost in twain by these unprincipled and ambitious office hunters. Now there is a great middle class who lie between these extremes, who must come up and save the Union. The mass of the Southern people are for the Union. The great mass of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionists. The body of the people everywhere will prove true to the Union. All this slavery talk is a mere pretext, whose flimsiness is transparent."

Black vs. White Labor.

The Dayton *Empire* says that many of the Republican nabobs of that place are discharging white men and women from their employ, and hiring in their places the recently arrived "contrabands," whose services they get at very low prices—as low as *eight cents* per day in some instances. We learn that in the lower part of Bucks county, in our own State, the Abolitionists are doing the same thing. We could name a dozen leading Abolition families in that county, who have dishharged their white "help," and employed runaway slaves, because they can get them much cheaper than white laborers. We have already published the fact that, in Franklin and West Chester counties, white people are thus being crowded from their places by the freed negroes from the District of Columbia and the runaway slaves now swarming into Pennsylvania from the South, and we doubt not there are many other counties in this State in which these "contrabands" are crowding white men and women out of places and out of work. A little time will reveal to the laboring white men of Pennsylvania and other free States that this influx of black laborers threatens to deprive them of their bread and butter. If the extremists in Congress succeed in carrying out their programme, white men will be compelled to emigrate to Illinois and such States as prohibit negroes from coming within their borders.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

The Thirty-First Pennsylvania at Fair Oaks.

We have always believed in rendering "honor to whom honor is due" and therefore cheerfully give place to the following card from Colonel D. H. Williams, of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, to place his regiment "right on the record:"

HEADQUARTERS 31ST PENN'A VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP FAIR OAKS, VA., June 11.

EDITOR POST: The *Freiheit's Freund*, a German paper published in Pittsburgh, contains a statement in its issue of the 7th of June, purporting to come from Lieutenant Gould of the 61st (Col. Rippey's) regiment, in which this regiment (the 31st) is one of some regiments on their left "which ran" leaving them in the fight. This regiment was *as long* under fire in the battle of May 31st as any regiment in the army of the Potomac; it was not at any time on the left of Col. Rippey's regiment during the engagement. This regiment was one of those regiments that *did not run* at any period of the engagement.—Side by side with Col. John Cochrane's 1st United States Chasseurs, we withstood the most fierce assaults of the enemy's choicest troops for two hours—for four hours afterward we were engaged in taking care of the enemy's wounded.

We have it from prisoners, that Magruder commanded the troops opposed to us in person, who made a most desperate attempt to capture what is said to have been formerly Magruder's, now Rickett's battery, but, after two hours of fierce attack, withdrew his men, with the remark that "all hell could not stand that fire," meaning ours. It was this battery we defended, and our men slept on the field where they fought, and were ready to fight again in the morning.

Newspapers may be justifiable in picking up news from all quarters, but they should be careful about publishing anything which might injure others, unless first sure that it is correct and deserved.

Your paper of Saturday, June 7th, is in camp, and contains no notice whatever of the action of our regiment.

Enclosed you will find an extract from the New York *Herald* of June 5th, which contains a tolerably fair notice of our position and share in the fight. It was not the first "*rollcy that settled that fight*," but the first, along with the thirty-nine which followed, no doubt had its desired effect. We can afford to wait for justice from the official reports, when they shall be made public; meanwhile a due regard to the merits of brave men, and the fair fame of our Pennsylvania troops demand that the imputation upon the 31st, by Lieut. Gould, should not go uncontradicted.

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Col. 31st (82d) Penn'a Volunteers.

The following extracts from the *Herald's* correspondence show the position of the regiment during the battle and the part it took in the engagement:

When the enemy finally forced our position on the Nine Mile road, the greater part of Casey's division fell back in the direction of the Williamsburg road; but the General himself, with a smaller body, being near to Fair Oak station, fell back across the railroad, and was thus cut off from the army. As soon as this was ascertained he prepared to make the best of it. He examined his position carefully, sent men to beat up all the roads, and especially along the New Bridge road, to see if Sumner might not be near. The force with Couch was found to consist of four regiments—the First New York Chasseurs, Col. Cochrane; the 62d New York (Anderson Zouaves), Colonel Riker; the 7th Massachusetts, Colonel Russell, and the 31st Pennsylvania, Col. Williams, and Brady's battery of four pieces. His position was in a large open field, in an angle between the railroad and a road that runs from the Fair Oak station Northward towards New Bridge. On the West was a dense wood, from which the enemy might emerge at any moment, and on the South was the railroad and a fringe of wood through which they could cross for a flank attack. Whether he had any road for retreat the General did not yet know, so he formed two lines of battle—one toward the railroad, with a section of Brady's battery, supported by the Massachusetts Seventh; another towards the wood to the West, with the other section of the battery supported by the Anderson Zouaves, with the 31st Pennsylvania and the First Chasseurs formed close in the edge of the wood, under cover of a rail fence.

Lieut. Edwards, who had ridden down the New Bridge road, came back with word that Sedgwick's division was only two miles away. Couch knew that he could hold his ground till they came, so he was saved the misfortune of defeat. They hurried off and came up at half-past five o'clock, General Sumner with them. No change was made in Couch's dispositions, save in the comparative strength with which either line was held. The First Minnesota, Colonel Sully, was formed on the right of the Chasseurs, and Rickett's battery of Napoleon's to the left of the Thirty-first. All the rest of the division was formed on the line towards the railroad.

As soon as the line of the enemy's advance was known, Rickett's battery opened and threw grape and canister into the wood with great effect. Brady was not idle either. One wounded North Carolina regiment, taken from the field the next day, says that his regiment only went a dozen yards beyond the spot where he fell until it broke. *It could not be rallied.* But the line kept on till it was in the edge of the wood and within ten paces of where the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, the First Chasseurs and the First Minnesota lay on their faces, between the rebels and the battery. The rebels could not see them, and as they came to the edge of the wood they delivered one volley at the Anderson Zouaves in the field farther out. That volley killed Col. Riker, and the Zouaves broke and ran. Yet they only ran twenty yards, when they were rallied.

No sooner had the rebels, by that volley, emptied their guns, than the three regiments that had been lying down arose to their feet and poured a volley in at almost no distance at all. *That volley settled that fight.* Through the wood in front of that line the rebels lay dead and wounded in heaps. Brigadier General A. C. Davis was found dead there, and Brigadier General Pettigrew, wounded and his horse killed, was there taken prisoner. When the rebel line advanced in the wood, Gorman's brigade, from the line of battle on the railroad, was thrown forward on the right flank of the rebel line to turn it; but when the musketry broke that line, and the rebels fell into confusion, the brigade pressed forward, and so cut off and drove in a large number of prisoners.

Who is Colonel Cluseret?

Col. Cluseret, of the conduct of whose brigade, in the battle of Cross Keys, General Fremont speyks in complimentary terms, is a French officer of eighteen years service. He was with Garibaldi in two separate campaigns, and bore a letter from him to General McClellan. He was commended to Senator Sumner by the French historian Henri Marpin, and has proved himself a gallant soldier.

Dictator Rosas Sentenced.

A letter from Buenos Ayers says:

After a tedious trial, which has progressed for ten years, General Don Juan Manuel Rosas, once the dictator in the Argentine Confederation, has been condemned to death, and his property to confiscation. He was not present in any part of his trial, nor will in reality be heard at all. No one is willing to purchase his late property, as all believe that in time his heirs will be repossessed of all that he now claims. He lives in seclusion, and it is said that he is closing an arbitrary and bloody career with devotion to literature.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

Another Last Letter.

Correspondent of the Jackson Mississippian.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27th, '62.

Disastrous and humiliating as was the fall of the great Crescent City, the effect of the event hereabouts has been most salutary. It has taught our people not to repose too blind a confidence in the defenses which our military men style impregnable; and it has spurred up our entire population, civilians and soldiery, to redoubled and untiring efforts in order to place beyond hazard the security of this noble city, which, in addition to its intrinsic importance, possesses a political and revolutionary prestige, all its own, which has won for it the title of "The Cradle of the Rebellion." The city is stripping for the terrible wrestle in which, sooner or later, if the war lasts, it must engage. Gradually, but steadily, the non-combatant portion of the population is seeking refuge in the back country of this State and Georgia. Every train that leaves our depot for the interior is gorged with refugee families and their furniture and effects. The up-country towns are already filled with women and children from Charleston and the seaboard generally; and, if the exodus continues at the present rate for a few weeks longer, the city will be literally reduced to its fighting population. Already one cannot walk in the streets without noticing the change that the last month has wrought. King street, the great retail thoroughfare, erst the scene of multitudinous crinoline, busy shopping and continuous promenade, is now dull and comparatively deserted. The Battery *trottoir*, the pride of Charleston, and usually the favorite resort of those who care to enjoy a walk, with the fresh sea breeze blowing in their faces, is now paced only by the sentinels in homespun: White Garden, the Paradise of nurses and romping children, on baby airing days, has become a regimental camp ground; and, in common with our Champ de Mars, the "Citadel Green," is now whitened by day with the tents, and lighted up by night with the camp fires of our troops.

So frequent, of late, have been the desertions of knowing "contrabands" to the enemy, that I run no risk of revealing to the Yankees what they do not know, when I say that Charleston is belted round on every side with powerful fortifications, covering its land approaches. The harbor entrance is guarded on either side by the tremendous batteries of Fort Sumpter and Moultrie, about a mile apart; and there is good reason to doubt whether even a fleet of Monitors could ever run the gauntlet of so terrible a cross fire without being disabled. But even supposing that several iron-clads should succeed in gaining the interior of our harbor, there would still be no necessity for the surrender either of the forts or of the city. The former are well garrisoned, well provisioned, and will, I think, in any event, make a defence that will do credit to the cause. As for the city, the Governor and Supreme Executive Council of South Carolina have, on behalf of the State, notified the Confederate commanders that they would prefer to see Charleston razed to the ground and its assailants beaten off than to see it, as it stands, surrendered or evacuated on any terms whatever. Thus the Confederate government has the solemn sanction of the State to defend her commercial metropolis "at all hazards and to the last extremity," and great indeed will be the public chagrin and disappointment if, for any reason whatever, the government should fail to avail itself of this sanction. We all feel that next to the capital Charleston is by far the most important position now held by the Confederacy, and, regardless of all considerations of money, pains, blood and the strategy of the back track, we want a deperate, stubborn and successful defence. There is no lack of devotion on the part of the great mass of the people; but there is, I fear, a lack of a master mind to organize and dispose to the best advantage the men and material we have available for the purposes of defence—one to whom all could look with that confidence and reliance which, as between soldiers and their commander, is the forerunner of victory. Yet, when the day of battle approaches, it may happen that those whose military merits are now least recognized among the people will prove themselves the worthiest to command. I trust that it may be so. [illegible] Georgetown was some months ago defended by batteries; but these have since been removed by order of Gen. Pemberton, who, since Gen. Lee left, holds the supreme command over the Georgia and South Carolina coast. Gen. R. S. Ripley, who has hitherto held the immediate command over Charleston and the military district of which the city is the centre, has been transferred to Virginia, where he will be assigned to an active command in the field. His successor here will be Gen. Hugh W. Mercer. This officer was educated at West Point, but left the United States Army in 1835, his rank at that time being First Lieutenant of artillery.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather *Reporter* says: "There is no change to report in the boot and shoe market. Our manufacturers are turning their attention to the approaching fall sale and speculating upon the prospects of a more extended trade than they have enjoyed for the past year. Letters from Southern dealers are generally rather circumspect, and it is clear that a majority of them are waiting for a full settlement of difficulties before committing themselves. In the meantime, some goods have been sent on speculation to different points, but the total amount of these is a mere trifle. There is a fair demand from the home trade, and also from New York and the West, and the shipments are reasonably large for the season."

Saratoga Empire Spring Water.

THROUGHOUT ALL SECTIONS OF the country the valuable properties of this water are well known. Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Common Colds disappear before its renovating power. Unlike most mineral waters, it has a pleasant taste, with a pungency and liveliness, which makes it as agreeable as soda water.

Sold wholesale and retail by
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Corner Smithfield & Fourth sts.
jel8

☞ 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.
ap16dawte

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ap4

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF PIERRE SOULE IN NEW YORK.

HEAVY STORM AT CINCINNATI.

Fortress Monroe Items.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from New Orleans, with dates to the 11th inst., has arrived.

Paymaster A. D. Weld, of Boston, died on board on the 11th, and was buried on West Bank, three miles above the head of the Passes.

Among the passengers are Mrs. Gen. Butler, and a number of discharged soldiers and refugees. Pierre Soule is also on board a prisoner.

The Picayune of the 11th denies the report telegraphed to a Boston paper from Washington that the yellow fever had made its appearance in New Orleans. Such was not the fact up to the 11th inst.

Eighteen hundred families were supplied with provisions on the 10th.

Gen. Shipley had vetoed the resolution of the Assistant Board of Alderman, annulling the contracts for cleaning the streets, also a resolution annulling the lease of certain markets.

The story in the Journal of Commerce that Col. Moody was hung in front of his store, is denied, he being unmolested and alive.

The Bank of America has resumed specie payment. The city was pretty quiet.

The ships Wild Cat, from Matanzas, South from Calcutta, Knobs from Liverpool, Nitengale from Key West, and Havelock from Boston, were below New Orleans on the 10th. The gunboat Calhoun, has also arrived. The schooner J. J. Fasland, had cleared for Boston with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The ship South has 1,100 tons of gunny cloth and 200 bales of gunny bags.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during a heavy storm here, the lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of Fletcher, Hobart & Co. Passing through the roof it struck one of the stills, causing its instantaneous explosion—the burning fluid spread in every direction, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. The building was speedily consumed, the walls falling and crushing several frame houses beneath, killing a woman. By this time the warehouse of the same firm on Front street was completely enveloped in flames and was entirely destroyed, consuming one thousand barrels of whisky, two hundred barrels linseed oil, two hundred barrels lard oil, twenty barrels coal oil, besides alcohol and other stock. Fletcher, Hobart & Co's. loss is about $60,000. Insurance about $38,000. Loss on frame buildings crushed and partially burned, $1,500; large store front occupied by George N. Hard & Co., adjoining burnt warehouse, damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

LATER.—Three o'clock this morning the walls of Hard & Co's. store were so damaged by the fire of yesterday that they fell in—the contents of the store taking fire, among which was eight hundred barrels of whisky and a large amount of baled hemp were all destroyed by fire and water. This loss reaches perhaps $40,000. Insurance not ascertained.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17.—The government steam derrick Dingo arrived here this morning, and will proceed shortly to raise the vessels recently sunk here.

The Fernandina arrived yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., and reports all quiet on that coast.

The John Adams arrived from Newport this morning with the senior class of the Naval Academy on board. The middies are to see a little actual warfare, it is said, before returning.

The steamer Metamora arrived from City Point last night. She brought no passengers, papers or news.

The telegraph line from Suffolk to Portsmouth has just been completed, and is now in good working order. The weather is cool and unseasonable.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The large number of officers absent from their regiments, without sufficient cause, is regarded as so serious an evil as to demand immediate correction, and accordingly orders have been issued for that purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The City Councils yesterday held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the expediency of purchasing League Island for presentation to the Federal Government as the site for a Navy Yard. In the Select Councils a message on the subject was received from Mayor Henry. A resolution was passed accepting the offer of the proprietors of League Island for the conveyance of the same to the United States for the location of a Navy Yard. The price is $310,000.

An ordinance was passed providing for the donation by the Mayor on behalf of the city of League Island to the Government, providing it shall be accepted by the United States as a Navy Yard, and appointing a joint committee to act with the Mayor in carrying out the ordinance.

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Low Prices.
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CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
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☞ DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—In accordance with a resolution of the Democrtic 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.
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
The 'Only Infallible Remedies known.'
"Free from Poisons."
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Sold Everywhere—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.
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Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

JACKSON REINFORCED.

FREMONT IN AN EXPOSED CONDITION.

The Corinth Army to be sent to the Shenandoah.

MOUNT JACKSON, June 16.—Reliable information has been received at headquarters that Jackson has been reinforced a second time by 12,000 men. Gen. Fremont is in a very exposed condition and in danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. No reinforcements are on the way to him. It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley with its immense supplies of wheat until after harvest time.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer China arrived at this port to-day at noon. A summary of her advices have already been published, having been received via Cape Race.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The statement that the government hospitals at Hampton and Mill Creek are to be abandoned is incorrect.

Death of Gen. Wm. R. Palmer.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. Wm. R. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, who was brought hither yesterday, sick with typhoid fever, died to-day. The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the following appointments: A. Cameron Hunt, of Colorado, Marshal for that Territory; Alvin Flanders, of California, Register of Land Office at Humboldt; R. C. Morgan of N. Y., and R. L. Gardner, of Ohio, Assistant Quarter Masters of Volunteers.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—All property captured by the army or seized by any Provost Marshal, or taken up astray, or taken from soldiers marching in an enemy's country, is required to be turned over to the chief of the staff of the Department to which such property would appertain on duty with the troops to be accounted for by them as captured property and used for the public service, unless claimed by the owners or ordered by the Commanding officers to be returned.

Released Union Prisoners Paid off and Discharged.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The released Union prisoners, who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Island, were paid off and mustered out of service to-day.—Many of them have gone to their homes, while some have remained in town, the prey of the villainous sharpers who are so plenty in this city. Quite a number are at the New England rooms who will leave for home to-morrow. They are from all sections of the North, West and East.

The Pennsylvania committee have arranged with Col. Howe to have all the sick and wounded soldiers of that State, arriving here, taken to the New England rooms which has always heretofore been done, the New Englanders never yet refusing their hospitality or attentive care to any loyal sick or wounded soldiers.

Arrival of More Prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Among the prisoners by the Ocean Queen, is Sheriff Mazoni, of New Orleans.

Gen. Williams' Brigade is up the Mississippi river.

The 31st Massachusetts, 13th Connecticut and 12th Maine are now at New Orleans.

The health of the soldiers is good.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18.—HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate joint resolution for the encouragement of enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces. It repeals so much of the 9th section of August last as abolishes premiums for bringing recruits to the rendezvous, and provides that hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier for every recruit to the regular army, and every soldier enlisting in the regular army or the volunteer force for three years or during the war may receive the first months pay in advance.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to free from servitude the slaves of certain rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the government of the United States.

Some time was spent in the discussion of points of order.

A vote was nearly reached on the passage of the bill, when the time arrived for taking up the special order, namely, authorizing the issue of additional Treasury Notes.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., with the view of at once disposing of the confiscation measure moved that the special order be postponed one hour. Agreed to. Yeas 78; nays 60. The way was now apparently clear for the confiscation bill, but Mr. Richardson, after remarking that the morning hour had transpired, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Phelp's of Missouri, demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted, 43 against 88. The question having been decided in the negative. The Confiscation bill was read. The bill was then passed; yeas 82, nays 44.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing additional Treasury notes. Messrs. Wickliffe, Pomeroy and Pike opposed it. House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented the petition of the citizens of Ohio, for the large enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canal.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate it is the right and duty of the government to call all the loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defense against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow. Laid over.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., offered a joint resolution adjourning Congress on the 30th day of June. Laid over.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., introduced a bill relative to further enlistments in the army. The bill provides that when it is necessary to make further enlistments the President is authorized, by proclamation, to call on all persons without distinction of race, color or condition. It further provides that every slave enlisted under such proclamation shall be ever thereafter free, and entitle him to all the privileges, bounty, &c., like other soldiers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress and officers of the Government of the U. S. taking a consideration for procuring contracts from the Government. Referred.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., called up the resolution to prevent the further issue of legal tender treasury notes and authorizing the issue of a hundred million of ten day certificates, bearing five per cent interest. He spoke at some length advocating the passage of the resolution and showing the danger of issuing an overplus of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., thought it was not well to decide on so important a measure without mature deliberation. It was due to the Secretary of the Treasury to consider carefully every proposition made by him. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.—Agreed to and so referred.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., introduced a bill for remodelling the Court of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and various amendments were considered. After a debate and several ineffectual attempts to amend it the Senate adjourned.

Successful Reconnoissances.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A dispatch received at the War Department this afternoon, from General McClellan, states that Colonel Averill had just returned from a scout to the Mattahony in search of a band of guerrillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge, took a number of prisoners, besides a number of wagons and carts, loaded with supplies for Richmond. He destroyed a large amount of rebel grain and captured several important prisoners. Colonel Gregg had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court House, and recovered some mules, which were driven off by Colonel Stewart in the Pamunkey raid. General McClellan compliments Colonels Averill and Gregg for the handsome manner in which the expedition was conducted.

From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, June 15.—Advices from Front Doyal this evening, report everything quiet there and no signs of the enemy in that neighborhood. Nearly all of Gen. Shields' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Port Republic, had found their way into Gen. Fremont's lines at Mount Jackson. The temporary excitement among the citizens caused by the appearance of a few rebel guerrillas near Castleman's or Snicker's Ferry, has subsided. The only effect it produced at our head quarters, was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah. Officers from Gen. Fremont's camp this morning, report some heavy firing in the Luray Valley, opposite Mt. Jackson, last night. They express the opinion that Jackson's reconnoissance has overtaken the rear guard of Gen. Shields' command. Gen. Fremont's front rested at Mt. Jackson, his line extending from the Massanmen to foot of North Mountain, south of Mill Creek.

Arrival of the Columbia.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 14th inst., and Vera Cruz dates to the 2d.

Accounts from Vera Cruz state that Gen. D'Onay, with 800 men, had left with provisions for the French encampment.

Caraccas dates to the 22d ult. state that the rebels attacked the town of Petarc, but were finally beaten off by the garrison after committing horrible atrocities.

Considerable sickness prevailed among the shipping in the harbor of Havana. The rains continue there.

The rebel steamer Gen. Rusk, had arrived from Galveston with 500 bales of cotton.

Order of Provost Marshal.

ST. LOUIS, June 18,—The Provost Marshal General of Missouri issued an order instructing the Provost Marshal of the city to cause all persons in the city suspected of disloyalty or sympathy to take the oath of allegiance to the United State and Provisional Government, and all persons known to be disloyal shall be required to give bonds for their observance of the oath. The Marshal also directs the arrest of all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, whether such consists of acts or knowledge.

Emancipation Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 16.—The Emancipation Convention met to-day. One hundred and ninety-four delegates represented twenty five counties. Our present Judge Reowells of Cole County, was reported permanent President by the Convention, on organization. Nine Vice Presidents and three Secretaries were appointed. A committee on platform was appointed, with B. Gratz Brown as Chairman. The Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, a Lieutenant in the regular army, fell this morning from his room in the third story of the Louisville Hotel and was killed almost instantly. Alexander had been a post commissary at Bardstown, and was here en route to Washington.

The Armies all Quiet.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—No dispatches from Corinth have been received at the War Department to-day.

All is quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah as far as heard from, and also in the army of the Potomac.

Election for a New Constitution

CHICAGO, June 18.—The majority for the new Constitution in this city is 903.—The returns from the State are very meagre and is not enough to indicate the result.

From Nebraska.

OMAHA, N. T., June 16.—The overland emigrant escort sent out by the Government left this morning for the West. Emigration is larger than ever before. Some six thousand teams crossed the river at this point alone.

New York Market Report.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Cotton firm, 1400 bales sold at 31@31¼. Flour firm, 14,500 barrels sold. Wheat quiet,