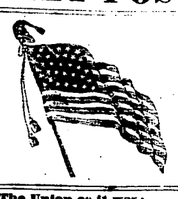
DAILY POST.



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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE ABOLITION COUNTY CONVENTION.

In yesterday's paper we published the proceedings of the Abolition Convention of our county; our readers have, doubtless, examined the platform which it adopted, but we propose a few words of comment upon it before it passes into oblivion.

There is one remarkable and prominent peculiarity, characterizing the proceedings of our anti-slavery fanatics; no matter how often they change their names, they still remain constant to Abolitionism.—Professions for the protection of free white labor from competition with that of the paupers of Europe used to be the music of anti-Democratic conventions; but all this has been changed; and now the freeing of four millions of slaves, whose labor would absolutely beggar that number of free white laborers, is the mission of Allegheny County Abolitionism. In the platform before us, consisting of six lengthy resolutions, there is not one single sentence in relation to anything disconnected from slavery. It is the negro from beginning to end. The spirit, policy and intention of the Convention are concentrated in the following resolution, which passed that body unanimously:

6. *Resolved*, That the Hon. David Wilmot, Senator representing Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, deserves the confidence and thanks of all true friends of the Union, for his consistent, honest and patriotic course; and we hereby declare that Edgar A. Cowan, now sitting as a Senator of Pennsylvania, does not represent the sentiments of the loyal people of Pennsylvania, and we instruct our delegates this day elected to the State Convention to present this resolution for the action of said Convention.

Our readers are aware that Senator Wilmot is one of the original Abolition agitators, whose teachings have done so much to distract the country. He is also a free-trade man, having no sympathy for the white laborers of Pennsylvania.—While opposing every measure looking to the protection of our home manufactures, he was taken to the bosoms of the Republicans of Pennsylvania; and now his extreme abolitionism is the theme of eulogy by his party in this county. Nay more; to show its favor of Abolitionism of the Sumner stripe more emphatically, the convention condemned the course of Senator Cowan, for no act specified, but because he differed from Wilmot in his course upon such questions as the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Webster, on a memorable occasion, alluding to the spirit even then exhibited by the Abolitionists, expressed himself in these words:

"*If these infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood.*"

Here is a prediction one half verified: the Constitution is not only sneered at, but a Senator like Mr. Cowan, whose only offense is a too rigid observance of its provisions, is denounced, while in the same resolution a mere fanatic is eulogized as the exponent of the sentiment of the State. Were Webster himself alive he would stand in precisely the same predicament as Senator Cowan. Was not the great New England statesman right in his estimate of the spirit of this fanaticism? Is it not violating everything in the Constitution that obstructs its infurinted course?

The policy advocated by the Convention of Monday is the prosecution of the war in order to affect slavery. It avowed itself in favor of the President's idea of emancipation by the States—the General Government paying for the slaves—but no word is to be found in the resolutions favorable to the preservation of the Union. Here we have the plain issue presented, which is the prosecution of the war for the freedom of the slaves, without a single word in favor of the restoration of the Union.

☞ The *Gazette* objects to our comments upon the speech lately made by General Rosseau in Louisville; without quoting the entire discourse, we stated the General's position as fairly and strongly as we could; there is nothing in the address o which we objected, our remarks being confined to the consideration of the following statement: The General stated that in Halleck's immense army "there is not one Abolitionist" and notwithstanding this, the rebels in Tennessee persist in calling them such. We endeavored to explain this persistent stupidity of the rebels, and argued that it was caused by Northern Abolition agitation. While the two hundred thousand of Halleck's army are declaring that they have no intention of interfering with slavery or any other property, only so far as it is necessary to put down the rebellion, abolitionists in Congress and out of it proclaim the contrary. In this manner the efforts of the Union men in the South are hampered and rendered useless. If Congress and the Abolition press of the country would endorse the sayings of Halleck and Rosseau and their followers, instead of clamoring for emancipation, the chief obstacle to the crushing of the rebels and the restoration of the Union would be immediately removed. But this is not the purpose of Abolitionism; and judging by the tone of the *Gazette's* article, we infer that it has'nt sense enough to exactly comprehend the real significance of General Rosseau's observations.

☞ Hon. Wm. A. Graham having declined to be a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, advised his friends to support Mr. Vance, as also did Hon. John A. Gilmer, as well as W. W. Holden, of the *Standard*, who has hoisted Mr. Vance's name, with the other papers throughout State.

FORNEY ON DAWSON.

That sweet-scented fugleman of Pennsylvania Abolitionism, the consistent Forney, whose chief vocation is the damaging of our leading Democratic statesmen, alludes to the Hon. John L. Dawson as follows:

"Hon. John L. Dawson has been presented as the "Democratic" candidate for Congress by the "Democrats" of Fayette county, in this State, and it is expected that their recommendation will be effective with the other counties of the district. Mr. Dawson is a gentleman of fortune and ability, and will doubtless make a thorough canvass, should he take the field. He is too honorable a man to wear false colors. He belongs to the "Democrats" who sympathize with Mr. Vallandigham and Wm. B. Reed, or he does not. He is for the war, without repeating the slang of Davis and Toombs, or he is not. We shall look for Mr. Dawson's creed with some interest. He would be a capital representative of the people if he could be a "Democrat" like Holt, Stanton, Tod, or Andy Johnson. We wait to see whether he is for the stars or the bars."

Anticipating Mr. Dawson's nomination by the Democracy of his Congressional district, honest Forney thus opens his assaults upon him in advance. From the day of his nomination, Mr. Dawson may expect to find this renegade, Forney, using his columns to prove that he is not "a Democrat like Holt," but a secessionist in disguise. This is the game of the Abolition crew, to charge with latent treason every prominent citizen who is not an Abolitionist.

It would be a happy thing for the country if we had in Congress a few gentlemen of Mr. Dawson's ability and integrity. Instead of hanging around the departments in Washington, boring for contracts, he would be found in communion with such patriots as Holt, devising means to speedily crush rebellion and restore a bleeding Union. His services for these ends would not consist in hollow professions of patriotism, but in broad and enlightened statesmanship to compass his country's preservation.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From Jackson's Army.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

From a letter received in this city on Saturday we gather some additional facts concerning General Jackson's victories in the Shenandoah Valley. His loss in the two engagements with Shields and Fremont is estimated on the first day at two hundred, and three hundred the second day. The enemy's loss was one thousand or more the first day, and twelve hundred the second, with upwards of 700 prisoners.

We learn that the First Maryland (Confederate) Regiment was seriously cut up in the battle of Sunday week, some eighty of their number being killed and wounded. This regiment and the Louisiana Tigers were commanded by Col. B. T. Johnson.

From the Richmond Lines—Movement of Longstreet's Division—A Skirmish

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

On Saturday night a portion of General Longstreet's Division, including Wilcox's, Pryor's and Conner's brigades, moved out on the Charles City road about eight miles, for the purpose of creating a diversion of the enemy's attention from operations in another quarter, which was successful. They returned yesterday morning. Yesterday a skirmish occurred on the right wing of our army, on the Williamsburg road, in which General Ripley's brigade was engaged. The affair promised to be quite important, but the rain coming on put an end to it. Some six or eight prisoners were taken from the enemy. We could gather no further particulars concerning the affair.

Private Johnson, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, was shot dead yesterday by a picket, while riding rapidly into our lines, to escape from a squad of the enemy, who had surrounded him, and, with leveled pieces, demanded him to surrender. Having only his side arms, he turned, and was riding at full speed in the direction of our pickets, shouting to them not to fire, that he was a friend. But the picket fired, and shot him dead. In escaping from the enemy, he fell by the hands of his friends.

From Vicksburg.

The fall of Memphis is regarded by the *Whig* as fatal to Vicksburg. That paper of the 10th says:

The time is up—the die is cast, and the fate of Vicksburg is sealed. With the evacuation of Fort Pillow followed the fall of Memphis, after a gallant but unsuccessful defense above the city by our cotton fleet, under Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Capt. Ed. Montgomery. We had hoped that our government would hold the river above Memphis as long as we kept the enemy at bay here; but it has seen fit to do otherwise, and now the contest for this important stream is almost closed. We had confidence in the ability of our forces here to repel any attack of the enemy's wooden fleet from below, but we cannot expect them to successfully cope with a combined attack from above and below. All other towns on the river have fallen into their hands, and now their whole force will be concentrated here. Our city must, therefore, we think, soon fall into the hands of the enemy, and consequently it behooves the people to calmly contemplate the realities around them.

An Afterpiece not Down in the Bill.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

Saturday night the Varieties and Richmond Lyceum had crowded audiences.—The performances at both these places of amusement went off most satisfactorily; but when, about eleven o'clock, the last scenes had been played, and the last songs sung, and dances danced, the audiences were about to disperse for the night, to their astonishment and terror they found their egress barred by armed men. A troop of cavalry surrounded each building. Every soldier was arrested, also every citizen who could not give a good and very clear account of himself. A great multitude were taken into custody, and, between files of cavalry, marched out to General Hill's headquarters, where they passed the night. Yesterday morning the case of each prisoner was examined into and disposed of according to circumstances. One young fellow, who, at the time of his arrest, was on duty as a second-class militia man, but who had availed himself of his four hours' relief to witness the performance at the Varieties, was taken out to camp. When he returned to town yesterday morning he was held to a strict account by his militia captain.

If going to the theatre is, in future, to involve the risk of spending a rough night in a strange camp, we predict a great and speedy falling off in the popularity of the "legitimate drama."

From the Newbern Progress.

Battle at Martin's Creek, N. C.

On Thursday last, the Twenty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, now stationed at Washington, N. C., together with Colonel Howard's Marine Artillery, marched out on the Greenville road about nine miles, to Martin's Creek, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. Just before reaching the creek the road runs through a deep and impenetrable morass, making deploying or flanking movements utterly impossible. The creek is broad, and at the extremity of the bridge, on the opposite shore, stood an old mill surrounded by woods. In this mill, and behind the cotton bales adjacent, the rebel regiment under the doughty Col. Singletary posted themselves, after sawing the bridge timbers so as to make it impassable to artillery or cavalry. The road is very narrow, and but a single platoon front could be at one time presented.

On arriving at the banks of the creek, a brisk fire was opened on the Federal force, which at once halted, and a couple of Colonel Howard's marine batteries advanced to the front, and opened a brisk fire with shell and shrapnel. After making a stand of half an hour, the rebels "skedaddled," leaving our troops masters of the field.

Our loss was seven killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss is not positively known, but is much greater. Among the dead was Col. Singletary. A member of the Marine artillery was shot, and as he fell, heroically exclaimed, "My God, my country and my flag. Boys! do your duty!" turned upon his side, and his spirit passed up to God who gave it. Too much praise cannot be awarded the Marine artillery for the brave and gallant stand made by them. Cool and collected, they bore the brunt of the battle and drove the enemy with their usual success.

It was a great victory for our troops. The enemy had choice of position and knowledge of the country, and securely, as they supposed, ambushed. The rebels were ignominiously driven from their chosen posts, and Colonel G. B. Singletary, the blustering, blowing oppressor of loyal men hereabouts, previous to the arrival of Union troops, is known to have ended his career. All these successes help to demoralize the rebels, discourage and dampen their ardor, and lesson their confidence in a waning cause.

The Federal dead were brought to Newbern, and buried under military honors on Sunday. There were seven killed. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Mellen, Chaplain of the 24th.

More Rebel Accounts of the Evacuation of Corinth.

A correspondent of the Edgefield (S.C.) *Advertiser*, writing from Okalona, Miss., on the 2d—we find it copied into the Charleston *Mercury*—says:

I went to Corinth on Tuesday to get with my regiment, the 41st Mississippi, but when I arrived there I found everything in confusion and bustle—the streets filled to overflowing with sick and disabled soldiers, as well as thousands well and hearty, all crowding, rushing like a mighty avalanche towards the cars. It was some little time before we could learn the meaning of the strange scene enacted before us, and when we did, we were surprised to learn that orders had been given for the evacuation of the place. We were forbid leaving the cars, and it is well we were; for if we had got off we would have had the pleasure of walking back down the road. The tents had all been struck, and the main part of the army was reported to be sleeping on their arms in the intrenchments, and it would have been as easy to find "a needle in a hay stack" as to have found any particular regiment in this vast army, while in line of battle. Large quantities of tents and ordnances stores, that aould not be removed from Corinth, were ordered burned, which order was put in execution on Friday. All the houses in the business part of the town, as well as the railroad depots and hotels, were fired, and at last accounts, Corinth was a heap of smouldering ruins. Our army has fallen back to Booneville, twenty two miles this side of Corinth, on the Mobile road, where it will probably make a stand until Halleck advances.

It is not for me to say whether the move from Corinth be a good one or not. *All I know is, that it has a terribly demoralizing effect upon our army, and many declare they will quit the service and go home. Indeed, the Tennesseans are now deserting every day. The more has taken some of Beauregard's laurels away from him, and not a few of those who heretofore were foremost in his praise, are now the most bitter in denouncing him.*

Our army has suffered immensely from sickness at Corinth, and the whole country from there to Columbus, Miss., is one vast hospital. We have some two thousand sick here alone. It is heart-rending to witness the suffering our poor soldiers endure.

A correspondent of a reliable paper—the letter is copied into the Charleston *Mercury*—says:

It is too early to say what course Halleck will pursue. *Our hope is, that he will follow Beauregard up.* It may be, however, he will seek to cross the country in the direction of Memphis; or, if that should appear too hazardous to him, he may retrace his steps to the Tennessee, and come round by water. But either one of these movements would seem to involve the loss of Middle Tennessee, and leave open the road to Nashville and Louisville. It is more likely that he will maintain his present position, until he can rebuild the bridges and put the railroads in running order, hoping, in the meantime, that the Mississippi will be opened, and Mobile reduced and occupied. Any movement just now would be full of danger to himself.

The country need not be surprised if the bold movement of Stonewall Jackson upon the Potomac should be initiated in the West. Whether it will be upon the East or West side of the Mississippi, or both, I shall not undertake to say. We are not without troops towards the setting sun, or in the direction of Cumberland Gap. Any part of Virginia is a paradise to Corinth and the adjacent country. The mud, when it rained, and the dust when it did not, together with the prevailing scarcity of water, rendered it impossible for the Army of the Mississippi to maintain those habits of cleanliness so essential to health. The salt beef and bacon the men were compelled to eat, unaccompanied with fresh meats, vegetables or fruits, were productive of thirst, and the more water they drank the worse it was for them. That there should be a tendency to scorbutic diseases, under these circumstances, should occasion no surprise, though it should induce every man and woman who has the means to contribute what they can to prevent the spread of such disorders. All the fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, green and dried, and pickles, that can possibly be spared, should be immediately sent to the West. It is too far for the people of Georgia to send fresh meat, or vegetables and green fruit; but they can furnish dried fruit and pickles. This should be done at once, in order to preserve the health of the army, and to save the men who are already in hospital. A pound of dried fruit is worth more just now than ten pounds of salt provisions and a jar of pickles than a barrel of flour.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, of the 10th, has an article, the initial paragraph of which we reproduce, as follows:

Another Painful Suspense.

Although we believe that most, if not all, of the Yankee telegrams to Washington from the battle field and entrenched camps are either wholly untrue or grossly exaggerated, yet when we see it positively asserted by General Halleck that a column of his army pursued the Confederates after the evacuation of Corinth and captured 10,000 of them, together with 15,000 stand of arms; and when, on the other hand, we see nothing from the Department in Richmond contradictory of the assertion, we confess that we are thrown into a state of most unpleasant suspense, and look with the utmost anxiety for further intelligence.

☞ James Lyons, alias Smith, said to be late master's mate of the privateer Sumter, was arrested at Boston, a few days ago, on the arrival of the brig Harriet, in which he came from Surinam. Smith, however, alleges that although he had been bragging that he was a mate on the Sumter, such is not the fact. He was merely joking.

Sisters of Charity.

A Washington letter-writer says: The Surgeon General of the United States having expressed a desire to obtain the invaluable services of one hundred sisters of charity, a company of thirty-five of these angels of mercy arrived here from the North, on Thursday evening, and proceeded at once to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, corner of G and Tenth streets. Yesterday they departed for their destination at Fortress Monroe, where, it is understood, they will be assigned to duty in the two hospitals, and on board the transport vessels. Another company of these noble women will soon follow.

Gen. Joe Johnson's Wound.

With regard to the wound of General Joe Johnston, the Atlanta (Geo.) *Intelligencer* says:

"A distinguished gentleman, sojourning in our city for a time, has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received by him, on yesterday, from his accomplished daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2, where she was during the recent battles before that city on Saturday and Sunday last:

'General Johnston was wounded by a Minie ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse and broke two of his ribs; so, of course, he suffered very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted.'"

☞ In the affairs of love, the strong submit to the weak, weakness being here more powerful than strength. The cooing turtles of Venus are more formidable than the neighing steeds of Mars.

☞ Truth is said to be found in the bottom of a well, but some men kick the bucket without ever drawing it up.

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Security for the faithful fulfilment of the contract will be required.

The kinds and quality of timber required may be seen on application at the Arsenal.

☞ Proposals to be endorsed—
"Proposals to furnish Gun Carriage Timber."
To
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Colonel of Ordnance,
Com'd. Allegheny Arsenal."

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

STEAMERS PREPARING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

The London Times and the Defeat of General Banks.

Butler's Proclamation Denounced.

FROM WASHINGTON

Capture of the Rebel Schooner Rowena.

The Treaty Between the United States and Mexico.

Fortress Monroe Items.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer Etna has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

The steamer Columbia had left for Nassau with warlike stores, believed to be destined for the Southern Confederacy.

Two other steamers, the Merrimac and Sylph, had also arrived at Plymouth, believed to be intended for the same destination.

The brig E. Fleming, from Charleston, reached Liverpool with a cargo of rosin and turpentine. She left Charleston in company with seven other vessels.

The London Times regards the defeat of Banks as one of the most important successes of the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches to the North, showing that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before must be made, if even a border State is to be won back to the Union. The hopes of an early solution must be dispelled, and in the meantime increasing debts and mutual hatred tend to make a new Union more and more impracticable.

The Daily News treats the defeat of Banks as quite unimportant, and not in the slightest degree calculated to disconcert General McClellan's plans. It was nothing more than a mere raid of the Confederates.

The Bishops, in their address to the Pope, deplore the oppression of the church and declare that the temporal power is necessary for the independence of the Pope. They approve of all the Pope has done and entreat him to remain firm in resistance. The Pope, in an allocution, deplored the spread of the revolutionary spirit, the oppression of the church, and the efforts of the temporal power, and urged the Bishops to redouble their efforts in arresting the errors.

Garibaldi was at Belgrade.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Chambers have amended and finally voted the address to the King by a vote of 219 to 101. The King, on receiving the address, expressed his pleasure to the deputation and declared himself in full accord with the ministry.

RUSSIA.—The free export of silver from Russia is allowed.

The Emperor has signed a decree appointing the Grand Duke Constantine Miestruc and not Viceroy of Poland.

TURKEY.—The Turks have assaulted and carried the intrenchments of Cetroy.

The Latest via Queenstown—The Question of Mediation Revived.—The Paris Patrie gives a rumor of approaching negotiations for a joint offer by France and England.

The London Times editorially approves of the mediation, and says that Europe ought not to look calmly on, and if the offer of mediation is delayed, a more important question, that of the recognition of the Confederates, may have to be considered.

The Times' advocacy of mediation had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market.

The Morning Post denounces in the bitterest terms Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and thinks that the Government is bound to recall and court martial him. It says that such an act as this, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favor of the Confederate cause.

Parliament was not in session.

The Japanese Embassadors had left England for Holland.

The visitors at the Great Exhibition during Whitsun week were numbering about 60,000 per day.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals announce that it has been decided to send reinforcements to Mexico, but not until October. The Emperor and Empress have gone to Fontainebleau.

The corps Legislative had been prorogued till the 27th of June. The Bourse was flat: rentes 68@95c.

ITALY.—The Italian Minister of Finance announces the deficit for 1862 at 225,000,000 livres. He recommends the sale of the public domains and church property, and an increase of Treasury bonds to meet it.

The *fete* at Rome, in celebration of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, was magnificent and orderly.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. Flour is steady. Wheat firm, and with an upward tendency. Corn quiet, steady and unchanged. Provisions very dull.

HALIFAX, June 24.—The steamer Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

The question was put in both Houses of Parliament relative to the rumors of mediation and Gen. Butler's proclamation regarding the ladies of New Orleans, Lords Russell and Palmerston said the mediation rumors were quite unfounded. No proposition on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of making it.

Gen. Butler's proclamation was denounced, and it was hoped the Government would disavow it.

The Great Eastern was to sail July 1st, for New York.

The Arabia has sixty-three passengers. She has no specie list for Boston, for which port she sailed at nine o'clock this morning.

At Friday's market flour was unchanged. Wheat 2d@3d higher. Corn 6d@1s higher, and beef 2s 6d@5s lower.

Cotton: The sales for the week were 84,000 bales, closing buoyant and ½@¾d higher. Breadstuffs were firmer and a trifle higher.

LIVERPOOL, June 15th.—Cotton on Saturday advanced ¼d with sales of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions flat.

The news by the Scotia was eagerly canvassed, but had no effect on the market.

The advance in cotton was caused by the ministerial refutation of the mediation rumors.

LONDON, June 14.—Consols 91¼@91¾; Erie Railroad shares, 31¼@32¼; Illinois Central, 43½@44¼. Discount closing dull.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following article signed by its chief editor:

Nothing has been received confirmatory of the news of the engagement disastrous to the French before Mexico. Such an engagement before Mexico, or before Puebla, would in no way change the ultimate result of the expedition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should reinforcements be necessary they will be sent. The object of France will be attained. We shall obtain reparation for past grievances and avenge outraged justice and humanity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they did from China with a fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country.

The Prince of Wales, en route through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fonlainbleau, on the 12th inst., breakfasted with them and returned to Paris.

VERY LATEST.

PARIS, June 15.—The Moniteur says that the Emperor intends sending immediately considerable reinforcements to Mexico.

Paris letters say that a telegram, dated Brussels, last night, holds out little hope of the King's recovery.

The Prince of Wales reached Windsor to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Secretary of War to-day ordered that all applications for passes and permits for persons or property, within the lines of the United States forces, shall hereafter be made to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and be subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that on the night of the 7th, the schooner Rowena, formerly the Garibaldi, seventy tons burden, built opposite New Orleans, ran into Stone river, and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it to be in our possession. She was therefore a prisoner, we having seven gunboats in that vicinity. She was last from Nassau and had a cargo of lead and a few shoes. She was taken by the Pawnee and sent to Philadelphia.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with the making of contracts on the part of the Government, approved June 2, 1862, applied only to such contracts as under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing. The execution of the act on any other issue is utterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enforce it would everywhere instantly arrest the operations of all our forces. It is, therefore, ordered that all contracts which by the present regulations are prescribed to be made in writing shall hereafter be made in quintuplicates, of which four shall be disposed of according to such regulation, and one shall be sent by the officer making and signing the same to the office of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all the proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same, attached and verified in the manner required by the act above specified.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—Surgeon A. Owen Stilley, of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, died suddenly in the General Hospital here, last night. He arrived on the Nellie Baker only yesterday afternoon, from White House.

The steamer Port Royal arrived at Norfolk this morning from Newbern, but brings no news.

The steamer Metamora will proceed to City Point to-morrow under a flag of truce, and convey thither a score of female secessionists from Baltimore and Washington, besides several paroled rebel surgeons and line officers.

The United States steam sloop of war Wachusett arrived from City Point this morning, and reports that on Saturday last the steam gunboat Jacob Bell proceeded up James river to reconnoiter, and when abreast of Turkey Island ran hard aground on a shifting sand bar, which accident the rebels soon discovered and took advantage of by bringing a battery of field pieces down on the South bank, and opening upon the Jacob Bell from rifled guns with shell and solid shot. The gunboat did what she could to drive off the rebels, but did not succeed till she was considerably injured.

A new steamer called the John Tucker arrived this morning from New York, having made the run from wharf to wharf in 22 hours.

The steamer Empire City sailed for Port Royal this morning having in tow five schooners for Hatteras Inlet.

The British steamer Jason dropped down from Norfolk this morning to prepare for a cruise.

The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras, bound for New York, put in here this morning with the loss of her starboard paddle wheel by an accident.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The treaty between the United States and Mexico for the extradition of criminals, is officially proclaimed. The offenses are confined to the principal accessories or accomplices as to murder, assassination, piracy, forging, counterfeiting, etc., and kidnapping, the last being defined as the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor do they embrace the return of fugitive slaves.

BOSTON, June 24.—A boiler in the Bridgewater Iron Works exploded this morning, killing seven and wounded six men. One wing of the building was completely destroyed.

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Tickets, good for the round trip from Philadelphia, $7 60; from Pittsburgh, $5 65.

For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,

je20-dtf Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

DESPATCHES TO SECRETARY STANTON.

SALT LAKE CITY ITEMS.

From California.

OREGON ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—10 o'clock P. M.—Dispatches received to-day at the War Department indicate quiet in all directions.

The telegraph lines are in good working order to all important points.

CORINTH, MISS., June 23d.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Unofficial information has been received that White River has been opened for one hundred and seventy miles, and that Gov. Regan and the rebel government have fled from Little Rock, on a float boat, towards Fort Smith. H. W. HALLECK.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 16.—A band of persons numbering one thousand men, women and children, under leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be a prophet Moses, reappeared on the earth, they formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city and committed numerous depredations upon citizens in the vicinity. They refused labor for support, believing the Lord would supply wants. Three of their numbers got disgusted with imposition, and attempted to leave, when they were arrested and placed under confinement and heavily ironed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief Justice Kinney, which was treated with contempt. A sufficient time having elapsed for the production of the prisoners, a second writ, together with orders to arrest Morris for contempt and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment, was issued for execution of these. Two hundred and fifty infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th by Acting-Governor Fuller. Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued and two of the Marshal's posse were killed. On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender but resisted and were soon as the attacking party approached in a hand to hand fight. Morris was killed, and another leader was mortally wounded. The rebels were finally overcome. Several women and children were killed during the siege, Morris refusing to remove them to a place of safety.—The prisoners captured number 147, and will be brought before the Court to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The President and General Pope are stated to have arrived at West Point early this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The steamer Sonora has arrived from Panama; the ship Storm King, from Hong Kong, in forty-nine days; bark Peter Clinton, from Glasgow. The ship Romance of the Sea sailed for Hong Kong.

Steamers bring news from Oregon to the 6th instant.

The State Election took place on the second, but two tickets ran, namely: The fusion of the Douglas Democracy and Republican called Union Ticket, and Breckinridge ticket called the regular Democrat. The entire Union ticket was elected by near 3,000 majority, making a relative vote of almost two to one for Union. Addison C. Gibbs, Governor elect, is a Douglas Democrat; emigrated to Oregon from Central New York. John McBride, a member of Congress elect, Republican, formerly of Missouri.

The ship Competitor arrived from Hong Kong.

A letter received in this city, from Gov. Alvares, of Guerrera, Mexico, states that on the 25th of May, he received news from City of Mexico that the French army had capitulated.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating five millions of dollars for payment of bounties to volunteers under the act of July last. Passed.

A similar bill was recently lost in committee of conference, the managers failing to agree in some of the amendments.

Mr. Van Horn, of New York, introduced a resolution, which was passed, referring to a select committee of seven all the papers and memorials on file relating to a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of $15,000,000 dollars United States Treasury notes was considered.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, ineffectually sought to add a proviso that no new bills shall be issued under this act when the bonds of the United States can be sold or negotiated at not less than par. The bill was passed, yeas 76, nays 46.

The bill is exactly the same as introduced by Mr. Stevens, with the amendments, yesterday.

The nays are as follows: Messrs. Allen, of Illinois, Baker, Biddle, Brown, R. J. Buffington, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Roscoe Conkling, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, Dawes, Delano, Dunlap, Elliot, English, Fouke, Goodwin, Grider, Harding, Johnson, Law, Menzies, Morrill, of Vt., Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, of Mo., Porter, Rice, of Mass., Richardson, Sheffield, Stillo, Thomas, of Mass., Thomas of Md., Vibbard, Wadsworth, Walton, of Vt., Ward, Webster, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, and Woodruff.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris, of New York, presented several petitions from citizens of New York, asking for the immediate passage of the bankrupt act.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., in the reports of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, in regard to certain contracts to furnish arms to the Government, and inquire what legislation is necessary to punish Senators and Representatives who shall lend their official influence to procure contracts, and who should accept, directly or indirectly, any money or other reward or compensation, either certain or contingent. Adopted.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved to take up the bill authorizing the Government to accept of League Island, on the Delaware river, for naval purposes.

The confiscation bill was taken up, Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., said history would hand down to the future with exaction and condemnation the many acts of the present day. An arbitrary and despotic power now, not satisfied with trampling on every constitutional right of citizens, has dared profanely to enter the temple of justice and drag her ministers from the altar. He who thus invades a court of justice proves himself a tyrant capable of any assault on the liberties of the people. Under the pretence of suppressing a causeless rebellion, the Executive Department of this government, in his judgment, were daily engaged in the grossest violation of the fundamental law. Who are they who are thus murdering civil liberty? Those who in the pretence of philanthropy have plunged the country into all the horrors of a civil war, and now evince sincerity by shouting loyalty while engaged in destroying the liberties of the people, and even go so far as to dare to impeach the loyalty of those men who stand by the Constitution.—He said