

CORRECTION.

The conclusion of the second paragraph of the leading editorial in yesterday's Post, having been overlooked by the compositor and not printed, readers on the following page will find the correction.

Alluding to late criticism of the press generally, upon the blunders of the War Department, it says:

"Mr. Stanton is especially assailed, and we think most unjustly. There is not a more devoted patriot in Washington, nor one who more clearly sees all the terrible exigencies of the occasion, or is more willing to meet them in the only way they can be met for the safety of the country. In assailing him, the aim is at the President, whom they dare not more openly attack; and the assaults come only from one quarter—from the friends of one General, who is more open to criticism than any other public man in the country, but who has, for the sake of the great cause, been borne with, with a patience and forbearance as remarkable as the provocation has been."

The New York Tribune, which, for six months assailed McClellan with a ferocity almost unparalleled, has since it had a special correspondent upon the ground watching the General's every movement, taken back all its standers, and now pronounces him the man of men, and is free in its commendation of the action of the War Department for its interference in his original plan of campaign. In one letter from the field of action the Tribune's correspondent declares that he only "replies which should be given to the scoundrels who disparage the Major General should be a blow!" The administration which deposed McClellan from his original command and divided his forces into three or four divisions, thereby endangering the whole, should not be criticized in the estimation of the Gazette; but in lieu of that McClellan should be lauded. What a wretched thing this miserable Gazette has become! Always mean in its proscription, it has now become imbecile from its own malignity, and is absolutely choking from the effects of its accumulated Abolition hatred of every man who will not bow down and worship its disgusting idol. While the entire press of the country is groaning under the weight of complacent conservatism, and the General, our limping, handkerchiefed and deformed exponent of Abolition malice here has the brazen audacity to undertake the defense of the War Department, and blame its notorious and acknowledged blunders upon the General whom it over-slaughted. Could meanness and cowardice go further?

OPPOSITION TO EVERYTHING.

The Memphis Appeal of a recent date speaking of the Northern Democracy thus classifies them as abolitionists. The Appeal is hard up for matter to poison its readers when it has recourse to such atrocious falsehoods. The Northern Democracy have no more sympathy for Abolitionism than it has for its twin treason sectionism. The Appeal says:

"It boots not that there is a difference of opinion between the two upon the question of universal abolitionism of slavery, so long as they are indiscriminately arrayed against us in the ranks of the Federal army of invasion that now destroys our homes, impoverishes our people and ravages our fields. The whole North, irrespective of former political parties, is arrayed in a solid phalanx of armed hostility to us, and we must whip democracy and so-called conservatives, as well as abolitionists and republicans, if we are to be free. We can see no practical difference between them so far as will issue to us—the war question is concerned. The platform of the northern democracy boasts as one of its tenets the emancipation that the 'rebellion' must be crushed, and the so doing, places itself not only beyond a claim to our sympathy, but as equally hostile and malignant toward us as the original advocates and supporters of Abraham Lincoln. Where will we find more odious, violent and ungenerous enemies than Dix, Dickinson, McClelland and Butler—the northern democrats of the first water." Let us hear no further mention made of this faction as the special friends of the South.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Our local column yesterday contained an account of a most bloody and brutal outrage, committed upon the person of Mr. John Ovey, Jr., a conductor on the Lawrenceville Passenger R. R., on Saturday evening. Three or four ruffians it appears entered the car on which Ovey was engaged, and commenced the assault in so raffishly a manner as to compel the lady passengers to complain. The conductor interfered, when he was set upon by the blackguards, one of whom with a knife inflicted deadly wounds upon his person. It was most wantonly and cowardly attack, inflicting wounds of which Ovey died yesterday morning.

We must refrain from speaking, as we feel of this piece of brutality, leaving the perpetrator of it to die slowly by the sword of justice; but we may safely say that it was an outrage of the most unprovoked and villainous nature. Young John Ovey, the victim of this monstrous outrage, was one of the most exemplary young men in the community.

EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

We make the following extracts from Southern papers of recent date:

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, June 25.

Halleck's New Policy.

Everything indicates that the Union army under Gen. Halleck will occupy the remainder of the Summer in operations in Tennessee, and along a scope of country a short distance south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Already his force has been divided. Buel's division, it has been ascertained, is moving east along the road, doubtless to operate in concert with the Southern confederates; while Sherman's is on the Charleston road, and is charged with the duty of repairing the line, and protecting the same. Pope's command is not reported, but from the best information we can obtain we believe it is still in the vicinity of Corinth.

That numerous raids through the country, a few miles south of the road, will be made, and that the Union army will be indicated by their advance upon and retreat from several points in North Mississippi, there was not one Abolitionist who did not expect. At the points where their retreat, which are already being made, these movements may be looked for; and every precaution should be taken to retard their progress, and to prevent their success, which so greatly excites the cupidity of the genuine Yankee.

With the organization of the Union forces, an opportunity for effective movements against these detachments in detail is offered, which we hope will not be permitted to pass. The Union army, with greater velocity in this climate, and in a country which they are acquainted with, than the unaccustomed men of the North, who are already worn down by disease and are unacquainted with the country. To our army such operations are not only feasible, but they are profitable. The enemy they are engaged to let them have the opportunity to retreat, and to let them be disappointed.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, June 25.

The Progress of the Enemy.

Though not at all disposed to be censorious, we are nevertheless compelled to our military commanders our fullest confidence, yet there are some things in the conduct of our military affairs, which, to the consideration of the public mind, are reprehensible. Among other things, we may mention the surrender by the enemy of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We cannot resist asking ourselves the question from day to day, shall the enemy, un molested, continue to hold possession of and operate this great thoroughfare? They have already, if not quiet, are cutting it in running order, and this, too, with a view to the transportation of their troops, provisions and supplies from the rear to the front. We cannot see how it is possible for our military commanders to permit this to be done, and to let the enemy, in the hands of the enemy, do what they will never be permitted to do by our military commanders. If we are to be able to transport troops, provisions and supplies from the rear to the front, we must be able to do so in safety. We must be able to do so in safety. We must be able to do so in safety.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

The Substitute Trade.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE REBELLION.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

OPPOSITION TO EVERYTHING.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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Second Edition.

THE NEW LATEST TELEGRAPH.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

MORE WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARRIVED.

A BRISK SKIRMISH.

1,000 Prisoners Taken.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—The following important order has been issued:

EDUCATION, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.

In organizing the quota required for Pennsylvania under the last call of the President of the United States, it is ordered that the quota be divided into three equal parts, and that the first part be organized as a separate company or companies as hereinafter indicated and will be rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following propositions and not otherwise, viz: To be commissioned a captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed serious examination, and who are willing to accept of a States service. To be commissioned a first Lieutenant from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a second Lieutenant from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third. Transportation to the central depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application, in person or by mail, to Capt. J. D. Dodge, U. S. A., Superintendent of Volunteering Services, at Harrisburg, to whom a report must be made.

Fourth. Actual and necessary expenses for housing and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at the post for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day, for each man mustered into the service of the United States on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipt of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth. Squads will be organized into companies as rapidly as possible, and the companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth. As a reward for meritorious conduct in raising and organizing military companies, appointments of field officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances from men now in active service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. HERSKEL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The War Department has issued the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1862.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of \$200 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and that a premium of \$100 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one year or during the war, and that a premium of \$50 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for six months or during the war, and that a premium of \$25 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three months or during the war, and that a premium of \$12.50 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one month or during the war, and that a premium of \$6.25 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one week or during the war, and that a premium of \$3.125 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one day or during the war, and that a premium of \$1.5625 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one hour or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.78125 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one minute or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.390625 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one second or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.1953125 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one third of a second or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.09765625 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one fourth of a second or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.048828125 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one fifth of a second or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.0244140625 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for one sixth of a second or during the war, and that a premium of \$0.01220703125 shall be paid for each accepted recruit