DAILY POST.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

☞ *On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which alone can insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved.*

GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

☞ **MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE**—The Democratic Committee of Correspondence for the county of Allegheny, will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of JULY, A. D., 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is requested.

THOMAS DONNELLY, Chairman.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

THE GAZETTE ON TREASON.

In an editorial in Thursday's *Post*, suggested by the probability of our government resorting to conscription, we stated that the rebels are more united now than they were six months ago; and that this was partially produced by the course of the Northern Abolitionists, furnishing Southern traitors with material by which they are crushing out the Union feeling in the South. This idea has been repeated over and over again by the leading Unionists of the Border States. Joseph Holt has implored Congress to refrain from playing into the rebels' hands, by such speeches as Lovejoy's and others. Gov. Johnston, of Tennessee, has over and over again conjured them to desist. Parson Brownlow, William H. Polk, Governor Stanley, of North Carolina, and a multitude of others, have joined in the general desire of Southern Union men; and notwithstanding these notorious facts, the abolition idiot of the *Gazette* calls it "treason." We begin to suspect that the editor who employs this term so frequently is not aware of its meaning. The citizen who differs from its partizan crotchets, no matter how absurd or contemptible, is a traitor! Senator Cowan it almost daily denounces as such. The N. Y. *World*, one of the ablest and most devoted of Republican Union papers, the *Gazette* accuses of treason, merely for the expression of an opinion concerning the management of the War Department. Every Democrat who will not vote to put abolitionists in office it denounces as a sympathizer with Breckinridge and his treason: in truth it has no other term but that of traitor for all who are not favorable to its disgusting notions of "natural and political equality." This is the spirit of infernal fanaticism: it covers its own dark designs against the Constitution and the Union by accusations against its betters, and it would, if it could, not only silence complaint against its villainies, but would grant no toleration of opinion which did not applaud its performances. Its teachers are fanatical, revolutionary and destructive as the rebels themselves; and like them, to accomplish their designs, they would pour the very "milk of concord into hell," to destroy their country's peace and confound all unity and fellowship among their fellow men. With a maniac's fury they revel in the prospect of blood and carnage; the destruction of the leading rebels will not appease their vengeance, but universal slaughter only is to stop the contest. All who inhabit a Southern State are to be subject to the horrors of indiscriminate massacre if Abolition designs are accomplished. Pity for the thousands who are left widows and fatherless by the deaths of patriots who gave up their lives for the Union never moistens their glassy eyes, but the bloody monsters are struggling to pass acts in Congress, designed to prolong the rebellion by crushing all Union feeling in the Southern States, the result of which must be either the acknowledgement of the success of Southern treason, or a war of wasting extermination. The lasting, exterminating and horrid hatred of the Moors in Spain was not more unrelenting than the infernal malice of this fell spirit of proscription. A shocking scheme, at the thought of which humanity shudders, to set a million of the most debased slaves in the country free, in a district where they outnumber the whites, was one of their pet measures, and all who opposed that most shocking enterprise was denounced by its advocates as traitors. Is it not monstrous to have such a country as this is cursed by such infernal fanaticism? But, thanks to the President and the patriotic men of his party, that vile scheme was suddenly strangled. Had it not been, and the million of slaves referred to set free, the country would be, by this time, not reading of McClellan's late fights near Richmond, but we would probably be pondering over the accounts of outrages perpetrated upon both sexes and all conditions, unparalleled in atrocity since horrors began. The dread of these, however, had no terrors for your genuine Abolition philanthropist. To confer a doubtful benefit upon a million of blacks, it was and is willing to subject to their fury, their lusts and vengeance that number of whites. This and similar schemes we have opposed; we do not think them calculated to reach the point proposed—the restoration of the Union.

The *Gazette* may denounce this as treason, and threaten through some skulking correspondent, to put us down, but still as long as it and its correspondent permits us, we shall take the liberty of opposing all such infamous designs. And, in doing so, we shall not run counter to the opinions of "three-fourths" of this community, but only to that of a small, though busy and restless, set of designing demagogues.

☞ The *Gazette*, which applies the term traitor to every one who differs from it in relation to the prosecution of the war, or the proceedings of Congress, yesterday published a column sneering at McClellan in which that consistent paper claims the largest liberty of expression. The New York *World* the other day said something about the War Department, and the *Gazette* denounced it as treason. If such blinded partizans had their way there would be no end to their proscriptions.

From the article in question we select the opening paragraph:

"It seems to be the opinion of a number of persons, who have lately become exceedingly restless, owing to the warm weather, or the fever-crisis of excited partizanship, of which, consciously or unconsciously, they are the victims, that no word of disapproving criticism should appear in our columns in reference to the campaign on the Peninsula. So it was all through last autumn and winter, with the same class of persons, in reference to the policy of inaction which characterized Gen. McClellan's term of command on the Potomac—they regarded it as the height of presumption, at least, if not downright blasphemy, to censure that policy, or to find any manner of fault with anything whatever supposed to have the sanction of the young General, who, without having fought a battle or even been under fire on any field as a soldier, had been suddenly elevated to the place of commander-in-chief of the army on the retirement of General Scott."

CONSCRIPTION.

It is already ascertained that there will be no need of a conscription act to raise the three hundred thousand volunteers lately called for by the government. Every mail, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, brings evidences of the determination of the people to sustain the government. Gov. Curtin left for Washington on Thursday to consult in relation to the late call, and it is stated that he intends to advise that the term of enlistment be reduced to one year. This suggestion will likely be accepted, when, by the first of August, the three hundred thousand required will be added to our forces, which will instantly cause the prostration of the rebels.

The conscription act South has been in operation two or three months, and it is impossible to estimate the number of the rebels have in the field. On this side, in turn, they have nearly all they can raise, who are at all fit for service, and it is certain that they are nearly all in and around Richmond. M'Clellan fought the overwhelming number of rebels upon their own soil, for seven days, with but one hundred thousand men, so that the additional call will not only be sufficient to utterly crush them, and take the rebels capital, but be able to march through Virginia and drive the remnant of the rebels further South, and utterly crush the gulf States. Once driven from Richmond, they will fly before their pursuers like sheep pursued by hungry wolves. They will soon realize whether he can conquer the war for "twenty years upon the soil of Virginia." Had it not been for the sudden arrival of Stonewall Jackson, the other day, he would have been every man of the State by this time.

THE GAZETTE AND THE NEGRO.

MR. EDITOR:—The *Gazette* does not like the course marked out by the *Post*. This I am not astonished at, for, just as much as your paper follows in the track of eminent statesmen, I herewith send you an extract from the speech of the purest of patriots and most distinguished of American orators:

From Henry Clay's Speech on Abolition, Delivered in the U. S. Senate, February 7th, 1839.

"This property (slave) is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the aged and infirm as well as the young and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust and family allotments. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors, within and without the slave States, for the debts due them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single feat of legislation, to annihilate that enormous property. To annihilate without indemnity and without compensation to its owners. Does any conscientious man believe it possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution and blood-shed?

"Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim, in turning the inhabitants of the free States against the inhabitants of the Slave States: union on the one side will beget union on the other, and in the process of reciprocal consolidation will beget all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the form of its existence remains. The most valuable elements of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished! One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. Collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now lie happily concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the finest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

Will the *Gazette* faction, with all its love and devotion to the negro, dare assail the memory of the sage of Ashland? He who now rests from his labor—and literally "his works do follow him." Let us, while we revere his memory, cherish his instructions and follow his advice and save the Union and the Constitution from the grasp of fanatics. The extreme men East are equally dangerous to the stability and the purity of the Government as the disunionists South, who are in revolt against the parent Government. The *Gazette* must not overlook the fact that it was hired to support Mr. Clay for the Presidency long after he made the speech referred to; therefore was well aware of this man's views on slavery, and I will only add, in the words of Doctor Johnson, applied to another person of distinction,

"In every speech persuasive wisdom flowed,
In every act refulgent virtue glowed:
Suspended faction ceased from rage and strife,
To hear his eloquence and praise his life.

Truly yours,
McCLURE.

Senator Simmons' Seat.

The Senate, by referring to the Judiciary Committee the resolution expelling Mr. Simmons, has decided to retain that Rhode Island Senator in his seat. Very well—Each House is to judge its own members, and if the Senate is more at ease in the company of flagrant jobbers and speculators, there is no reason why the Senate should not have that particular solace. But with what grace, after the passage of the bill making such things little better than felony, can Mr. Simmons persist in taking part in the deliberations of Congress?

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Late Engagements on the Chickahominy.

The Chaplain of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry writes:

"Our regiment, Colonel, J. H. Childs, with three companies, arrived near the scene of action on Wednesday, June 25th, and joined the five companies that had come on before, leaving four companies behind, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Kerr, who was prevented from joining the regiment by communication being cut off with White House Landing.

On the day following our arrival the battle was fought near Mechanicsville.—Companies E and F, Capts. Herron and Weidman, were out on picket duty, and, in company with the Bucktails, were the first to receive the attack. And they performed important service, by keeping the General posted with regard to the movements of the enemy, and only retired from their dangerous post after having been nearly surrounded by the rebels, which they were ordered to do so. Company C, Capt. McCullough, was sent out on an important scouting expedition, to note the movements of the enemy on our right flank; while the rest of the regiment, under command of Col. Childs and Major Covode, was drawn up in line of battle, to await further orders, and, having, in the meantime, been joined by Companies E and F, they remained at their post all night.

In the morning (Friday, June 27,) they were ordered to march to the neighborhood of Gaines' bridge, and take their position on the field, where soon after raged the bloody strife in all its fearful terrors. During the afternoon they were joined by company C, Captain McCullough; and though our brave officers and men were not ordered to take any other part in this terrible battle than simply to stand at their post, they performed the duty with remarkable coolness and bravery, directly under the fire of the enemy, who approached them over a hill, and whose aim was doubtless too high, otherwise our noble regiment must have been almost exterminated. They stood their ground, and not an officer or man flinched from his duty, while our gallant Colonel rode along in front to cheer and encourage his brave men.

And when, after a long and desperate struggle, our lines, overpowered by an upper number, and exhausted by a very marching and hard fighting, which had now continued for full forty-eight hours, became partially broken and we gave way, the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and I think that the brave officers and soldiers of this regiment in connection with the other noble fellows who fought side by side with them, could have their share of praise for their heroic and truly patriotic deeds, whose troops have bore so conspicuous and honorable a part in this unnatural and wicked war.

And I am sure that the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, McCall's Division, and their noble General, and all the officers and men who fought so bravely, and endured fatigue and privation so patiently during that long and bloody week, and lost so many of their gallant officers and brave men, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of our whole country, and should, and doubtless will, receive the credit due to their heroic deeds of valor.

From General McClellan's Army.

The New York *Times* has been furnished with the following by its special correspondent, who left General McClellan's headquarters on Monday morning:

General Burnside has arrived at Fortress Monroe, on his way to General McClellan's headquarters. On last Tuesday his troops were embarked aboard of transports and ready to co-operate with McClellan in the battles on the Peninsula, but he received a dispatch, purporting to come from the War Department, stating that McClellan was in Richmond and the enemy in flight in all directions. Not suspecting the truth of this dispatch, he disembarked his troops, and was then too late to participate in the seven days' struggle. His troops have, however, arrived at Fortress Monroe, and have before this arrived at Harrison's Landing.

On Saturday, Stonewall Jackson, who was reported dead, sent a flag of truce in, conveying a lot of our sick and wounded, whom they could not or would not keep. They, however, refuse to receive one from us, basing their refusal upon the fact that Gen. Grant refused their request at Shiloh.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on Monday as follows:

About 7 o'clock this morning the United States transport Juniata, lying aground with troops on board about three miles below the Landing, was fired on by several pieces of artillery planted on the left bank of the river, at a distance of a few hundred yards. A considerable portion of the baggage and a quantity of munitions were thrown overboard to get the boat afloat; but ere this was done, however, she was struck several times, and three men were wounded. The gunboats in the neighborhood coming up, the rebel artillery made off from their masked position, not, however, till it had been made too hot for them to stay longer.

Gen. McClellan is pushing forward the work on his entrenchments with great vigor. Yesterday he personally inspected the line and works, and wherever he appeared he was vociferously cheered. The troops are rapidly improving in condition, although since the recent battles they have done a great deal of work in the trenches.

Our lines extend between four and five miles from the river, in a semi-circle. The rebel lines are some four miles beyond, circling in a similar shape. A balloon reconnoissance was made this morning, and a large number of tents were to be seen in the direction of Fair Oaks. Quiet prevails along the whole line, and active operations are not expected at present.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Later from Vicksburg.

BUSINESS IN MEMPHIS.

SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

&c., &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces at daybreak this morning, on the State line, by Stearns' Cavalry, 1,500 strong. Colonel Williams and Majors Jordan and Brown are reported killed. The wounded men were assassinated. Stearns is reported en route to Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Late accounts state that Col. Williams was not among the killed.

NEW YORK, July 11.—By the arrival of the schooner Haze, we have New Orleans papers to June 26.

The price of flour had advanced to $27 per barrel. Gen. Shepley, in consequence, had issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents per 24 ounces, and smaller amounts in proportion.

Gen. Butler had ordered all the banks in the department to make return to headquarters of all sums due to banks in the rebellious States, and also of all sums due to the State of Louisiana and State officers, and checks or drafts thereon are not to be paid without a permit from headquarters.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th, and samples which had been stored away a year or more were sold at twenty-five cents per pound.

A number of the women seducing returned below had arrived at the city.

Gen. Butler has appointed Moses Bates, of Mass., Warden of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler has issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color, other than those belonging to New Orleans, on board of their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment and confiscation of the vessels.

A corporale guard of [illegible] are reported as commanding [illegible] rights in the Opelousas Railroad.

A force and [illegible] was fired on at [illegible] on the 4th inst.

[illegible]

Yesterday the House, after a [illegible] between Mr. Odell, of New York, and Mr. McPherson, of Pa., against [illegible] the tabled Senate bill to [illegible] the rebellious States, [illegible] passed.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana and Carabelle, arrived to-day.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Flour firm. Ohio in demand. Wheat steady; the demand is moderate. Corn firm. Whisky firm at [illegible]. Provisions very dull.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, give a cheering view of the condition of affairs in the vicinity, and represent that the entire loss on our part in the recent battles do not exceed 15,000. Stragglers are constantly returning. The enemy's loss is no doubt exceedingly larger than ours.

[illegible]

ST. JOHNS, July 11.—The steamship Norwegian, with Liverpool dates of the 2d, and by telegraph to Londonderry of the 4th, was boarded off Cape Race this morning.

The political advices are unimportant. The shipping at Liverpool on the 4th were gaily decked with flags, and the Cunard and other transatlantic steamers had all their bunting flying.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The sales of Cotton for the week was 105,000 bales. Prices were 3-16@3-8d higher. Breadstuffs were tending downward. Wheat was 2d lower.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.

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PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

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Drugs,	Lead,	Cream Tartar
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Perfumery	Dye Stuffs,	Emg. Mustard,
Chemicals,	Spices,	Oils,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. jel9-tc

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

☞ **DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK** will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention. ap14dawtc

STEAM LAUNDRY.

A NEW ENTERPRISE IN PITTSBURGH.—The Patentee of the Washing Apparatus called Smith's Portable Laundry having fitted up a place for exhibiting the same, corner of Virgin Alley and Liberty street, is desirous of meeting with an enterprising man to take charge of the same as a Public Laundry.

Enquire as above. jy9-4td

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☞ Address

J. WEAVER, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

my19-tf

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Fortress Monroe

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

FROM HAVANA.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—Erroneous opinions appeared in some of the journals in regard to a flag of truce which went up York river on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some of the wounded and sick soldiers that had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag of truce law was violated by this act, as the rebels at first readily consented to let them off on parole.—It was a rebel cavalry who prevented their return. No doubt there was some misunderstanding in some way, for yesterday the rebels sent a flag of truce to McClellan, informing him that he could send and obtain those prisoners now at any time, and consequently last night the John Tucker started for them again.

The rebel prisoners that have been accumulating for some time at the Rip Raps, were all taken from there on Friday and removed some place further North could not learn destination. Probably removed to make room for others at Rip Raps.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, up the James river.

The mail boat has been due two hours, but has not yet hove in sight, five o'clock p. m. When she arrives we shall no doubt learn the cause of the cannonading.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The financial measures reported from committee on Ways and Means to-day is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is proposed to establish a separate bureau, charged with the execution of this act, and all laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a National currency, secured by pledge of United States stock. The chief is to be called the Comptroller of the Currency, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, and is to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. United States stock to be considered to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued, or that may be issued, on the faith of the United States, by the Secretary in pursuance of law.

Any chartered banks or banking associations, in good credit, whose capital is less than $100,000, granted under the law of any State or territory, or District of Columbia, may avail itself of advantages of National currency authorized by this act, under certain conditions. The bill also provides for the formation of associations, by any number of persons, for carrying on the business of banking, with United States stocks as a basis. Plates are authorized to be engraved for notes of denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars. Banks or associations failing to redeem in lawful currency of the United States any of its circulating notes, are to be proceeded against. The United States have the first lien on its assets. The bill covers twenty-five printed pages.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is understood that previous to the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged for a general exchange of prisoners, and that Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.

NEW YORK, July 11.—All the rebel prisoners that have been confined in the fort in this harbor have gone aboard the steamer Baltic.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana, has arrived, with advices to the 7th inst. She also brings news from Vera Cruz to the 2d, Orizaba to the 30th and City of Mexico to the 29th.

Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men, had joined Zaragoza.

The Mexicans, on the 11th, occupied the summit of a hill commanding Orizaba, where the French the same night surprised and routed them.

On the 25th the Mexicans commenced an attack on the French without any result. General Salazar was slightly wounded.

Some 5,000 guerrillas are between Alterzeno and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city are closed and no one dares to go out.

The dead, of which there are many from yellow fever, are buried in the city.

The French trains were attacked on the 30th ult. Fifteen wagons with ammunition and five of flour were taken and destroyed. Twenty-five of the escort were killed and the rest taken prisoners.

Only six wagons of provisions had reached Orizaba for some time and the French troops were actually starving.

Some 700 mules had been stolen from the French.

Three French bearers of dispatches have been captured, and dispatches for French generals have been published in the City of Mexico.

A French brig of war had captured a small Mexican schooner laden with corn, lard, &c. The crew were in prison at Vera Cruz.

The Mexican steamer Constitution was manned and sent to Alvarado to force the Governor to declare for Almonte. The inhabitants refused and drove the steamer off. The same was the result of a similar effort at Flacotal.

The French man-of-war L. Eclair went to Campeache on a like errand with the same result.

The French man-of-war Bayonize visited Mazattan and ordered the Governor to declare for Almonte, which was refused, and she left.

A slaver has been captured and taken to Key West.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11.—SENATE—Mr. Ten Eyck, of New York, opposed the passage of the bill at some length.

It was further discussed by Messrs. Grimes and Cowan, who favored it, and it was then passed.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., called up the resolutions calling for further evidence and documents connected with Joseph Holt and Robt. Dale Owen. Passed.

The bill amendatory of the act of 1795 calling out the militia, &c., was taken up. The question being on Mr. Browning's amendment to the second section of the amendment offered by Mr. Grimes to strike out the words mother, wife and children,

Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, tendering thanks to Captain Ringgold, for the rescue of the crew of the steamer Governor. He asked that it be placed on the records of the Senate.

Mr. Browning's amendment was rejected, yeas, 17; nays, 21.

Mr. Browning offered a further amendment, that such mother, wife or child shall not be freed, unless they are in service or labor to rebels.

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, the resolution to pay the first Senators from Minnesota was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Ind., the bill for the relief of the register land office at Vincennes, Indiana, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title of League Island for navy yard purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., moved to amend so that before the selection of League Island, the Commissioners shall examine the harbor of New London, Conn., and see whether it is not a more fit place for the purposes required.

Mr. Anthony, of R. I., moved to extend the same examination to Narragansett Bay. Agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., from Committee of Conference on the general Pension bill made a report which was agreed to as it so stands. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., from Committee on Conference on the Tariff bill made a report which was agreed to as it so stands. Passed.

Mr. Wright, of Ind., from Committee on Conference on the bill changing Judicial Districts made a report. Laid over.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, continued arguing in favor of the militia bill and proposed amendment of his colleague,

Mr. Powell, of Ky., offerered a resolution adjourning Congress on Monday the 14th. Laid over.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., spoke at some length against the bill.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., moved to take a recess.

On question no quorum present: absent, Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Collamer, Dixon, Hale, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Sherman, Stark, Thompson and Wilson.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a national currency, secured by United States Stocks, and for the circulation and redemption thereof. It was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fenton, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to reimburse New York for advances made during the late war. Private bill.

Mr. Elliott, of Mass, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill. They recommend that the House recede from their disagreement and agree to the Senate bill with certain modifications, so as to provide as follows: Every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his estate, real and personal, including his slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot and assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such assisting rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person or persons shall be punished by forfeiting all personal property, of every kind whatsoever; or shall be liberated at the discretion of the court; and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States, to insure a speedy termination of the present rebellion. The President is authorized to cause seizure of all property, real or personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of same for the support of the army of the United States.

Five classes of persons are affected by this bill—those who shall hereafter hold office, President, Vice President, member of Congress, Foreign Minister, etc., under the so-called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation and if, after sixty days, all persons in rebellion do not return to allegiance, their property shall be forfeited, etc. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall, in any way, give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under the control of the United States government, and all slaves found at places occupied by the rebel forces, and afterwards by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war and forever free from their servitude, and no longer held as slaves. No slave escaping from one State to another shall be delivered up except for crime or some offense against the law, unless the claimant first makes oath as to his lawful ownership and has not borne arms in the present rebellion or given aid or comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves on pain of being dismissed from service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare: and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.

The President is authorized to extend to persons in rebellion pardon and amnesty, on such condition as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. The title of the bill is so amended as to read for the suppression of insurrection and punishment and seizure of property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Messrs. Mallory and Cox raised points of order which were severally overruled.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived: 42 against 77.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was concurred in, yeas 82 against 42.

Mr. Stevens made a report of the Committee of Conference on the tax bill. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Twelve hundred rebel infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, under John Morgan, are at Glasgow. They sent a reconnoitering party within three miles of Mumfordsville yesterday, it is supposed with the intention to burn bridges and commit other depredations. This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry at Tompkinsville. Not over twenty of the Pennsylvanians there were killed. The reports of great losses there are false. Morgan has issued a proclamation calling on Kentuckians to rise. No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but cars will not run till Monday next.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—A dispatch to headquarters says that three companies of the Pennsylvania Cavalry were attacked at Thompkinsville by 2,000 guerrillas under Ferguson and all killed or taken prisoners. There is also a band of guerrillas at Glasgow, and the 11th Michigan have been sent there.

Louisville advices as per previous dispatches contradict the above.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A special Memphis dispatch of the 9th says:

Late news from Arkansas obtained from gentlemen who left Madison on Monday, say that Curtis' command is at Jacksonport endeavoring to make his way to the river. It is reported that he is suffering terribly from lack of forage supplies. The railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Hindman's orders on the 28th ult., as it was feared Curtis might pass that way to the Mississippi or used by troops going to his aid. Hindman was by this course rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th, received here, in discoursing upon McClellan's present position, says:

We believe all that was known in this city yesterday, outside of the several circles of Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass.

It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts. It is not to be supposed that the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is, that Westover Landing, perhaps the very best on James River, and streams for miles up and down, being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea room for gunboats and transports; but this is by no means the only advantage of this position.

Besides a good anchorage at the landing there are on the West of Berkley innumerable impassable ravines running from near the Charles City road on the North to the James river, making successful attack from that quarter next to impossible.—Within a quarter of a mile of where these ravines begin, Herring Run Creek crosses the Charles City Road and running in a South-easterly direction, skirts on the North and East of the plantations of Berkly and Westover and empties into the James river at the extreme Eastern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass, while along its Northern and Eastern banks extend heights of Eulinton a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkley estates offer eligible position for heavy guns.

It will be seen that, protected on the South by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassible ravines, and on the north and east by Herring Creek, and the Heights of Eulenton, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point, the piece of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, laying between the head of the ravines and point where Herring Creek crosses Charles City road; but it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will in a very brief period, obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats and of his siege guns, planted on the Eulenton hills. Another day may see it strewn with felled timbers, and brittleing with field batteries. In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy, his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be omitted; whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent. For the benefit of distant readers, we may here properly say something of the character of the country to which so suddenly and unexpectedly the seat of war has been shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan beleaguered Richmond, with the exceptions of about five miles of Chicahominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time the worst watered and the most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hoop-poles, and Whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburg road between Richmond and Bottom Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here for weeks their vigor and manhood melted away under the influence of miasma, bad water, and Southern sun; but by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McClellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on.

The country of the lower James river is the very garden spot of Virginia, and nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman.

The Examiner says to its own government that there has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen of lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why on each succeeding day might we not have had a bulletin of equal length simply stating the result? It would have occupied but a little of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country in composing the public anxiety. If the first official display of our success has not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations which were then raised to such a heighth, are to be reduced, we believe that our people can bear the disappointment without wishing to hear the facts drip out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has affected a communication with the river why was not this fact boldly and sincerely announced instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of the surrounding of portions of his army in triangular swamps and in the neighborhood of mill ponds and other vague stories intended to break the fall of public expectation. The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his lines of investment of this city, but what the strength of the coherent remnant of his army; whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines or has been reinforced for another grand battle are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the Government plainly refuses to answer, by withholding from the people all information of the battle of Richmond.

Advice to the Ladies.

We have repeatedly urged our lady readers to go to McClelland's Auction, 55 Fifth street, for bargains in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; also Hoop Skirts. We again repeat the advice, he having received this week a very large stock of choice goods. Go and be convinced.

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