Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

$400,000,000!—400,000 MEN!

LINCOLN'S message is warlike, and boastingly so; but it is also *necessarily* for fight. To have made it otherwise would have been fatal to him. He was placed in power by an influence, the predominating element of which, the ultraists of his party, would quickly hurl him from his position should he falter in prosecuting a "war of extermination" against the South, or seek to gain the peace desired by the conservative men of the North, and hail his downfall as joyfully as they did his election by a sectional vote in November last. They have set *their* mark, and any short-comings on the part of their leader, would be visited with the severest revenge that fanaticism could accomplish.

LINCOLN knows all this—he fully understands what is expected of him. He discovers in the loud-mouthed utterings of his press, or many of them, subsidized although they may be, that dissatisfaction is becoming general at the apparent delay in subjugating the South. His mouth-pieces had published to the world that three hundred thousand federal troops were in the field, and these his partisans deemed invincible. Why then, they had asked, has the South not been "wiped out?" Why this delay? The southern cause had been represented as one in which the hearts of her people were not engaged; and the people of the North were told that when protection was afforded, an uprising might be expected in every Southern State. Why, then, the delay in advancing? has been the question asked by those who had been duped by interested partizans.

LINCOLN saw the storm rising, and knew he must meet it. How he met it was discovered on reading his message. He does not answer public inquiry directly, but in such a manner as to give him a reasonable excuse for a delay. Instead of depreciating the power and union of the South, he tacitly admits its full extent, throughout his entire manifesto, and does so explicitly when he announces that $400,000,000 of money, and 400,000 men will be necessary to carry on the war until the regular session of Congress in December next.

LINCOLN knew what was the expectation of the public—he has announced that he is ready to fight, but he must have 400,000 men to do the work, and $400,000,000 to pay the expenses. He calls upon those who are urging him on, to furnish not only the physical "food for powder," but also the pecuniary sinews. When *they* "toe the mark," he will "come to the scratch." He has cutely shifted the responsibility, and he knows that the impossibility of his demand being complied with will release him from censure. Neither the number of men or the amount of money he asks for, will be furnished,—consequently LINCOLN will be excusable for not annihilating us. The only thing disinterested parties will ever censure him for is that he did not make a demand ten-fold greater. That would certainly have more certainly released him from any further responsibility.

LINCOLN ON THE UNION QUESTION.

It has long been the boast of the fanatical portion of the northern press and politicians that the South could not be "kicked out of the Union." This idea took possession of the minds of the masses of the North, and grew to such an extent that they deemed no encroachment or humiliation too monstrous to inflict upon us. The masses were no doubt sincere in this belief, but the better informed classes ought to have known better.

To disabuse the minds of the people of the North of this delusion, it seems to us, ought to be the aim and object of every northern patriotic statesman. So far from this being the case, however, we find Mr. LINCOLN, in his message, still clinging to the idea, and still endeavoring to hold the people in the grasp of this fatal delusion. Instance the following extract:

It may well be questioned whether there is a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are in the majority in many, if not in every one of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on the side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered demonstrative of popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It is by such sophistry and falsification as this that the people of the North are reduced to fill up their armies. They are made to believe that a large majority of the southern people are with them in opinion and sentiment on the Union question, and hence they enlist. They are simple enough to believe, as did Lopez and his men when they invaded Cuba, that they have only to approach our borders and the Union man will rise up and help them to fight their battles. Most fatal delusion, and most criminal is it in Mr. Lincoln, in face of the terrible demonstration which the South is now making, still to continue to inculcate it. When fifty or one hundred thousand of his deluded troops shall have fallen upon the battle field, and when the people shall thus terribly have been brought to a sense of the falsehoods that have been practiced upon them, we predict that he will receive a severe retribution at their hands. They will rise up and put him down as a monster and a hypocrite.

ITALY AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Paris letter of the New Orleans *Picayune*, which we publish this morning, will be read with interest. One remark especially will prove interesting. The correspondent says that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged by France so soon as the independence of Italy shall be. A telegraphic dispatch to the same number of the *Picayune* informs us that the independence of Italy had been recognized. Taking the two facts together, it is reasonable for us to look for an early recognition of the independence of Confederate States by the emperor of the French. So mote it be.

☞ The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 1st states that on the Friday previous a company of scouts, under Capt. Reiff, of Washington county, were out near the Missouri line, and met suddenly a large number of Lincolnites in a turn of the road. As soon as the Lincoln troops discovered them, they turned and fled. The Arkansians fired on them and took one prisoner, and picked up a quantity of arms.

The *Herald* also chronicles the liberal spirit of several citizens in support of the southern cause. Mr. M. Folly offers to give fifteen hundred pounds of flour, and fifty bushels of corn from his little crop. Mr. Wm. H. Levy has offered to fit out a number of volunteers and give twenty dollars per month to support the families of the absent, and Judge J. F. Wheeler contributes fifty dollars per month to the same patriotic purpose.

GOING HOME.—The Baltimore *Exchange* asserts that the Pennsylvania regiments encamped near that city, will go home at the expiration of their three months' enlistment, satisfied with the gaieties of a soldier's life. The *American* says that the Massachusetts regiments at the Relay House, will go home the second week in July.

LEGISLATIVE.—At a public meeting held at Covington, Tipton county, held on Saturday last, Jas. Byars, Esq., was declared the choice of the voters of that county as the floating representative in the State legislature from the counties of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton. If elected, Mr. B. will faithfully perform the duties of the station.

ARKANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

STOVAL CREEK, Johnson Co. Ark., June 30, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: Express riders from Fort Smith and Missouri have been flying through this country to all parts of the State for the past day or two, spreading the alarm that the Lincoln mercenaries and thieves from the three great abolition States which beleaguer Missouri west, north and east, were pouring into that State in overwhelming numbers, and driving the Confederates before them. Yesterday I saw a couple of Arkansas soldiers from Fort Smith, who reported that McCulloch, with his command, was moving toward Missouri. They also confirmed the reports from Missouri. They stated that Gov. Jackson, with 1500 Confederates, was retreating before overwhelming forces, and falling down upon the Arkansas line; that he had given battle three times. We have received here a printed proclamation from Ben. McCulloch in reference to the above, and calling upon all citizens to rally to the rescue of Missouri with such arms as they have. He orders them to report and rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will immediately organize into companies and battalions.

Every man nearly, that is left in our section, is arming and getting ready for the field immediately. I was busy all day yesterday putting in order some old rifles and double-barrelled shot guns.

The invasion by the Lincolnites will be checked before it reaches our line. We will give them a taste of Arkansas hospitality—right between the eyes! We had already sent, as we thought, nearly all the effective and available men to the field; but this second turn out will astonish you. Nearly all the good, serviceable horses are already in the field, and the rest for the most part, will have to go afoot.

Gen. McRae passed up to Fort Smith a few days since, staying over night here. We are looking for stirring times all along Mason and Dixon's line, and especially at Cairo and in Virginia.

I should like to hear of the capture of the great mud hole (Cairo,) and also of the bombardment and destruction of that infamous and insolent sink of iniquity, "Sinsennatty," which could easily be done with a few columbiads and mortars planted opposite on the Kentucky shore. It is to be regretted that the course of Kentucky has been such as to forbid our investing Cincinnati in the manner mentioned. It would be to strike a terrible and trenchant blow where its effect would be terrible and disheartening to the foe. Why are not the Tennesseans marching to reinforce Missouri? She is in need of all the aid that can be given. The time is fast coming when we will be compelled for our own safety to seize Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and exterminate the last federalist and traitor within their borders.

Yours faithfully, M. B.

DANGER OF A STANDING ARMY.

From the *Congressional Globe*, vol. 36, part 1, 1857–'8, we extract the following remarks made by the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, January 26, 1858, on a bill for the increase of the military establishment of the United States. HALE was at that time the acknowledged leader of the abolition forces, politically, in the country, and is now in the United States senate. He will have, of course, an opportunity of demonstrating his sincerity four years ago, when he uttered the language we quote. LINCOLN, without authority from the congress, has increased his regular army 25,000, and his navy 18,000; and he asks HALE and his associates to sanction the act. Of course the great mogul of ancient abolitionism will comply with the request, and thus stultify himself. Read his remarks and watch his corkscrew:

I have been a little laughed at once in the senate, and I am willing to be laughed at again, for repeating as the solemn conviction of my understanding a lesson of wisdom which the fathers of my native State inscribed on the first coins mints they ever wrote, and which I hope in God will remain as long as we have a constitution—that standing armies are dangerous to liberty.

"I tell you, sir, that an army of 18,000 or 25,000 men, as this bill proposes to make it, with the means of transportation with the rapidity of lightning by means of railroads from one end of the country to another, is a force equal to what it would have been in olden times, if we had 100,000 or 200,000 men. The president can, if he pleases, concentrate them at any one point, at any moment, and for any purpose. I do not know how it is, but the law has been construed, that these armies are called, I believe, a *posse*, and under the name of a *posse*, he can transport them to any place, and for any purpose he chooses. It is a significant fact to my mind that he has undertaken to play *possum* with them at elections. [Laughter.]

"Not long ago there was a call made to have a *posse* of his *posse* go to Baltimore, and see that the elections were regularly carried on there. I believe, however, it was not thought prudent for them to go, and they did not go; but he did have a *posse* in the City of Washington to carry on an election, and no small portion of this force, this *posse* has been employed to illustrate 'perfect freedom' and 'popular sovereignty' in Kansas."

Alleged Visit of Messrs. Hunter and Bayard to New York.

The *Tribune* of the 29th ult., has the following:

TWO PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—We learn from sources in which we place perfect confidence, that Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, and Hon. James A. Bayard of Delaware, have both been in this city within the past ten days, on a mission to Hon. Fernando Wood and the leaders of the Democratic party, and to various magnates of the financial world in Wall street. Indeed, for ought we know they are still here. It is almost unnecessary that we should add that their mission is a secret one, and that both these distinguished gentlemen have conducted their negotiations with all possible privacy. In fact, from prudent regard to their personal convenience, they were both disguised, and went about their business under the cover of darkness, and in the secrecy of close coaches and back parlors.

The *Daily News* of the day following, closes a comment on this *canard* of the *Tribune*, as follows:

Neither Senator Hunter nor Bayard have been engaged in any such mission as is pretended by our abolition cotemporaries. Had they, however, visited New York city, in order to stimulate the peace sentiment which so largely prevails, they would have undertaken a laudable and righteous work. They would, moreover, have discovered that our industrial classes have become fearfully aware that universal impoverishment and national ruin are staring them in the face; and that by far the greater number of our thinking and intelligent merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers and mechanics, heartily repudiated the madness that has hurried the Republic to the verge of destruction. Whole States are beginning to tremble at the impending disasters which threaten their populations with starvation and the resolutions that were introduced into the Connecticut legislature, recommending a suspension of hostilities, and a call for a national convention, demonstrates to what extent violence is beginning to be reprobated. Good men have become everywhere alarmed at the conviction that massacres similar to those perpetrated in St. Louis may occur next here; that imprisonments like that of Merryman and others may form precedents for incarcerations in Maine, Rhode Island or New York; the drum head court martials may usurp the place of court jurisdiction at the will of any local Leon or Harney; and that security of life any property may soon be in reality, as they already are virtually extinct. They therefore begin to cry aloud for peace! peace! peace!!! and we have but small doubt if an anti-war meeting could be held in this city to-morrow, it would surpass, both in numbers and respectability, the monster union exhibition which was manufactured in Union square two months ago.

☞ The Chicot *Press* states that the plantations on lake Chicot, which suffered so much from the overflow, have been replanted in corn and cotton, and, if the weather is favorable, will give a satisfactory yield. The corn thus replanted has not suffered, so far as we learn, from the worm, which the overflows usually generate. Of the crops uninjured by the high waters, corn is a certain success, and cotton promises an extra average.

☞ By reference to a card in another column it will be seen that Samuel H. Coward, Esq., of Tipton, has acceded to the wishes of his friends, and consented to become a candidate for the legislature from the counties of Shelby, Tipton and Fayette. Mr. C. is a true man, in whom the people can place entire confidence.

☞ At a called session of the Phillips county court, held last week, there was levied a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. for war purposes. This will raise over twelve thousand dollars. Upon investigation, there were found only thirty families who would require aid from the war fund.

☞ The appropriate military departments in Arkansas have advertised for proposals for the delivery of 800 tuns of hay at Fort Smith.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

An Englishman who has resided at Athens, Ga., for fifteen months, reached New York recently. The *Herald* gleans from him the following:

At Augusta he did not see many soldiers, for they had proceeded to Virginia, but hundreds of troops were forwarded, in the cars in which he came, to Richmond and Manassas Junction. He came by way of Branchville and Orangeburg, through Wilmington to Richmond. There he saw Jefferson Davis in the streets on horseback, in citizen's dress; saw several officers, principally in and about the Exchange hotel; saw many troops, though he could not tell the number; saw the earthworks for the protection of the city. Nearly every man he met was a soldier, and commercial business had given place to active military movements. There also he saw Toombs, whom he asked for a passport to go out of Virginia. "I don't care whether you go to heaven or hell," replied Toombs, "I can't give you a pass; go to these military men." He went, however, then to the British consul, who gave him a passport, which he took to Gov. Letcher for his signature, and left next morning for Manassas.

At various points along the route from Richmond to Manassas Junction, and from there to Fairfax Courthouse, military encampments were seen. The Junction itself was one vast military station. He counted twenty four separate encampments, each of which he was informed, contained about a thousand men. He saw several others, and at nine o'clock at night heard in the woods the bands of other regiments which he had not seen. Beauregard's headquarters, he says, were in a house a hundred or more yards from the hotel near the railroad station. From the officer of the day he obtained an order to pass through the lines to have his passport countersigned by the commander of the rebels. Sentries were stationed about a dozen yards apart. He was not permitted to pass beyond the gate of the enclosure, and there he had to wait three hours before he got his passport signed, Beauregard was so busy with military matters. He particularly noticed the fine appearance of the Virginia cavalry—some at Richmond and some at Manassas—fourteen hundred of whom, an officer told him, had been put in the field by the State, and were now at the seat of war. At Manassas Junction he heard great complaints about the bad water; many soldiers were sick from using it, seventeen being ill in one company. The troops were regularly drilled, and, assisted by negroes, were busily engaged in constructing earthworks.

The military spirit in the South, so far as he had seen, was completely aroused, and great enthusiasm prevailed everywhere, the ladies in particular, as the cars passed through the towns, coming out and cheering the soldiers. The uniforms of the men, he says, were of all blue, brown and gray jeans, very badly made, and the officers were dressed in blue cloth. He was strongly impressed with the miserable appearance of the soldiers, except only the Virginia cavalry. Yet all the rebels, as far as he could judge, were determined to fight, and no epithet in their estimation was too bad to be applied to any northern man.

THE VIRGINIA BATTLES.

The details of the skirmishes near Martinsburg, Va., begin to reach us in a somewhat authentic form. It will be seen by the following, from several articles in the Richmond *Dispatch*, that, although no decisive battle had been fought, the confederate forces had secured a highly advantageous position, and that the abolition forces were in great peril. We quote from the *Dispatch* of the 7th:

It turns out that Cadwallader or Patterson (or both, as the case may be,) did not recross the Potomac, but followed Johnston's advanced force, under General Jackson, until it effected a junction with the main body of the confederate forces a few miles south of Martinsburg. That town is in Berkeley county upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, ten or twelve miles from the Potomac, and twenty miles north of Winchester. The federalists, according to the most reliable information we have, (and it comes straight enough to be credited, we believe,) at once assailed the entire force under Johnston, and were repulsed with severe loss. Thrice did they try to drive him from his position with the utmost fury, and the last time Johnston pursued them into Martinsburg, where, having outflanked them, he held them at last accounts. The statement further is that he had given notice to the citizens of his intention to fall upon the enemy there, in order that the women and children might escape.

This is all that has come to hand. This, as we say, is verbal; but then it is from gentlemen who are highly creditable, and who report that it came to Winchester in a very straight and creditable manner.

We are all anxiety to hear that Cadwallader, or Patterson, whichever he may have been, is nearer reinforcements than Johnston. We see that Stone, with three thousand five hundred men was looked for in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, twenty miles only from Martinsburg, on his way to unite with the federalists at Martinsburg. A little delay might bring aid to them. But Gen. Johnston is too great a strategist to allow any time to elapse before availing himself to the fullest extent of his advantage. A passenger states that the militia of the region thereabout were assembling and a considerable force of them would likely arrive in good time to join Gen. Johnston.

LATER—PATTERSON IN A TRAP.—Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, arrived in our city yesterday afternoon, from Winchester, by the Central cars. He states that on entering the stage at Winchester, on Thursday evening, reliable intelligence was received from Martinsburg to the effect that General Johnston's command had engaged the force of the United States, estimated at 20,000, at a place called Darkville, three miles this side of Martinsburg—that General Johnston had repulsed them three times with great loss on their side, although their number largely exceeded his. General Patterson is supposed to have been in command of the federal troops. Gen. Johnston succeeded in driving them back to Martinsburg—outflanking them and getting between them and the river, intercepted their retreat.

From the topography of the country at and around Martinsburg, the federal army is thus held in a trap, and between the upper and nether millstones of Johnson and Beauregard, who will doubtless grind them to powder, unless the federal commander has judged "discretion to be the better part of valor," and surrendered.

An order had been received at Martinsburg, from Gen. Jonhston, to remove the women and children.

It was not known by our informant what was the extent of the loss on either side. We shall doubtless have full particulars to day.

Details of Tuesday's Battle near Williamsport.

Several persons present at the recent engagements near Martinsburg concur, substantially, in the following accounts:

On Tuesday last the Yankee forces, numbering near ten thousand, while approaching Martinsburg, were met by Col. Jackson's advance, consisting of a portion of Col. Harper's regiment from Augusta county, about seven hundred strong, and a squadron of cavalry under Col. Stewart. The federal forces, except Sherman's boasted battery, occupied a forest. The Confederate troops advanced, under the protection of a rail fence, to within three hundred yards of the enemy. Colonel Stewart, with Captain Pattrick's company of cavalry, from Augusta, opened the engagement by capturing the van of the enemy, consisting of an entire company of Pennsylvanians; a sharp firing was kept up for an hour and a half between the main bodies, with a loss to the enemy estimated at the minimum of sixty-seven killed, eighty-five wounded, and fifty-three prisoners; when the firing ceased, and Col. Jackson fell back slowly to a stronger position nearer Martinsburg, with a loss on his side of three killed and five wounded.

Gen. Johnston, being notified, advanced from Winchester with his forces, and reliable reports received yesterday say, that in conjunction with Col. Jackson's force, he three several times repulsed the attacks of General Patterson's entire army of about 22,000 men, and drove him into Martinsburg. Gen. Johnston has since succeeded in throwing his army between Gen Patterson and the Potomac, thus cutting off retreat, while reinforcements are constantly arriving from Beauregard's camp at Manassas in sufficient numbers to assure the complete discomfiture, if not capture, of the entire Hessian force, which may God grant.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ The Augusta *Chronicle* learns from very reliable authority that Hon. John J. Crittenden will offer in the house of representatives a proposition for the cessation of war and the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and if the proposition fail, he will counsel Kentucky to secede and unite her fortunes with the Confederacy, be the consequences what they may.

THROWING THEIR SHOES OFF.—A gentleman from the eastern portion of Virginia, says that the Virginia and North Carolina troops picked up *eight hundred* pairs of shoes at a point near the Great Bethel fight, the same having been thrown away by the fleeing Lincolnites.

HON. WALTER BROOKE.

This distinguished member of the Confederate Congress from Mississippi, will address the planters and merchants of Memphis and vicinity, on Saturday the 13th instant, at Odd-Fellows' hall, in aid of the confederate loan. We hope our merchants and planters will turn out and hear Mr. Brooke, and subscribe liberally to our Government loan. Speaking at 11 o'clock, A. M. 5t

By Telegraph!

THE WAR NEWS!

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In the house, Crittenden, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, Gooch, Cox, White, of Illinois, McKnight, Burnham, Thomas, of Missouri, Pomeroy, Fisher; committee of pensions, Van Wyck; on roads and canals, Mallory.

OMAHA, July 9.—The steamer Chippewa, with 170 tuns of government stores and 237 kegs of powder, has been burnt. The passengers and crew were landed, and the boat was blown to atoms.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The steamship Great Eastern nearly run into the Arabia in a fog, and would have struck her if she had a bowsprit.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Washington gossip says Gov. Hicks reports secession as strong on the eastern shore of Maryland, and wants troops to protect the Union men.

The cabinet consulted with Scott, but the result is not known.

Vallandigham said in the Democratic caucus, that he preferred peace to the preservation of the Union.

Colonel Taylor has arrived at Washington under a flag of truce. There are a thousand rumors regarding his mission, but it is supposed to refer to an exchange of prisoners.

The New York *Herald* says Gen. Scott is in hourly expectation of a battle between Patterson and Johnston.

There has been fighting at Edward's Ferry. The government sent reinforcements. When the courier left for assistance, two federalists were dead.

BUCHANNON, Va. July 9—Capt. Barril's company, Ohio 19th, were paraded before the regiment, disarmed and ordered home, for outrages committed by Lieut. Stratton. Eight privates, after intercession, were restored their arms. Nine culprits were sent to Columbus.

CAIRO, July 9.—Saturday and Sunday last were occupied in taking the votes of the regiments for three years.

Forty of Cook's regiment, 50 of McArthur's, and 130 of Ogelby's, voted for three years. The balance voted for disbanding.

The remainder of the three monthers will show a similar unsatisfactory result. No pay, political officers, mixing of Lincolnism and patriotism, fine speeches, picking blackberries for tobacco money, and other things disgust and demoralize the privates, while the officers are humiliated by dues from hotels and washerwomen. Washwomen say they are going to be turned on the streets because they cannot pay $8 or $10, while colonels of regiments are in debt for twice the amount.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Chase's estimates of the past year's deficiency is $6,000,000—of the current civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous $800,000, interior department $400,000, war department $85,000,000, navy $30,000,000—aggregate $217,000,000. Maturing treasury notes amounts to $13,000,000; interest $9 000. Total for fiscal year ending June, 1862 $318,519,581.87. He recommends raising $80,000,000 by taxation, and $240,000,000 by bonds. He recommends the following duties: On brown sugar 2½ cents per pound, on clarified 3 cents, refined loaf 4 cents, sirup 2½ cents, candy 6 cents, molasses 6 cents per gallon, coffee 5 cents per pound, black tea 15 cents, and green 20 cents.

He estimates the revenue from these sources at $20,000,000. Taxing articles now exempt will increase the revenue $7,000,000.

He estimates the revenue from customs and sales of land at $50,000,000.

He also recommends internal taxes, on domestic luxuries, including liquor, beer, tobacco, bank notes, spring carriages, and legacies.

He recommends considerable reduction with salaries of office-holders.

Gen. Scott forbids the telegraphing of any army movements.

Lovejoy's resolutions passed by 92 to 55.

The following resolution was adopted in the house, that the house, during the extraordinary session, would only consider the bills and resolutions concerning military and naval affairs, and the government and financial affairs connected therewith. All other matters, except raising revenue, will be referred without debate to the proper committees to be considered next session.

Lovejoy (of Ill.) offered a resolution that it was no part of the duty of the army to capture and return fugitive slaves. It also directs the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law. In view of permitting the consideration of peace propositions, the vote on the restriction of business to war matters was reconsidered and again adopted. On motion to amend the resolution so as to allow the consideration of judiciary questions, the vote was again reconsidered and thus amended and was again adopted. The proceedings are thus confined to war, revenue and judiciary.

On motion of Covode, a committee of five was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers to swell out the details of army contracts. They have privilege to report at all times.

The house has passed a bill appropriating $6,000,000 to relieve the distress of the army.

The president has been called on for the official correspondence relative to the San Domingo affair.

SENATE.—The bill remitting duties on arms has passed.

Trumbull, of Illinois, eulogized Douglas.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The latest Martinsburg advices, on Saturday night, say that Gen. Patterson is motionless.

FORT MONROE, July 9.—The Quaker City, an armed frigate, and several gun-boats are preparing to attack Sewell's Point.

A cartridge chest exploded, killing two Rhode Islanders and wounding many.

Colonel Taylor has returned to the confederate lines.

The Garibaldians are imprisoned. The ringleaders will be made examples of.

The undue mortality in the several New York regiments is attributed to excessive drinking.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

From the Dispatch.]

THE CAPTURED ICE.—We were informed, on yesterday, by a gentleman who reached here from Fredericksburg, that the cargo of ice captured by Commander Hollins, was sold for four thousand dollars. We were also informed that the purchaser was in our city, and offered the cargo for sale at eight thousand dollars.

The cost was less than one cent per pound, and the advance would bring the price up to one and three-quarters of a cent. As ice has been retailing on our streets at from six to eight cents per pound, we trust that some gentleman of modest ambition in pecuniary profits will become the purchaser of the cargo referred to.

FIRST REGIMENT S. C. VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Maxcy Gregg's regiment, which arrived in Richmond a few days since, having completed its term of enlistment, was to have been disbanded and paid off yesterday. While a large number will no doubt visit home prior to a new enlistment, it is very certain that most of them will return to Virginia in a military capacity. It is equally certain that a large number of the men will stay in Richmond, seeking to enter the service again.

COLPORTEURS FOR THE ARMY.—The Baptist colportage board of Virginia held a special meeting at the First Baptist church, in this city, last Thursday evening, at which nine colporteurs were appointed to labor among the confederate forces on service in this State. This feature of Christian enterprise is now enjoying the sympathy and well wishes of all classes of the community.

EQUESTRIANSHIP.—To ride a horse without saddle or bridle, and at full speed, is generally conceded a very good feat; but that the throwing of the person of the rider completely under the horse's belly, (merely holding on by the left leg) and picking up a pistol which lay upon the ground and shooting it under the animal's neck, is something which we think very few Yankees could do. Such a feat we saw yesterday, performed by a Texan ranger