

Los Angeles Star.

Saturday, July 5, 1862.

Fourth of July.

This anniversary of our glorious deeds, came to us again amidst the din of battle, the roar of cannon, the groans of the dying, and fields covered with the dead. That which should be a happy and contented nation—where, heretofore, has been held up as a model for the world, is now riven asunder, the monster of war gloating upon the bodies of its citizens. This is a deplorable picture to hold forth to the gaze of the civilized world—but how terrible the reality to the nation itself.

On this day, one cannot help turning toward the page of history, to trace the course of events which held a handful of people, as it were, to make their immortal Declaration of Independence, and nerve their arms to combat for their rights, against the great military power of the world.

"We hold," say they, "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

"But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is the right, it is the duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

History, it is said, reproduces itself. Who is there, on reading the foregoing sentences, but will subscribe heartily to them? Who is there, then, candidly and calmly looking on the struggle now pending between a weak people, though numbering millions, and a great and powerful people, that contest now waging between the people of the Southern States and the government of the United States, but cannot perceive a strong if not a complete, parallel to the case of the United Colonies contending against the government of Great Britain, in the year 1776.

The government of Great Britain, then, as now, held their peculiar system of policy as the perfection of human wisdom. Certainly, the people of the United States claim no less for their system. And yet, the people of the colonies rebelled against, and threw off, and overturned the authority of Great Britain, because of certain express and defined grievances. For this course of action, they have ever since been lauded.

Now, the people of the Southern States, believing that "a long train of abuses and usurpations" by the people of the other States, "pursuing invariably the same object," had most unmistakably "evinced a design to reduce them under absolute despotism," concluded the time had arrived for them "to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." In all peacefulness, in all submission to the provisions of the Constitution, they sought long and earnestly the protection guaranteed by the Constitution. It was denied them. All attempts to procure the enactment of compromises conceived in the spirit of the Constitution, were frustrated. What was left for them? What, but to submit to the "absolute despotism" of the North, or to resist? They did resist, and the inherent right of self government is again being asserted.

It is success which changes the action of a people from a stigmatized "rebellion" to a glorified "revolution." Washington and his compatriots were rebels—they were not ashamed of the name. They were successful—they became the Fathers of a Revolution, to be celebrated for all time.

Wherein consists the dissimilarity of the cases? The want of success may brand as rebels those who, with it, would be lauded as revolutionists. The history of our race, the history of Europe, is full of such cases.

The Fourth of July, then, is suggestive of revolution. On that day was exercised what has been denominated "the latent ingredient in every political state." The descendants of these same men claim and exercise the same inherent right—they are met by the same red right hand of Power—the earth is to-day enanguished by the contest whether they shall be free, or merged in an "absolute despotism."

The Colorado Mines

The present has been a week bringing both good and bad news from the new gold fields of the Colorado. Good, inasmuch as men, wholly reliable, have returned from a survey of the mines, and report them to be all that is claimed for them. The gold is there, and in abundance. But the heat is at present so overpowering, so intolerable, that men cannot endure it. An hour or two in the day is all a man can work—and that is in the early morning. By six o'clock, the labors are over for the day. What can be known, then, of the richness of the mines? All that is known is confirmatory of former reports. Further, that men have prospect, ed some of the gulches back from the plain, and found them richer than any ever discovered in California. But, then, many are returning from the mines? Yes, to go back, just as soon as the season will permit. Those who have their homes among us, return here, to await the proper season to work the Colorado placeres—the month of October will be time enough; those who have come from abroad, will await by the river the falling of the water, and the moderating of the heat. We need scarcely add, that all the reported dead have come to life again, and all are in eager expectations of the falling of the waters, and the abatement of the fever of old Sol's rays.

SAN BERNARDINO.—We learn that Omos, one of the murderers of Mr. Rush Dickey, has at length been killed. He came into the Indian rancho, near Toro's, whilst some miners were there. The Indians knocked him down with an axe and tied him; one of the miners soon came up, and despatched him with two or three shots from a pistol. From his character, Omos, if he had remained at large, might have proved an "ugly customer" on the road. All is now quiet among the Indians of that quarter.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It does seem to be very necessary, at this time, that the Indian Superintendent should cause a visit to be paid to the Indians within the First Judicial District, by some person duly authorized to advise them in regard to their local affairs. We are admonished of this necessity, by two cases of recent occurrence, as well as by the general current of dealing between the Indians and the whites.

On the 15th of April last occurred the murder of Mr. Rush Dickey, in San Bernardino county, near the village of Agua Caliente, which is just outside the San Geronimo Pass. The body of the deceased was openly carried by the murderers back to that village, and burned by one of its principal men, after a public distribution of the provisions and other property amongst the people. At the time of his death, Mr. Dickey was on his way to join his brother, Dr. Dickey, who had passed that place the same morning, both bound for the army at Fort Yuma. Fortunately, the chiefs, Juan Antonio and Cabezon, are well disposed at present, but it must be easily conceived, that this atrocious murder, with that of Don Antonio Saveria (of a previous date) are calculated to leave no little irritation on the minds of the whites. The rapid flow, too, of emigration, now begun to the mines passing through the country of Cabezon and the Mojaves, leads to the wish that the relations of Indians and whites, in that quarter, could be promptly put upon the footing of a perfect understanding, for which purpose a more complete concert between the Indian chiefs and the proper authorities of the United States, is required.

About the last of May, at the rancho of Pala, in San Diego county, an Indian youth, in attempting to commit a rape upon a very old woman, strangled her to death. The Indians clamored to hang him immediately, but the chief, Francisco, restrained them, and determined to keep the criminal under guard amongst themselves, until the Indian Agent could be heard from—allowing a month for that purpose. We learn that this gives his people great dissatisfaction, and is likely to have even worse consequences. His object, in the course pursued by him, seems to have been to avoid in this matter any collision with the State judiciary, which has taken place in a former instance at the same rancho. In other words, he merely wishes, in good faith, to prove himself law-abiding and peaceful—a trait, we believe, common to the dozen or more "capitanees" who are under his command. We think this good disposition recommends itself to the attention of the Indian Superintendent. In truth, it appears to be about time that some fixed and certain rules should be established for the government of the Indians, in reference to crimes committed amongst themselves.

For the want of such rules, they are often put to more trouble and vexation, than they ought to have, in their simplicity and ignorance.

Besides, the Indians of Pala and some adjacent ranches are actually intruded upon in a manner that our laws do not warrant, and by very worthless whites—the water taken from them, roads stopped up, and other annoyances—to say nothing of the constant supplies (of late) of ardent spirits, even with the utmost vigilance of the chiefs.

It must be remembered, that we are here speaking of a people who are industrious and well disposed, easily governed, and who really wish to be governed by competent men—some of whom cherish their church and cemetery, who are remarkable for their peacefulness, and who, in our opinion, are capable of great improvement—we should add, without cost of a dollar to the Government, beyond the reasonable salary of their agent, if he be one whom "a decent respect to the opinions" of their white neighbors would designate for such an important post.

The End of the War.

The day on which our political prophets foretold the war would be closed—the Fourth of July—has passed; and still the war rages. Surely, events have become sadly unimpaired of the words of the seers, also they would have ordered themselves far otherwise. But what, or when, is to be the end of the war? When the shedding of blood, the wounding, the maiming, the killing of thousands of fellow-countrymen, have ceased, is the object of the war attained? No, not by any means. We have the same question still to settle. Mr. Lincoln himself so states it. When the war is closed, the question of terms of intercourse then comes up for discussion. The same question that was before the country in the shape of the "Ottendene Compromise" resolutions. How awful the responsibility of those who then rejected all compromises, and insisted on the shedding of blood. Since then, we have had legislation which would seem to close the door against compromise. For that purpose alone was it concocted. The Southern States must come into the Union as a conquered people. Absolutely and unqualifiedly a subdued people. And they come in, too, to find a state of affairs much more unreasonable and despotic than when they appeared to the arbitrament of war to decide their cause. Then they had rights in the Territories; their property was recognized and protected in the District of Columbia. Now, they are without rights in either, and a bounty offered to such States as will co-operate with the Government in the manumission of the slave population. This may be equality—but it certainly sounds very much like despotism. The Union has heretofore been supposed to be an association of sovereign States, for mutual benefit and protection. It will henceforth present the relation of the conqueror and his vassal. "The Union of hands, the Union hearts"—a burlesque.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—Yesterday was in reality a holiday; there was no business done in town, nor any proceedings to mark it as a National anniversary. A good many of our citizens went to Camp Latham, where the day was celebrated with appropriate festivities. A Sunday quiet pervaded the streets. On Thursday evening quite a good time was had in anticipation of the coming anniversary. Bonfires blazed in our streets, guns, anvils, fire-crackers, and such like things were brought into requisition, plenty of noise was made; Young America turned out, played sagers, and amused themselves pretty well for a while. At the Monte a celebration took place, which was generally attended by the citizens of the township.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Treasury note bill, providing for the new issue of a hundred and fifty millions of demand notes, passed the House to-day. It is believed that it will soon pass the Senate. Under the provisions of this bill there is to be issued fifty millions of less denomination than five.

Yesterday the rebels opened upon General Hooker's advance with shell, but with no serious damage. Gen. Hooker answered from one of our powerful new batteries, throwing heavy shells, which were seen to burst among the rebels, the attacking party, by persons in a balloon. Our troops are represented as enthusiastic at the near prospect of a great decisive battle.

The News of the Week.

In addition to the intelligence elsewhere given, condensed from the San Francisco papers, we add the following, received by telegraph from Visalia, by stage thither from Stockton. The accounts are vague and contradictory.

HARKER'S FERRY, June 24.—A pontoon bridge passed on the way to Fremont's command; the greater part of the forces are engaged in throwing up earth works on Bolivar Heights. It was rumored yesterday that the rebel General, Ewell, was advancing on New Creek with 4,000 men. Two Federal regiments went there to meet them. General Kelly is fully able to resist them successfully. Jackson is by this time checked, and Fremont, Banks, and Shields have joined forces to pursue him.

New York, June 25.—Letters received from McClellan's army state that our first parallel, nine miles long, is completed. It is believed the rebels cannot muster 60,000 men to make a charge on us, or stand one from us. Rumors say that Gen. Scott is to succeed Stanton as Secretary of War, with Banks as assistant secretary. General Pope to succeed Banks in command of the rebel army.

Another report makes Scott Commander-in-Chief with Banks as Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Richmond papers of a late date speak of the arrival of Gen. Price. No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's army. The papers also complain of the high price paid for substitutes in the rebel army. Many immediately desert. Several Congressmen returned from White House to-day, having been retained permission by McClellan to go to the front.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Newbern, N.C. Progress of the 17th confirms the report of six North Carolina regiments in the rebel army having been disbanded; previous to which, however, they hung their Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Special dispatches to the New York papers say that Gen. Pope believes that the rebel forces at Richmond are over-rated as was Beauregard's at Corinth. He considers that the war in the West is virtually ended, the only duty yet to be done being to possess and hold the immense tract of country already taken and yet to be conquered. In answer to the question concerning the prisoners taken by him, he says that he took 30,000 men; they could hardly be called soldiers, as 22,000 stand of arms were found, which had been thrown away. Having no means to feed their captives, he released them on parole. Many of them were from Kentucky and Tennessee.

The French Minister at Richmond.

[FROM THE LONDON ECONOMIST.]

The journey of M. Mercier, the French minister at Washington, to Richmond, the present seat of the Confederate government, has doubtless a grave political intention, though what intention, or whose intention, it is not easy to know. Very probably M. Mercier has no precise or definite instructions from his government on this subject. It is understood that he has on several occasions asserted that his government has entrusted him with ample discretion, and it may not improbably be that he is at present acting in the exercise of that discretion. The French Emperor well knows the occasional advantages of a convenient vagueness, and we do not doubt that M. Mercier well understands that his government, though he may not have precise and authoritative intimations respecting them. Up to the present time, M. Mercier has always been very popular at Washington, and has always used language friendly to the federal cause. Even now we believe he has intimated that he only wishes to explain to the Confederates the strength of their enemies, and the necessity of some submission; but how far such language is to be literally and entirely believed is a difficult thesis on which very much might be said if it were respectful to say it.

There can be no doubt that the French Emperor would gladly see the American civil war ended if it were possible. We should all be glad to see it ended. All Europe, with trivial exceptions, believe that the present struggle has no good end; that it is at best, and according to the statement of its most authoritative and intelligent exponents, an attempt to perpetuate by force a Union which can, in truth, be maintained only by goodwill. We are suffering great evils from this struggle; we are about—though as yet we hardly realize the fact—to suffer much more acutely and much more extensively than we have suffered for years. We do so from an attachment to moral principle, and a conscientious adherence to international law. But we are not equally sure that these motives would be equally influential on the other side of the Channel. The French cotton manufacture is not comparable to ours, but it is, nevertheless, very considerable and important. A much smaller amount of commercial uneasiness produces, in France, more political uneasiness than is understood here. The foundations of political society are very much weaker, and every one has there the mischievous habit of expecting government to intervene in every calamity, and to do something in every misery. If any practicable intervention of the French government would effectually close the American civil war, and assuage the French suffering which that war causes and threatens to cause, sooner or later that Government would intervene. The Emperor would perhaps not be disinclined to it, and the people would count it.

But is there any such practicable, easy, conclusive intervention? We fear not. It is certainly possible for the French Emperor to send a fleet which would open the cotton ports, which would protect the coasts of the South from the expeditions of the North. But would that conclude the struggle? That fleet could not remain there for ever. It could not calm the passions now aroused; it could not induce the South to accept of the same manly and manly opposition as before, with the same deadly enmities in the same circumstances. Would not the war break out afresh? Would not the intervention leave at its close a keener hatred and a more angry struggle than it found at its commencement?

In the face of this plain difficulty, we do not expect that the French Emperor will really intervene in the American civil war, though we should not like to hazard a confident prediction on a matter so very difficult. But it is likely that M. Mercier may offer such a mediation, and in all discussion upon the American civil war, we must bear in mind that the active interference of the French Emperor is a latent possibility which should never be omitted from our calculations, though the probability of its being put into effect is very small. It is necessary to be on our guard, and further confuse a problem which even without that addition, was sufficiently arduous.

SEATTLE, Va. June 10.—General Shields advanced with 1,600 men, under Col. Carroll, and reached Port Republic on Sunday. The next morning they were opened on by twenty pieces of artillery, which the rebels had placed in position during the night. Our officers tried to burn the bridge over which the rebels must come to attack them, but were driven off by a large cavalry force, followed by infantry, which crossed and commenced the attack, our men opposing them every step. After driving them back to the river, the enemy being nearly five to one, it was impossible to hold the position, and after falling back three or four miles, a body of rebel cavalry were sent to attack us again; but they were compelled to retire, and the engagement ended, having lasted five hours.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—The Grenada Appeal of the 19th says the advance of the Federals from Holly Springs was signally checked at Tallapahche at an early hour yesterday morning. The advance of Federals, as it neared the river, encountered the Confederate pickets, when a sharp skirmish ensued; resulting in the repulse of the Federals. Our (rebel) loss was but one killed.

The forces engaged were a company of Federal cavalry and one of Confederate infantry. When the former retreated, our men crossed the river to the main body, and the bridge was destroyed.

FOREKISS MONROE, June 22.—The Richmond Dispatch says it can no longer deny that General Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and the Federal forces must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

THE LATEST.

The following, from the Bulletin of June 30th, by telegraph from Visalia, was handed us by Mr. H. N. Alexander. There is no news in the papers of the 1st of July.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

A dispatch from McClellan's headquarters, dated the 25th, says:

General Hooker at 9 o'clock this morning advanced his division, with a view of occupying a new position. His troops met a most determined resistance from the enemy until 4 p.m., when the rebels were forced to give way. During the day, everything indicated a general engagement. The loss on our side is about 200 killed and wounded, the enemy's loss is not known, but considered equal to ours. The rebel camp in front of Gen. Hooker was captured and is now occupied by our troops. The ground fought for was swamp, with a thick underbrush, beyond which is open country. Woods intervening between our troops and the enemy, prevents the result of our artillery firing being known. Efforts were made during the afternoon by the enemy to capture two Napoleon 12-pounders under Capt. Deady, which resulted in their being driven back with severe loss. The result to-day is highly important to the health of our army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place our troops beyond the swamps.

CHICAGO, June 26.—McClellan telegraphs that all is quiet along the Chickahominy.

The forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the "Army of Virginia." Gen. Pope has been assigned by the President to the chief command.

Fremont, Banks, and McDowell still remain in command of their respective corps.

Since the battle of Fair Oaks and Chickahominy McClellan has been reinforced by McCall's division and other troops, to the number of several thousand.

By order of Gen. McClellan, the railroad running Southward from Richmond was cut off by Gen. Burnside with 6,000 men, which cut off all retreat by rail from Richmond.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 15.—The China has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 7th.

The British Admiralty has granted to the Atlantic Telegraph company service such as is necessary for extending the survey along which the cable is intended to be submerged. Negotiations are in progress, the result of which will undoubtedly lead to raising the necessary capital to complete this enterprise.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cyrus W. Field is again before the public. He only seeks a Government guarantee of 4 per cent. Our Government has already intimated to the British Cabinet its willingness to co-operate with them in this enterprise.

The Federals and the Confederates.

[FROM THE LONDON TIMES.]

If we look with attention to the details of the recent engagements, we shall be disposed to conclude that the Federals have made greater progress in military efficiency than their antagonists. Both at Fort Donelson, and still more conspicuously at Pittsburgh, the Confederates did as much as would have secured them the victory if the Federals had been no better soldiers than they were at Bull Run. There cannot be a greater contrast than that between the invincible and unflinching courage of the Unionists under the fierce onset of Beauregard, and the panic and flight of a whole army before Johnston's division at Manassas. The Federals—at any rate, those of the Western Army—have learnt to stand, and the Confederates can no longer snatch a sudden victory by a rapid assault.

Whether the Army of the East has been raised to the same standard of efficiency is what remains to be seen, and the suspense is such that the question is kept before the public by the most important comparisons, while it furnishes General McClellan's enemies with arguments to his prejudice. For the rest, however, the Confederates still enjoy the one great advantage of having time on their side. If the check inflicted on the Federals in the West, and the resistance offered in the East should have the effect of prolonging the war, under its present aspect for a few weeks longer, the season for operations will be at an end, and the campaign will be closed, not indeed, without success on the part of the North, but without any material progress towards their ultimate object. The hold of the South on the Border States has been roughly shaken, and victory has shed its lustre on the arms of the North; but the proper territory of the seceders will remain untouched, except on the coast, and they will have the benefit of another year, the organization of their resources, the completion of their defenses, and the possible chances of diversion or succor. The North, in the meantime, will be exhausting its means by a most prodigious expenditure, and trying the patience of the people by an unproductive and unpromising contest. Sooner or later, the taxes so indiscriminately imposed must be actually collected, and then will come the test of public feeling. So long, in short, as the Federals are not absolutely winners in this national struggle, they are losers, and losers at a prodigious cost; whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued they may regard themselves winning. These are conditions which leave heavy odds against the North, and fully counterbalance the superiority of its resources, the maturity of its armies, and, let us add, the extraordinary energy of its citizens.

[FROM THE LONDON MORNING POST.]

There is but little to chronicle, according to the mail just arrived, of the movements of the American armies. The Federal troops continue to advance where no opposition is offered, or when it is of so light a nature as scarcely to deserve the name. Except for the sake of gaining time the resistance is not shown by the Southern Confederates on the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers, was strategically speaking, a mistake. With no gunboats at its command the South never could have hoped to cope successfully with the North under conditions which admitted of the naval resources of the latter being made available. Fort Donelson fell after a brief struggle. Island No. 10 was also captured, though after a more gallant resistance, and, according to the latest intelligence, it is a principle of the Federal policy, that the capture of fortified places is a more question of time and not of force. The loss of the places taken by the Federal armies should excite neither surprise nor regret in the Southern Confederacy. The sole question which they have to consider is whether the delay occasioned by the advancing armies by the resistance of those places has been heavily or cheaply purchased by the loss of men and arms incurred in their defence. The conquest of the Southern States—that is to say, the successful invasion of the country, throwing out of consideration the establishment of dominion subsequently—must, if at all, be achieved in a reasonable time. A fortress for two or three years, but it is evident that the work of "crushing the rebellion" must be accomplished in less than that time, if it is to prove that, at the present rate of advancing, the Federal forces would be obliged to exhaust many years before they had planted their standard in every Southern State. In comparatively unproved places they succeeded in making their power felt, but against the real strong holds of their opponents they have made no impression whatever.

Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick, and armed with two guns carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight (says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune). Two, at least, of these formidable vessels will probably be ordered. The Monitor is regarded as the best of all iron-clad floating things yet tested.

The Serpent used to be the emblem of Eternity. Now, however, the Serpent is superseded in that capacity by the Income-Tax, of which there is to be no end. The symbol is one which may be said to correspond with Eternity of the wrong sort.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of Los Angeles, are requested to meet at their room, on SUNDAY EVENING, July 6th, at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the President,
H. BEHRENDT, Secretary.

Democratic Central Committee.

A MEETING of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee will be held at the District Court room, in the city of Los Angeles, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, a.m. A punctual attendance is requested.

H. N. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
Los Angeles, July 3d, 1862.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS

At the School of the Immaculate Conception, Los Angeles, June 26th, 1862.

Piano—General Persifer Smith's March—Misses O'Connor and Delany.

The following young ladies are entitled to the honors of the School, for their amiable deportment, and observance of the regulations of the Institution:

Misses E. Prudhomme, M. Boyle, E. Ervin, L. Brown, T. Casanova, C. Delaney, S. O'Connor, D. Bideray, E. Slack, D. Varlas, D. Olivas, B. Freeman, C. Ruiz, K. Whaley, M. Vatts, N. Massey, M. Williams, M. Madegan, A. Levy, A. Blumenthal, and C. Vineshank.

Piano, Variations—"What are the Wild Waves Saying?"—Miss Reyes.

PREMIUMS IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Misses E. Prudhomme, L. Brown, C. Delaney, S. O'Connor, E. Ervin, D. Olivas, B. Freeman, C. Vineshank, T. Casanova, D. Varlas, M. Vatts, E. Smith, M. Lopez, I. Temple, E. Avelas, C. Valencia, M. Williams, and C. Ruiz.

Piano Duet—"Come Where the Violets Blow"—Misses Reyes and E. Ervin.

PREMIUMS IN HISTORY.

Misses C. Delaney, E. Prudhomme, M. Boyle, E. Ervin, L. Brown, A. Levy, and K. Whaley.

PREMIUMS IN BOTANY.

Misses Maria Boyle and Emma Ervin.

Recitation—"David's Lament for Absalom"—Miss A. Blumenthal.

Song—"Where are the Friends of my Youth?"—Miss E. Ervin; accompanied by Miss Reyes on the Piano.

PREMIUMS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Misses M. Boyle and Emma Ervin.

PREMIUMS IN RHETORIC.

Misses Emma Ervin and Maria Boyle.

"Adieu," Variations on the Piano—Miss E. Ervin.

PREMIUMS IN GEOGRAPHY.

Misses E. Prudhomme, C. Delaney, S. O'Connor, and M. Madegan.

RECITATION.

"The Eight Beatitudes"—Misses H. Huston, L. Brown, E. Ervin, C. Delaney, K. Whaley, S. O'Connor, E. Prudhomme, D. Olivas, B. Freeman, M. Boyle, E. Holmes.

Duet and Chorus—"Come O'er the Moonlit Sea"—Misses Reyes, E. Ervin, S. O'Connor, and C. Delaney.

EL Hombre Nervioso y el Hombre de Nervio.

Mr. Aspen, Miss M. Reyes Brown, L. Brown, Mr. Shams, S. Elisado Briggs, I. Varlas Vivian, T. Casanova Lady Leech, D. Bideray Capt. Burriash, D. Varlas Mrs. Clacket, R. Fowl Lord Lounge, C. Ruiz Betty, N. Massey Conductor, D. Olivas.

PREMIUMS IN SPANISH.

Misses L. Brown, D. Varlas, T. Casanova, C. Reyes, M. Vatts, L. Aguilar, and Caroline Vineshank.

PREMIUMS IN SPANISH SPELLING.

Misses C. Ruiz, L. Blair, I. Temple, E. Polloreno, C. Wilburn.

Duet—"Soiree Polka"—Misses L. Brown and K. Whaley.

Recitation—"Pebble and Acorn"—Miss Annie Levy.

Duet on Piano—"O Dulce Concerto"—Misses R. Seiven and E. Ervin.

PREMIUMS IN GRAMMAR.

Misses M. Boyle, E. Ervin, C. Delaney, E. Prudhomme, A. Levy, S. O'Connor.

PREMIUMS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Misses D. Varlas, K. Whaley, L. Brown, M. Williams, M. Madegan.

PREMIUMS IN READING.

Misses E. Ervin, M. Boyle, and E. Prudhomme.

IMPROVEMENT IN READING.

Misses M. Williams, N. Massey, J. Varlas, D. Olivas, K. Whaley, M. A. Wilburn, and M. Madegan.

"Be Watchful and Beware"—Song of the Gipsy—Miss Reyes.

Recitation—"A Mother's Love"—Miss M. Madegan.

PREMIUMS IN ARITHMETIC.

Misses M. Boyle, E. Ervin, C. Delaney, E. Prudhomme, Susan O'Connor, Annie Blumenthal.

Recitation—"Life Insurance"—Misses C. Delaney and S. O'Connor.

Song—"Eve's Lamentation"—Miss M. Reyes.

PREMIUMS IN DRAWING.

Misses E. Prudhomme, A. Blumenthal.

Recitation—"The Two Sisters"—Misses L. Brown and E. Ervin.

PREMIUMS IN CROCHET.

Misses Teodora Casanova and Domitilla Bideray.

PREMIUM IN EMBROIDERY.

Miss Dolores Varlas.

PREMIUM IN WORSTED WORK.

Miss Emily Prudhomme.

Recitation—"The Wreath of Flowers."

"Beautiful Star."

PREMIUMS OF IMPROVEMENT IN VARIOUS CLASSES.

Misses A. Blumenthal, B. Freeman, C. Reyes, N. Massey, T. Casanova, E. Smith, E. McCarthy, L. Aguilar, D. Bideray, L. Blair, M. N. Behn, E. Slack, C. Vineshank, G. Moreno, C. Ruiz, M. G. Barra, C. Escobosa, M. Lopez, M. Ivarra, F. Diaz, M. Vatts, P. Macarrell, B. McVay, A. Miller, L. Madigan, L. Vaché, S. Solomon, C. Prudhomme, P. Davalos, and mecia Ducommun.

CASCADE OF ROSES.

EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

The World's dispatch says important rumors have been circulating to-day to the effect that Secretary Stanton is about to relinquish the charge of the War Department. Major General Banks will take the place vacated.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Pacific Railroad bill passed the House, today, 104 to 81, and now only waits the signature of the President.

Gen. Butler was serenaded at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 14th.

The rebel Gen. Lovell's army had gone to Vicksburg.

A letter to the New York