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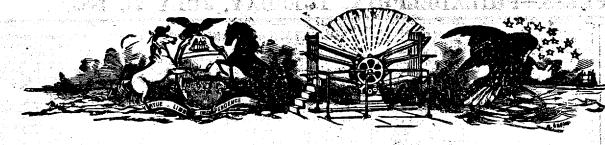
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VOL. 6.—NO. 300.

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FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN, Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.

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534 CHESTMUT Street, below Fourth.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the
name of NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GIBSON NORTH retiring.
The business of the firm will be settled, by the remaining Darhors General Partners, GIBSON NORTH,
PLINY E. CHASE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP. THE UNDER signed have this day formed a limited partnership under the name and style of CHASE. SHARPS, A THOMSON, for the EMPRES Of SERBINGING the RON SECOND STREET STREET, NO. 1122. NICES

SD Street.

General Partners, { CHARLES SHARPE, CHARLES SHARPE, CHARLES SHARPE, SPECIAL Partner, J. EDGAR L. THOMSON, IJADELPHIA, July 11, 1863. jyl4-till anl DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HENRY BOHLEN & CO., composed of the late Brig. General WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES BOHLEN and the undersigned, was dissolved on the 224 of AU. Brig. General William and the condition and the undersigned, was dissolved on the Zza of and the former. GEORGE K. ZIEGLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together under
the firm of HENRY BOHLES & CO., for the transaction of the same Mercantile Business carried on by the
previous firm of that name. GEORGE K. ZIEGLER,
Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863. jyl-lm THE FIRM OF YARD, GILLMORE, & THE FIRM OF LARD, GILLMORE, & C. CO., is dissolved by the death of JAMES C. GILLMORE,
The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the firm of EDMUND YARD & CO.

BONDIND YARD.

JAMES 8. FENTON,
LUCIUS P. THOMPSON.

June 30, 1863.

EMMET MIX. L'MIMEL MIA,

(LATE OF CANDEE MIX. & CO.)

195 MAIN STREET. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

COMMERCIAL AGENCY

AND GENERAL COLLECTION OFFICE.

The undersigned has established an Arency for the collection, securing, and adjusting claims of every description, and has secured the services of CHARLES ROETRECHT. Esq., as Attorney, in all cases requiring the services of a lawyer.

116-126 of a century. Not as soldiers altogether, but as the law makers after the war is over. The bone and sinew of the land, the men of intelligence and administrative ability, are mostly in the army, and when the war is over they will be found in the lagislative ability as the land headed constitutions. ALMONDS 3 BALES PRINCESS halls of the land banded together by a brotherhood The Paper Shell Almonds; 5 ceroons Lisbon Paper Shell Almonds, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, 194-tf 107 South WATER Street, Nothing so much contributes to strong and lasting

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Dur Advance on James Island—Siege of Se cessionville, &c.

udence of The Press. ] NEAR SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, S. C. July 14, 1863, On the evening of the 9th we were disembarked on this island. We had a considerable force, and ere accompanied by a monitor and the Pawnee. As we slowly sailed along between this island and John's or Jones' Island, the gunboats and a mortar chooner shelled the woods on this island pretty steadily; the gun of the mortar making things jump. We were landed soon after dark, but did not get all shore till near twelve o'clock. As soon as our regiment and the 52d P. V. were landed, they formed and marched off up the causeway towards Secession-ville. I remained behind to get all the stragglers,

and see to the removal of everything from the ve the darkness, when at a small bridge they were any one. Company H, of our regiment, which rched as an advance guard, was but a few paces rom the head of the regiment, and returned the fire. The regiment, by a bend in the road, was almost in line facing towards company H, and seeing the fash of their pieces, and at the same time hearing the rebel bullets whistle over their heads, took it nto their heads that company H was a body of rebels firing on them, and many men fired their pieces right at the company. The firing was soon stopped, and the men got in order; for meeting a body of the enemy so close to them, as they sup sed, had caused a sort of panic for a moment, and they had fallen' confusedly to the rear. It only lasted for a moment, and they rallied in a moment as good as ever. By the blessing of Providence not a soul was hit, either

by the enemy or our own men. We, at the ring the fire, supposed that the regiients had fallen into an ambuscade, and company (104th P. V.), which had been left to guard the anding, and men who had been left there on vari ous pretexts, fell in promptly, and advanced up the causeway. We soon heard how matters stood; and here being no enemy near, we lay down for the night in the sand. The next day our brigade skirthe day we killed several rebel cavalrymen, and a ompany of the 1st South Carolina cavalry made a very narrow escape by plunging through the swamp where infantry could not follow. Day before yesterday we were moved forward to support our pickets. The Pawnee proceeded ahead, shelling the woods in front of us. General Stevenson's brigade arrived in the afternoon, and, passing around our left took the advance for two miles. We passed the night in a field of weeds, with marshes all around s. We never suffered so much in our lives, from

hear and insects (mosquitoes, gnats, and flying scordone), which would sting us through everything except our blankets, and to put these around our ices would soon suffocate us. We had nothing to eat but mouldy crackers, and othing to drink except bad and warm water. This forning we were again relieved, and fell back to our vouse of the day before. The men stacked arms and went back to the landing to get their knapsacks, hich had been left there when we landed. So here we are now, dirty, without food, and using had vater. We have just got a supply of rations for the the same as the men use, but it is hard food for such a climate, and with such work. We expect to get artillery to-day, and advance to attack Secession ville in a day or two. We hear that we are getting n successfully on Morris Island, but yesterday an rapet, on account of the cowardice of the 76th Penn ylvania, who positively refused to advance to support them. If this is true it is shameful, and ought

o call for the dismissal of every officer, and the sending of the men to Tortugas, or to work on forifications somewhere else. The cannonade has not -The Rebel Defeat and its Evident Re-

To the Editor of The Press: of artillery, and the rush of heavy columns of armed n moving up to the attack have ceased, and all is quiet along the Potomac. Pennsylvania breather eely. Her people who dwell along the border, sleep quietly once more, undisturbed by visions of flying horsemen of hideous aspect, whose mission mying norsemen of nucous aspect, whose mission was to plunder and destroy. Gettysburg, which only three Sabbaths since was a quiet village, nestled among the hills to the eastward of South Mountain, and whose Teutonic inhabitants, stingy and apathetic, were busily engaged in their rural pursuits, has become one vast cemetery for dead men and animals. In the village and around it, was en-acted one of the most sanguinary tragedies on reord. For three days and nights her streets ra with blood, and the surrounding groves and rocky glens were made hideous with the groans of wounde and dying men. Not only upon every little eminen but within the shady nooks and dark ravines, the iron and leaden messengers of death found their way and fulfilled their mission. Batteries of shining brass, or sombre iron, galloped along the high-ways, through obscure lanes, across pretty gardens, into front yards bedecked with flowers, tearing away and destroying all evidences of beauty and civilization, and wheeling upon some command ing position, belched forth sulphurous smoke and eadly missile upon the advancing foe. The answer ing fire brought back a deadly storm of screeching shells, or shrill whistling bullets, which penetrated house, garden, orchard, outbuilding, or anything else in their way. No place of safety for man, woman, or child, there, within the limits of the hor shoe formed by our line of battle. Yonder goes a

column of infantry, belonging to the Second Divi-sion of the Twelfth Corps, marching with steady pace towards a dense growth of timber which skirts nem, or a stray bullet marks its victim, and subtracts one from the solid mass. They heed it not, but with steady step and firmer tread, grasp their to the united States granted as many concessions to the necessities of families and to humanity," as arms more tightly, and press forward.

Soon they enter the wood and disappear. Anon the firing before heard from the timber increases, and the scattering shots of the weary men thus relieved by timely reinforcements are superseded by a simultaneous volley from the whole column so recently seen to enter. The men are veterans who who have been on many a battle-field aforetime. They fight vigorously, and with a will, their first volley seeming to be a continuous one, without end or intermission. The exhausted soldiers, thus relieved by fresh troops, emerge from the woods, their faces blackened with powder, and the perspiration flowing from every pore. Some were wounded in hand, or arm, or other place, not fatal, but bravely

stood their ground until relieved by order. For six nours they have fought thus without cessation against a brave and determined foe. These are the men, and this is the position of the Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The enemy was massed in large force before this position, which was a strong one, and must be carried by them or victory was on the side of the Union. Every private in our anks knew that this flank of our army must hold its ground in order to success.

Yonder, upon a rocky eminence of slight elevation, stands a battery of 10 pound Parrott guns, with their muzzles pointed toward that part of the timber where the rebels are located. It is so situated as to enflade them, its line of fire being nearly parallel to our line of battle. Its projectiles go rashing through the timber, bursting over the heads of the foe, and scattering death and consternation has been nearly two years in the service; has often ed to the command of Gen. Geary, now chief of the ommissioned officers is the eldest son of General Geary, who has only two sons, but who, in the spirit of true patriotism, has given both of them, pesides himself, to die, if need be, in the defence of Lieut. Geary to the members of his father's staff at Chancellorville. Well might he repeat the injunction now, while the battle I have so imperfectly de-General persists in remaining among his troops,

where the missiles fly thick and fast continually, and the members of his staff, faithful to their calling, remain constantly near him, except when carrying his orders to different parts of the field. Finally the murderous strife-ceases, the rebels give way on all sides, darkness closes the third and last day of the fight. And violity is office.

Now when the enemy have retroated, and gene back to Virginia crippled, but not, as we hoped, entirely crushed, we may with propriety; speak of the deeds of brave men; and speculate upon the future. deeds of brave men, and speculate upon the future. The Army of the Potomac has beaten the rebel army, winning a glorious victory, and forcing it to retire with great loss to the southern bank of the Potomac. Simultaneously with this achievement comes cause of such magnitude that we are constrained to ture. We are enraged, vexed, and ashamed of our Northern countrymen for their opposition to the draft. We have prayed that our division (one brigade of which is composed entirely of New York troops) could be allowed to march into the city of New York and clear its streets of the accursed mob who have been induced by Copperhead teachings to commit wanton and wicked acts of resistance to the law. There is only one sentiment, one feeling here, in regard to this matter, and that is all embodied in the word shame. It will not be well for the people of the free States to entirely ignore the army, which, by the necessities of the nation, has come to be a mighty engine of power for strengthening and up-holding the Government. The men in the various armies of the Union now, and those who cordially co-operate with them in putting down the rebellion, ll surely rule in this country for the next quarter

formed upon the battle-field while sustaining the

friendship as mutual suffering in a righteous cause.

Give us the 300,000 valiant men called for by the President and the war will soon end. "As the morning steals upon the night, melting the darkness," so in the distance there breaks upon our anxious vision a faint streak of light, a welcome harbinger of the day of peace, which, in God's own time, shall come back to us laden with manifold blessings to an humbled but a united and happy people. I am, sir, your obedient servent, CAMP OF THE 2D DIVISION, 12TH ARMY CORPS, on the Potomac, July 17, 1863. Riots in New York and their Cause.

To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: For the last several months the Democratic papers and orators of New York, as well as in our city, have been doing everything in their power to excite the minds of the people, especially the labor-ing class, against the draft or conscription law, by denouncing it "unconstitutional," "tyrannical," "a law-for the rich against the poor;" and one of their orators and leaders, Chauncey C. Burr, in a speech two or three weeks since, in New York, said: "His merely a highwayman's call on every American citizen for \$300 or your life; it is by your elemency that Abe Lineoln and all his salvaps were not upon the gallows eighteen months ago. The old booby thought he was King; Jeff Davis has never done anything half as bad as Lincoln," What such doctrines have produced in New York we have seen in the terrible riots, bloodshed, and murder of last week. And this man Burr was invited here by the Democratic Club, a few weeks since, to preach his treason before their association! Yesterday one of our Democratic Sunday papers published the following insidious and dangerous article on the consorription:

THE CONSCRIPTION OF THE POOR.

An attempt was made the other day in councils to provide by law the means to exempt the poor laboring man from the operations of the draft. The measure is one that should have addressed itself to all humane men. There are thousands and tens of thousands here in Philadelphia and elsewhere, who have large families dependent upon their labor, to whom the operations of the conscription law will prove most onerous.

Earning but from six to ten dollars per week, the daily needs of their households have prevented them from accumulating the hundreds necessary to secure their future services to their families should they be drafted. They must go—go with heavy bearts, leaving the wives of their hosoms, and the children of their love to dark and desolate poverty. It is an easy thing for the rich and comfortable to sneer as they throw down their hundreds, at this living sacrifice of honest hearts, and it is a common thing withal; but true men cannot and will not close their ears against the hardships which the draft will bring upon the poor. The proposed measure was defeated by the revolutionary action of the Republican minority, who left the Chamber without a quorum, and who thereby proved that while they are eager to appropriate thousands for handsome nego quarters on Chestnut street, they have not a throb for the anxieties and the sacrifices of poor white men. THE CONSCRIPTION OF THE POOR. The writer of that article must have known, and. did know, that it was the writing and preaching of just such articles by political scoundrels in New York, that gave rise to the terrible scenes of bloodshed, murder, and rapine which have disgraced that ity during the last week; the object of that article is to create in the minds of the poor and laboring class a feeling of hostility, not only against the rich, but also against the laws and the Government of our country; and hence the article talks about the wrich and comfortable sneering at the poor man who is drofted and obliged to go, leaving his wife and children to dark and desolate poverty." What should be done with a man who deliberately and wilfully writes and publishes such a malicious and treasonable article at a time like this, when the streets of our sister city are not yet dry of the blood shed from just such causes? Instead of doing everything in his power, as a public journalist should do, to sustain the laws of his country, and the peace and quiet, and reputa-

tion of his city and State, he publishes wilful and low-citizens, and appeals to the prejudices and pas sions of another class in a manner calculated, as he well knows, to produce riot and opposition to a just and necessary law of his country! The writer of that article knows, that instead of the rich and wealthy men of Philadelphia "sneering" at the poor, or "leaving the wives and children of the soldiers to dark and desolate poverty," that they have given their money, not by hundreds and thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and millions, to the soldiers and their families, and I will wenture to say that since the commence-ment of this treasonable rebellion the value of money, clothing, and provisions, voluntarily for nished to the soldiers and their families by the citizens of Philadelphia, is over three millions of dollars, to

The Riots in Troy.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The riot fever appears to be contagious in this section of the country. From New York, the centre of mobe, it has spread a deep-seated disaffection all along the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and its northern boundary of chullition might be at present called Troy. Hearing in Albany, a few days ago, that there were evident signs of discontent among the people in Troy, your correspondent left for that city by an early train, and watched most thoroughly the course of events. It seems that the mob there is composed of the same materiel that is the basis of the New York rioters. But to begin with the first signs of discontent. Hearing where the draiting operation was in progress, I hurried there, and secured a good position near the fatal "bandbox," while one after another came the lucky prizes, reminding one of the Baconian lottery established on the Thermian principle of "no blanks." There was quite a crowd in the room, but I noticed nothing but intelligence in their faces. I could seen evidence that the spectators had the courage of the mountebank rather than that of the mind. And the very first knowledge any one had of a foreigner be ing present, was the heavily-mouthed epithet, "Be jabers." At the moment this was heard there appeared one or two lifehamen on the scene, with sleeves rolled up, and looking as though they had but just returned from the butchery of innocents. The provost marshal ordered the room to be silent, and to keep all order, or it would be cleared. Some one of these Erin scuris cried out: "No it int; it's a shame; poor min must go; rech stay home." This, as near as I could hear, was the language. The gentlemanly audience ordered the blunderer to be silent, but the growing signs of disapproval began now to be seen; but the provost had hurried through one section of his district, so that for the day he closed. His wheel, and hurried eff from the gathering mob. We all followed him, and before we could get across the street, the entire of

who was chased for over three blocks, and I guess be left the city as soon as it was convenient, for one of the rioters swore that if he was seen again he would be hanged. The alarm spread through the city like wildfire, and a general depression was noticed when they learned that the Mayor was absent. The Recorder, however, took his place, and harangued the mob, who listened for a few moments, and, when be had finished, they broke out in wild cheers for McClellan. and, when he had inhaned, they broke out in wild cheers for McCleilan.

THE TIMES OFFIGE DESTROYED.

This paper has been noted for its bravery in deplying the right of mobs and in upholding the cause of the Union. It may therefore seem absurd to say that such a prominent sheet did not receive the compliments of the rioters. When they rushed down River street toward the office, every one connected with the paper secured his safety by flight, and the principal editor being absent, no one was left to dispute their entrance. The leaders, with axes, burst open the door and rushed in incrowds. They first destroyed the presses, then took the types, with which many loaded their pockets, evidently with the intention of selling them afterward. The files of papers they burned; destroyed counters, deaks, and all the furniture generally found in an office. The leaders openly vowed that if they could have gotten the editor they would have hung him. The mob had now increased to over three thousand men.

. THEY BREAK OPEN THE JAIL.

THEY BREAK OPEN THE JAIL.

The sheriff of the county anticipated a visit to his criminal palace, and made all due haste to fortify, it with arms, etc., in the hands of trusty men; but they could not be made to defend the place, and therefore the sheriff allowed things to take their course. The mob formed in long lines around the palace, and a faw of the initianishing anility mound forward with crowbarn, sledges, and I noticed one man had as huge cannon ball, with which he, cardeavored to make a catapult. The doors gave way, and the officers on the inside field in dismay, accuring safety through the back passage.

Iriendship as mutual suffering in a righteous cause. They will not all be Republicans or all Democrats, a but they will be true patriots, which is better. They who periled so much for the preservation of the Government will keep it secure while they live against the machinations of those cowardly partisans who stir up strife for party ends and purposes.

The officers and men of the rebel army so recently driven over the border had no respect for the avowed sympathizers with their cause whom they found in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but, on the contrary, stripped them relentlessly of horses, cattle, and all else they could carry away. It is all right, and we do not mourn. Honest men always despise traitors, no matter what their stripe, or on which side they are found. There is little probability that the men about to be drafted will see much service in the field. Give us the 300,000 valiant men called for by the YOUR CORRESPONDENT IS ARRESTED.

robbed of his watch and chain during his address to INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN SCHENECTADY: THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE UNDER ARMS

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN SOHENECTADY; THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE UNDER ARMS.

On Monday night last the students of the junior class. Union College, had their annual exhibition of the Burial of Mechanics. While this was in progression, a crowd of roughs came from down town, led. by a certain McKelley, a notorious vagabond and jail bird. This hard-fisted scion resolved to break up the proceedings, and, therefore, singled out an individual of the junior class, named Ralston, on whom he pitched with the utmost cowardice. The members of the class were not in calling distance, and Mr. R., knowing the character of the assailant, struck him repeatedly with a heavy slung-shot, which felled him to the earth. McKelley rallied, and clinched his opponent, and held him down. Ralston seiged a slatenear at hand and cut the rowdy's head in a most horrible manner. After he had supposed his punishment sufficient, he let him go, and his crowd of followers withdrew, fearing that they might all be served the same way by reinforcements, which were now rapidly arriving. McKelley has aroused, it is said, the entire Irish population to vengeance, and the students have therefore prepared themselves. This is all instigated by the coming draft, which will take place here rext week; and the roughs knowing that the students are generally in favor of the law, as laid down by the Government, they have resolved to clean them out first. Meetings have been held down-town by the would-be rioters, and a general draft-riot is expected. The negroes, advised by the senior students, leave town every night, and enoamp remembers in the neighboring forest. Emmors were affoat verterday that to night would witness the opening of the ball. What the citizens of the place are doing, no ne can tell; such consummate diffishoat Yesterbay that to high, would witheas the opening of the ball. What the citizens of the place are doing, no one can tell; such consummate diffidence is not worthy of the American name. As near as I can learn from all sources, the intention of the riotera is to burn down the near oparters, and then strack the students; but if, they attempt the latter, the most desperate fighting will be seen, as I have never winersed a more anxious body of young men, who are willing to die in defence of the Government. Every night at ten o'clock the doors of the college, twelve in number, are triply harred, and watches are set. Professor Lewis is particularly disliked for his Abolition sentiments by the I rish of the village, and they have threatened him with annihilation; it is needless to say that the gentlemen of the college will protect. Taylor Lewis as long as they have strength to do so. Thus stand matters at present. If anything likes serious collision occurs, I will let your reeders know at once.

I am, sir, your chedientservant, ATWOOD.

Albany, July 18, 1863. ng of the ball. What the citizens of the place

The Home Guards. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I presume I am right in supposing that Counells have appropriated a sum of money for the main-tenance of a small standing force (military,) for the

defence of the city to be sworn in by it, and fur-nished with arms and equipments, ready to be called out in case of invasion, riot, or any danger threat should, immediately, and so prevent the scenes of riot and bloodshed that were witnessed in New Joir. I am, sirg, yours, truly,
ANTI-RIOTER PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.; The Pennsylvania Volunteers.

mished to the soldiers and their families by the citizens of Philadelphia, is over three millions of dollars, to say nothing of the incessant work and labor nightly and daily performed by the rich and wealthy ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, in our refreshment saloons and hospitals in behalf of our soldiers; and at this very time, three is a subscription going on among the wealthy men of our city to provide for the families of such poor men as may be drafted; and yet, with all these facts before him, and known by him, this libeller of his fellow-clitizens, this rebel sympathizer, publishes such a villationus article for the. base purpose of making political capital, and inciting the passions and prejudices of one class of our country! I ask again, what should be done with a man who wiffully and malrotously does such things as these? The strong hand of the law should take hold of him at once, for he is more guilty, a thousand times more guilty, than the poor ignorant and misguided man whom he indibate to do wrong by appealing to his passions and prejudices of the previous laws for drafting the militial and the previous laws for drafting the militial reference of another Sunday paper, in a Dispatch, on the same subject! That paper, in a most able article, proves conclusively, first, the necessity for the law, and the power of Congress under the Constitution of enacting suich a law. It then proves that all the previous laws for drafting the militial mour country were far more oncrous on the people than this, and infinitely more severe; and it then shows conclusively that "in omilitial law ever known to the United States granted as many concessions to the necessities of families and to humanity." as the present law does.

Sign. The Riots in Troy.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sign. The riot fever appears to be contagious in this section of the country. From New York, the centre of mobs, it has spread a deep-seated disaffection all along the line of the Hudson River Ralitroad, and its northern boundary of ebull

The Draft in the Fifteenth Ward. o the Editor of the Press: SIR: When the draft was about to commence in the Fifteenth ward on Friday last, it was announced that the quota of the ward was eleven hundred and sixteen, which included the fifty per cent, which is required to be added by the act under which the drawing was made. If the names published in The required to be added by the act under which the drawing was made. If the names published in The Press of Saturday are correct, there have been drawn forty-three names less than the number which it was stated would be drawn. According to your list, the names of those who have been drafted is ten hundred and seventy-three, leaving forty-three yet to be drawn to make the full quota of eleven hundred and sixteen. Now, it will be a manifest injustice to again place the names of those who have not been drawn in the wheel and from them draw the forty-three which is necessary to complete the quota; because by no possibility could the same names be drawn now that would have been drawn had the full number been is ken at the time the draft was made. It will be an injustice, also, to those who have been drawn how the full number been is ken at the time the draft was made. It will be an injustice, also, to those who have been drafted, because the draft has been announced as completed, and, an error having, been discovered, the only fair, and impartial way left is to make an entire new drawing. And I contend that no other way is legal, because the act expressly states that "the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent, in addition, &c." The "required number has been drawn, but the fifty per cent, requires forty-three more names, in order that the strict letter of the law may be adhered to. In other words, the board has added forty-four per cent, to the quota instead of fifty per cent, as the act requires; and if the board is allowed to break one section of the act, as it would do by simply drawing the forty-three mames necessary to fill the quota, it might, with the same impunity, violate it all. I have been drafted, and I will be compelled to bear the consequences of any violation of a law equitable in all its operations. Is the board of enrolment less subject to the law than I am? I do not know what action the board intends pursuing, but it is repo

The Conscription Bounty: To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Many persons suppose that the money voted by the New York Aldermen is for the purpose of neutralizing the draft effectually; that instead of furnishing men they will pay in money. It will be soon seen that this is strictly a party measure, for if one of "my friends" is drafted, he will soon get relief, but if a Republican were to apply for similar help, his application would be treated as a good joke. He may go to the war and be killed in battle with Lee's right wing. The "left wing" will be retained in New York, and may indulge in their dittlepsecadillose of theff, arson, murder, &c. The money reserved will do to defend "our erring brethren," veterans of "habeas corpus," "law and Constitution," particularly about election times. I am, sir, yours respectfully, VIOKSBURG. The Crops. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The reports from the country concerning the crops are unfavorable and varied. Drought and ong-continued rains in different parts have silenced the exuberant feelings manifested during the month the exuberant feelings manifested during the mooth of May. The wheat crop is generally secured about the 4th of July, but owing to the scarcity of labor and wet weather it is yet remaining in the field, materially damaged. Should the unfavorable weather continue another week, a great deal of grain will be worthless. No greater loss could befall our country. Each sheaf of grainrepresents hours spent in ploughing, seeding, and cultivating. Every waving stalk is a rod of power. It bears the elements without which commerce must stand still.

I am, sir, yours truly,

Marietta, Pa., July 18, 1863. THE IRON BRIGADE -Of the one thousand THE IRON BRITTADE.—Of the one thousand eight hundred and fifty men comprising the "Iron Dileads." who want late the fight at Cattynhung aven hundred. and Iwantyweight were killed or wounded, and four hundred more were unaccounted for on the following day. The brigade is composed of the 2d, 6th, and 7th Wiscenstn, 19th Indiana, and the 24th Michigan.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK. dditional History and Incidents-Characthe Riot. THE IRISH. From the Tribune. 1

the new in manufacted, that Tunder the incident without any danger, so far as the rioc risk were, eponeerned. When they reached the jail. It therefore, fell back from the crowd, having beard that the building would be defended with firearms. I had no songer reached the outer line than a had was roughly placed on my shoulder with the words, I had no songer reached the outer line than a had was roughly placed on my shoulder with the words. This was not only surprising to me but laughable for, so far as dress was concerned, they had a right to arreat me, as that would index my character to them at once. Requesting the officer not to get excited, it old him I was merely on a four of observation, and after aboving him the declaration providing that the content of the strength of the strength

and debasement! To walk the streets as we walked them, for those hours of configaration and riot, was like a fearful witnessing of the day of judgment, with every wicked thing revealed, every woe and sorrow blazingly glared upon, every hidden horror of abomination laid bare, hefore hells expectant fire.

"We have not made the character of 'the mob' a part of our description—it has been done so fully by the daily journals. But we must add our confirmatory remark upon one peculiarity of the confessed rioters. There were no decent trish among them. I rish they all were—every soul of them—but they were the dirty, half-drunken, brutal rowdies, who are the laproey of that fair-skinned race. They were the filthy put fules of an eruption on the Irish skin—not to be accounted part of the natural complexion of the blood, but starved down and purged away like a diseased excess. In ordinary life, such fellows sneak about, and hide from daylight in places where they can drink, and debauch, and contrive wickedness; but here—where this grand fire made them feel like masters, and gave them impudence for the bour—they were the pictures of saucy begars, half-drunken brutes and robbers, longing to but a clutch upon your throat and empty your pockets. One of our daily papers estimates this class of the New York population at twenty thousand. How shall we sufficiently damp, for all history, the cringing politician and cowardly office-holder who—for a makeweight to his party—will-basely strive to propitate such a scum of a great city?"

Let us entreat the honest, sober, frugal, worthy Irish segment of our population, whether of city or country, to bear patiently the opprobrium to which the outrages committed by this vile crew may for a time expose them, proving, by their quiet demeanor and upright conduct, that they are misjudged and harehy dealt with by the indiscriminate oftun to which they are subjected. A few days of such behavior will restore the equilibrium of the recent outrages to those who have really deserved it,

mind, and restrict the opprobrium of the re-rages to those who have really deserved it,

havior will restore the equilibrium of the public mind, and restrict the opprobrium of the recent outrages to those who have really deserved it.

A MAN'S RIGHT TO HIS OWN.

Among the questions conspicuously raised by recent proceedings in our city is that of the right of each man to whatever he may have fairly earned or acquired—his right to possess, control, and enjoy it, subject always to the dictates of morality and the laws of the land, but never, never to ruffian violence and mob dictation.

For instance:

A manufacturer or mechanic in large business is sitting at his desk, intent on his own affairs, when his attention is challenged by some one he never saw before, who walks up in his shirt sleeves, eigar in mouth, and abruptly says,

"I am here to request you to close this establishment forthwith, and keep it closed for the remainder of the day."

"By whose order?"

"By whose order?"

"Under penalty of being burnt out within two hours."

Héreupon the gentleman in shirt-sleeves takes himself off, and the business man proceeds to turn his workmen into the street, and close his windows and doors, feeling like a sneak, and taking care not to catch the reflection of his own face in a mirror. There were many instances of this sort during the last week. Here is a flavrant case:

The agent of one of our great gas companies visited us on Thursday, to ask us to be very-sparing of gas for the present. He did his errand courteously, sud, we fancied, had the graces to be ashamed of it.

"But, sir, how can we comply with your request? We live by light; cannot live without it. A family may go to bed at dark, and do without gas entirely, but we must work all night or our paper is stopped; our business is ruined. We need not less but more light than usual, in these times, with gangs of ruffans prowling in every dark corner, awaiting an opportunity to surprise and destroy us. Why not let us have our rull supply of gas?"

"On of the mare are not rioters. But we were required to discharge them for the day, or have our works

fortilied your premises, and confidence?"

"No; they would burn us out."

We could not help feeling that said rich and powerful gas company had failed in its duty to its dependent customers and to the community.

The case is a little different with a private individual who is ordered to dischirge his colored serviced. vidual who is ordered to dischirge his colored ser vants or workmen under peril of sack and arson but even he has no right to rest quiet under the out rage. A man will concede very much to shield his family from measureless violence; but he should so concede barely once. The next day should find him so combined with and strengthened by his neighbors as to be ready to treat as he deserves the next sooundrel who may come to bully him concerning his own personal affairs. THE PRIME MOVERS. A Democratic "Eye-witness," in reply to some pologetic assertions regarding the political character of the men writes.

In addition to what I said before about the open sympathy between the rioters and the rebels, I will say that, according to my observation, the rioters were without exception pro-slavery Democrats; that I heard them express unbounded admiration for "Fernandy Wud," great contience in the friendship of Gov. "Saymoor," and high respect for the World and the Daily News, and that the only men among them whom I heard speak without an Irish brogue were a very few Germans and some half-dozen gibt-tongued fellows, who were evidently of the lowest order of ward politicians. Of the last I saw none when there was any danger near. But one of them, whom I heard addressing a throng after an utter defeat by the police and a company of troops, cautioned them against attempting anything unless they were in sufficient force to accomplish it, adding. This is reculiarly a prophety according after an utter defeat by the police and a company of troops, cautioned them against attempting anything unless they were in sufficient force to accomplish it, adding: "This is peculiarly a people's movement, and, unless we manage it with prudence, it may end very diaastrously for us." Though very near him, I was almost behind him, and could not get a sight of his face. His English showed that he was born and bred in this country, and I therefore thought him the viler creature. When he had finished his harangue, his hearers, by the mouths of one or two ringleaders, appointed—o'clock that night for a repetition of their attempt; but they failed, and many of them never saw the morning.

I will add's word about The World's assertion that the insurgents held the "Republican authorities at bay, and until put down by the Democratic power of the State." Now, I know, because I saw, that the mob was checked, and finally controlled by soldiers in the service of the United States, and by the gallant and wisely-directed police force of the district whose Commissioners the Democratic power of the State was only a few days before seeking to displace. But what need of noticing seriously the assertion of a newspaper which says, with both effortery and folly, "A mob organized and moved by leaders would never have spared Republican presses and the residences of Republican magnates to destroy orphan asplums and negro colonies?" By leaders? What kind of leaders? Must a wob have leaders of the Democratic party? The last few days have led me to think so; but it is a queer admission for the World to make. And what, private dwelling houses have been hurned or attacked or threatened, except those inhabited or said to be owned by prominent. Republicans? The World and the Daily News have gone unharmed; but what press has been attacked but the Republican Tribune? and what one threatened but the Republican Tribune? and what one threatened but the Republican Tribune? and what one effection) taking the liberty of striking off the name of any

COLLOQUY AT A FUNERAL. From the funeral of an Trish woman, killed during the riot by the fire from the military, the following dialogue is reported:
"Why didn't Governor Saymoor protect the city without callin' on the souldiers? He had a right to do that." without callin' on the souldiers? He had a right to do that."

"It's a dreadful thing shootin' down peaceable citizens," chimed in another. "Here's this poor woman shot dead by the Siventh Rigimint without her doin' anything wrong at all at all."

"The blindest man in the world knows that no nation kin dhraft min to fight agin their own citizens. Ye kin only dhraft to fight agin foreign nations, sure."

"That's so, begorra, Jimmy," assented a benevolent individual. "And thin, if it was a foreign war there'd be no nade of thrafting, for iverybody would volunteer thin, sure."

"There was five thousand nagurs out in East New York took a white man and akinned him like a shape," (sheep) resumed the first speaker; "why don't they print that in the papers?"

"Wo's that has been sellin' ye, Jimmy?" inquired another, leaning over the speaker's shoulder, and looking him in the face.

"Divil a sell," flereely retorted the interrogated.
"Wasn't there five thousand nagurs in East New York saized a white man and skinned him like a shape, and didn't my own brother from Brooklya tell me of it this mornin'?"

"Where did the nagurs come from?" asked an innocent inquirer.

"From the city, shure," answered the principal "From the city, shure," answered the principal speaker.

"Poor crathers, they were dhriv away, I suppose," interposed the other, who appeared to have read the papers, and had some dim remembrance of the sufferings of these poor unfavennates.

\*\*Link Am And Almoray.

THE RILLING OF COL. O'BRIEN.

Sin: The statement, as given in the Tribune, does gross injustice to the memory of the deceased, and

o the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune!

to permit it to pass uncorrected would be, on my permit it to pass uncorrected would be, on my art, who witnessed the tragic scene, criminal. The cris are these: The colonel had patrolled the streets the forenoon in the neighborhood; and passed up with his command toward Yorkville, after hich the infuriated mob, entered his dwelling on the Second avenue, between Thirty-fourth and into first furniture and household goods, and attempted fire the building, in which they did not succeed the Colonel having returned to headquarters in Yultury street, heard of the sading of his house. He implicately returned in a darriage, which drew up at ecorner of. Thirty, eith butest and Second avenue. and, finding it seeked, he went into the drug store on the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth street. As he entered the store, the mob, who stood on the east side of the evenue, began to cross over toward east side of the evenue, began forous over toward the drug store, when two men advanced, one going to the door on the avenue that the Colonel had entered, and, finding the door fast, went around to the street door; the folder, with the butt of a stolen rifle, smashed the corner window, which attracted the attestion of the Colonel, who came out of the same door he had entered, and stood on the sidewalk, with revolver in hand, without uttering a word or making any demonstration. At the same time the mob, who were few appeared afraid of him. The man who had him, seized him from behind, when the mob closed in on him, striking him with the stolen rifes over the head until he sank on the sidewalk brutally murdered. Not a shot was fired nor a stone thrown mainder of the account seems too horrid to relate AN EYE-WITNESS. A FEW INCIDENTS.

A FEW INCIDENTS.

At the Winter Garden, on Saturday night, during the burlegge on "Leab," a little incident occurred that created a perfect improach mertment. "Leah" is in the just act. driven on the stage R. U. E., by a ferocious mob led by the apostate Mathew thirsting for her blood. She is protected by some friends, who cry "Back! infuriate flends; why do you hunt this poor woman?" They shrink back, sullen and glowering. At this point "Leah" (Dan Setchel), coolly surveyed the mob. and with a sly wink at the audience, said: "Why. I don't see a riotous face among 'em!" Such a storm of cheers and bravos we prenend the hit.

A little girl, about seven years of age, while sitting at an upper window in the house No.—
Twenty-second street, near Second avenue, was shot in the face—the ball passing through under the nose, from one cheek-hone—to: the other. She was con-The firm of Taylor & Wilson, who have a large

Niegrs in the rear,"
The curhetones and fences about the city were covered with posters yesterday, hearing the inscribion in large letters, "Sam, Organize!" No one appeared to know anything about the object. THE TROOPS COMPLIMENTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863. Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President Board Metropolitan Police, New York:

The courage and gallantry of Captain Putnam, of the 12th Infantry, and the officers and soldiers of his command, against the vilest rioters in New York, has been unofficially communicated to this Department. Suitable acknowledgements will be made as soon as an official waret is exacted. an-official report is received. In the meantime, ease to communicate to him and the officers and perse to communicate to him and the orders and soldiers who have acted under him the thanks of this Department. Your Board will also please re-port all cases of gallantry and courage that may come to your knowledge by officers or privates, in order that the Department may make proper ac-knowledgment. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. as if I were a head constable, bound to guide the actions of those whom, in his arrogant style, he calls my people. In the civil sense I have no people. And it is for the civil suthorities to take care of all the people. If they cannot do this they are incompetent to take care of themselves or protect us. And they might as well give us public notice of the fact, and then go to bed. But, if I can do anything, directly or otherwise, to prevent bhoodshed or the destruction of property, why should I untendeavor to do so, even without any civil commission? Greeley is had enough in his hasty language; Bryard, of the Post, of to day is worse. Both are singular in their mode of restoring peace, confidence, and a sense of common security to the people of this city. Here's what Mr. Bryant says: A WORD TO PRACEABLE IRISHMEN.

Archbishop Hughes has called a meeting of what he styles "The men of New York, who are now called in many of the papers rioters." They are to meet near his house at 2 o'clock to day. We have satisfied ourselves that the call is genuine, and that the Archbishop means to speak to the rioters, though he declined to give to the reporter sent from this office to see him any idea of the nature of the address he proposes to make to these persons.

We hope none others than the rioters will attend the meeting. The call is addressed to these alone; the advice they will receive can be read by peaceable and honest citizens in the journals, and it is highly desirable that in the present state of the city no crowd should collect anywhere.

We think it especially desirable that those Irish citizens who have taken no part in these riots shall stay away from this meeting. The character of the Irish has suffered greatly in the public esteem in the last few days. There is already a disposition—unjust, but not unpatural under the circumstances—to confound and condemn in a hody all neonle of Trish A WORD TO PEACEARLE IRISHMEN.

stay away from this meeting. The character of the Irish has suffered greatly in the public esteem in the last few days. There is already a disposition—unjust, but not unnatural under the circumstances—to confound and condemn in a body all people of Irish birth or parentage. This is wrong. We know of many instances in which Irishmen have been warm and efficient supporters of the law. In the First ward of this city the Irish porters and laborers have been formed into a guardian force, and have dispersed incipient riote, arrested a countryman of their own who was attempting to create a disturbance, and rescued one poor neero from the clutches of the mob. We are assured that there are other similar instances.

It is highly important that the public should be enabled to distinguish between these two classes—the riotous, and the orderly and industrious. The meeting called by the Archbishop affords an excellent occasion for drawing the line; and we hope to see the peaceable and industrious. Irish availing themselves of it. Their shepherd has summoned the wolves; let not the shepe attend also; let them stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shepe attend also; let them stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep attend also; let them stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep attend also; let them stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep attend also; let them stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep attend also; let them stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep attend also; let hem stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep attend also; let hem stay at home, mind their usual business, and leave the wolves; let not the shep at the same of the police should be on the lookout there; they may cath many an incendiary, many a murderer, many a highway robber; and we ca or municipal.

Mr. Bryant's observations are as lying as if he had gathered them from the epitaphs on all the tombstones within a circle of one hundred miles of New York, and it is a proverb that nothing lies like a fomhatone. It is also as lying as the weak, little fictions of small poetry with which Mr. Bryant is not unfamiliar. The difference is, however, that the latter may sometimes tickle romantic imaginations, but can never convey a moral worth receiving to the

but can never convey a moral worth receiving to the human heart. Let Mr. Greeley and Mr. Bryant as-sail me as they will, I shall not resent their attacks until social tranquility shall have been re-esta-blished in this great city. But, in the meantime, I reserve to myself the right of resenting their as-saults when the proper time comes. Respectfully, your obedient servant, † JOHN, Archbishop of New York. New York, July 17, 1863. New York, July 17, 1863.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1863.

A CASE FOR CHARITY.—We hear that there is an extremely vulgar and silly letter, under the signature of Archbishop Hughes, published in the Herald of this morning—a fit vehicle for such a production as has been described to us—in which one of the editors of this journal is assailed in terms of such low abuse as no person of the least sense of personal dignity could possibly use. We have not read the letter, and trusting to the character given us of its contents, do not mean to read it, and have, therefore, no answer to make, even if it were genuine, which, it seems, is a matter of doubt.

Indeed, it is difficult to believe that such a letter could possibly be written by any person on whom the Catholic Church had bestowed even the least of its dignities. The internal evidence, as we are informed, shows that it was not written by a gentlemen such as the person whose name is subscribed to it is understood to be, at least by education, if not by natural qualities of character. The prelates of the Catholic Churchare not apt to adopt the manners and language of blackguards, and it is therefore the part of charity, and perhaps that of justice, to take for granted that the letter is sourious. AN ELOQUENT PREDICTION.-Concluding is speech at the Harvard College Anniversary, the venerable Josiah Quincy said, alluding to his an-

"I had intended to adduce on this occasion ex marks on the Boston Port bill, a prophecy which it is our happiness and glory to see fulfilled. After a laudatory culogy of the patriots of Rome and England, he exclaims: 'Spirits and genii like these arose in Rome, and have long since adorned Britain. Such also shall one day make glorious this more Western World. America hath in store her Bruti, her Cassii, her Hampdens and Sydneys, patriots and heroes who will form a band of brothers; men who will have memories and feelings, courage and swords—courage that shall infame their ardent bosoms till their hands cleave to their swords, and their swords to their enemies' hearts.'' THE FRIENDS OF DAVIS .- "I will not weary

THE FRIENDS OF DAVIS.—"I will not weary the Senate by going over the argument of coercion. My friend from Ohio (Mr. Pugh), I may say, has exhausted the subject. I thank him because, it came from one not identified, by his position, with South Carolina. It came more effectually from him than it would have come from me, had I (as I have not) the power to present it as forcibly as he has done. Sirs, let me say, among the painful reflections which have crowded upon me by day and by night, none have weighed more heavily upon my heart than the reflection that our separation severs the ties which have so long bound us to our Northern friends, of whom we are glad to recognize the Senator as a type."

A little further along in this speech, Mr. Davis argued that the point of pride against striking the Stars and Stripes before the summons of South Carolina, was a false pride. He said: "Can there be a point of pride against LAVING UPON THAT SACRED SOIL to day (the sacred soil of South Carolina) the flag for which our fathers died! My pride, Senators, is different."

PROPERTY OF STREET HELD THE STREET OF THE ST

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

.....35 08 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order n no instances can these terms be deviated from, hey afford very little more than the cost of the pape Pestmasters are requested to act as Agents for the War Press.
To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an

THREE CENTS. ztra copy of the Paper will he given. Andrew Jackson on Secession. An original letter of President Jackson has been presented to the Chicago Historical Society by General Hurlbut, who remarked that it would be found "characteristic, and with some points that fit the times." We extract the following: the States their reserved rights, it will work well and endure forever. It is the strongest Government in the world, because it is made by the people for

The American Debate in Parliament, In the House of Commons, on the 6th of July, Mr. Roebuck asked the noble lord at the head of the Jovernment whether he would find a day for the seumption of the debate on the recognition of the Southern States of North America. He houed he would be able to give him next Thursday for that would be able to give him next Thursday for that purpose, or at the latest next Monday. [Cries of "Thursday."]

Lord Palmerston said: I can assure my honorable and learned friend, that we have every desire to accommodate him. I must, however, romind the House that this is the 5th of July, and I suppose honorable members would nat like to sit much beyond the end of this month. I have, therefor the American depart. I none the House will consent to that arrangement. [Hear, bear,]
Mr. Roebuck observed that the House had lately seen that the intentions of the Government in regard to such airrangements were liable to be frustrated—(a laugh)—and therefore suggested that they ronorable and learned friend in giving the utmost faily to the arrangement of which it was susceptible. Thear, hear?

AN INTERVIEW WITH STUART.—About eight o'clock, all the prisoners, under a strong guard, were put upon a march, amid torrents of rain, darkness, and over a road worse than any I ever met with in Virginia, to the Williamsport pike, and from there to Williamsport. On arriving at the latter place I found General Stuart sitting on a rail fence. He called it headquarters. The infantry was passing at the time, and notwithstanding the rain, many of them were singing gavly, and making abourd and witty remarks. In the distance, towards Hagerstown, burned a long line of well-tic camp fires, these illuminating the sky for miles around; yet little did these Unionists know that these camp fires, while they helped to deceive them, also helped to light the very path of the retreating rebel army. As I was for the second time conveyed into the presence of Gen. Stuart, I remarked: "General, you ordered that I should be treated with distinguished consideration, and is this treating me so long and so hard to reach Richmond, and have never as yet got there only as you are going—as prisoners." After some further remarks in this strain. I commenced to complain in language more forcible than elegant. For this the general middy rebuted me, saying that I should not swear. "All great generals swear, don't they?" asked I, "I," replied GeneralS., "do not swear; and yet. I think I am as great a military man as there is in the country." Thereupon his A. A. G. remarked: "The general does not drink; smoke, chew, nor swear, and besides this he is a member of the church."—Correspondence Herald.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.—The President received a letter from Gen. Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettyshurg resulted in defeating the enemy completely; in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might insure his part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might insure his success at that point.

The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he ever has been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign.—Richmond Enquirer, July 13.

THE PEOPLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The Gettysburg Star indigonally denies the charges made sgainst the hospitality of this town by "lving correspondents" of the Herald and Times. We have published the statement of the latter, but are glad to find its denial. After remarking that the statement of the Evergreen Cemetery Company having put in a claim for \$1.700 damages, is utterly untrue, the Star says: "If there has been instances of individual meanness it should be exposed, but it is wrong that the whole community should come under these sweeping charges. We know to our personal knowledge, and the Army of the Potomac will bear us out in the assertion, that no set of men ever met with a warmer and more liberal reception than they did here. The wounded in the hospitals will testify to the same fact, and will remember with grafitude and tears the kindness they have received at the hands of our pecole. It must also be remembered that for weeks we were must also be remembered that for weeks we were overrun with the rebel hordes, and that for several days our fown was beld by the rebel army, during which time everything in the shape of provision was consumed, and many of our citizens left entirely destitute, and without the means to render any aid. ODDITTES OF THE DRAFT.—Provost Marshal Goodrich has received orders to publish the names of all exempts, and the reasons why. Edward T. Mather, son of Roland Mather. of this city, was drafted in New Haven on Monday, and in this city yesterday—will be have to may \$600 to get clear? John, Hugh, and Thomas Riley, three brothers living on Sumner street, have all heen drafted. The draft took eight out of the Trumbull House and ninefrom the Allyn House. In Calhour's printing office, every man subject to draft was drafted except the proprietor. Sixteen members of the City Guard have been drafted, and the Third district remains to be heard from. The two remaining sons of Orden Griswold, firm of Haatings & Griswold, were both drafted yerlerday. Two organists of our city churches took their tickets yesterday. Among the queer names on the list yesterday are "Tompty Caho" and "Antonio Silabozewski." The popular song of the conscripts, who wear badges of red ribbon, is said to be: "We are coming, father Abraham, three hundred dollars more."—Hartford paper.

The sudden conversion of Hon. Albert Gallatin Brown to Unionism is regarded as one of the marvels of a better change in the rebellion. Mr. Brown was once United States Senator from Mississippi. but more recently a member of the rebel Congress. This Mississippi politician, under the old regime, was one of the most violent and coarse assailers of everything Northern, and was fiercely devoted to slavery. He opposed Buchanan for being too much of a Northern man, and came very near overthrowing Jeff Davis in Mississippi, because the latter defended Buchanan. It is surprising that he came and surrendered to Grant, utterly disavowing any belief in Secession, declaring that he was always opposed to it, and finally taking the oath of allegiance. — Gen. Gabriel Rene Paul, a skilful and gallant officer, who was erroneously reported killed at Gettysburg during the first day's fight, is now lying in that village severely wounded. A round ball, evidently from a hunting rifle, in the hands of a sharpshooter, penetrated the right side of the head, near the temple, and, passing near the brain, severed the optic nerve, and passed out through the left eye. The would is an ugly and dangerous one; but the physicians not only look for a recovery, but hope to restore the right of one or both eyes. -Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, is before a mutual ecclesiastical council, in session in Georgetown, Mass., for the purpose of considering certain charges against the "or thodoxy? of his doctrines. The complainants on whose charges Mr. Beecher is presented, say that

Saints, and held generally by the churches in New England, viz: "The doctrine of fore-existence of souls after death, and of divine sorrow." tracts adapted to illustrate this principle—that slavey is to be avoided out of regard to the character of the neonies money shown it exists not out of regard to the character of the neonies money shown it exists not out of respectively. The state of the slave—but I find that neither your lime now with an anticipation of his, concluding with his remarks on the Boston Port bill, a prophecy which it is our happiness and glory to see full slaved. After a shifties. -The hereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, heir to the Danish crown, born November 22, 1792, died suddenly on the 29th ult., at Copenhagen. The prince was uncle to the King of Denmark, and great uncle to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. By this event Prince Chris tian, the father of the Princess of Wales, becomes immediate heir to the Danish crown. - The London Patriot states that, since the Rev.

ccordance with the faith once delivered to the

expressed his intention not to undertake any public engagements. Lieut E. L. Sproat writes to Governor Ramsay that, out of the 1st Minnesota regiment, less than one hundred men are left. Colonel Colville, together with the lieutenant colonel major and wounded.

- Among the drafted men, in Portland, was Mr. Henry Willis, the well-known naturalist and historian. The Portland Advertiser says: "We can imagine him in the tops of the highest trees, takin a calm survey of things, and examining the birds of various plumage, and the curious bugs, which may adorn the collection in the Portland Society of Natural History." - Another volume of Mendelssohn's letters will appear next month. They were written between m (Tooling's systrappedency with the Stand Duke of Wolmar, so long antioteated, is at last in press and will be before the public. The two volumes will contain some six hundred letters.