THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

The War in Virginia. All we know of the military movements in Virginia is that LEE is hurrying to Richmond with all possible speed, and that General MEADE is in close pursuit. Live has passed through Culpeper, and is now, in all probability, beyond the Rapidan. This is a military situation with which the war has made us familiar; for, with the exception of the Peninsular campaign, and the hibernation at Manassas, the two armige the Potomac have virtually been position since they were thought campaign against Ricl when General Culpeper and the idea of Generated him in commandidate of the they menaced Washington land, and it would accordingly

that a road so easy of retreat and vance to the enemy would afford similar advantages to the Army of the Potomac. Our own theory has generally been, that an advance upon Richmond was not so much a question of geography as one of endurance, skill, and courage upon the part of our generals and soldiers. A campaign beyond the Rapidan will be a new feature in the war. It is possible that LEE will make a stand upon that river-or, what would be more pleasant, persuade MEADE to re occupy his old quarters at Falmouth. Whether it is the memory of two disasters, or n feeling that the Rappahannock at best is an unfortunate and fatal river, it is certain that any campaign in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg would present little attraction and less confidence. All we hope to see in General MEADE is intensity, energy, and a proper zeal in managing the coming summer months. He may have to encounter LEE in a few days, if he can get his army into fighting condition; there may be a battle in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, or, what is probable, LEE may fall back to the fortifications of Richmond, and thus induce a simultaneous advance by the way of Hanover and the James river. A few days will decide the nature of the summer campaign. MEADE may reach LEE in time to crush him—or he may make easy advances and await the organization of the conscripts into a grand reserve army. All we are anxious to see General MEADE do is

his task is done.

to fight his army with zeal and persistency

within the range of his sword; and whether

he takes Richmond or Fredericksburg, or

any collection of houses, to remember that

his duty is to pursue and destroy the great

rebel army. When that is accomplished

to strike the rebels whenever they come

The Conditions of Peace. If it be true that the war was caused by seems now so near that we may properly speak of the terms upon however easy those terms may be to the people of Mexico, as the commission de Southern States, the Union must henceforth | ceived the people of France. remain upon an anti-slavery basis. Of cominsults to Northern principles as the fugitive-slave law. Were the States in rebel-National Government would not interpermitted to interfere with the National of French men and women. In the mean returned to the whip and the branding iron. stage is as distant from the spectators All these things are impossible. The South as Mexico from France. With such op-North-half crouching before the threaten-

astonish and disgust the world.

We have tried the experiment of a Union of Slavery and Freedom, and like fire and water, they refuse to be united. The inevitable result of slavery, as an element of national growth, was disruption. Compromise, while it postponed the rupture, made its ultimate occurrence more certain. The restored Union must be based upon opposition to all compremise. If slavery in certain States is to be saved by their submission, so be it; but so far as the nation has any relations with the system, it must be considered as an evil. We cannot | will be received for an indefinite period. any more embrace the monster as a good. As a monster he must be treated; and if it be dangerous to kill him, it must be remembered that it would be more dangerous to yield his accustomed freedom. If the for subscription will give general satisfac-Union is to be re established, with slavery permitted in certain States, slavery must be confined in slave territory, condemned to imprisonment for life. Other subjects will have to be considered, but the slavery question will be of all the most important and difficult. When the South submits. we can show the world a sublime spectacle of magnanimity, but not a pitiable spectacle of weakness. We may pardon JEFFERSON DAVIS and STEPHENS : FLOYD may be forgiven his thefts, and their followers their countless crimes and treason; but slavery, the great offender, we cannot forgive. The people of the South may have all the rights of independent citizens, but as slaveholders they may no longer be known in the councils of the nation.

"It's of No Consequence."

There is a tone of cheerful nonchalance in the Southern newspapers of the official DAVIS had occasion to go among his interesting address. friends in Mississippi to comfort and encourage them-and, among other things, he warned them particularly about the importance of holding Vicksburg and Port by the President Chief of the Bureau of Hudson. Impressed with the justice of his of the Navy Department, ad interim. own advice, he sent a large army to each place, and drained the Confederacy to strengthen and support those armies. In strengthen and support those armies. In nounced, are the following: Major Granville O. the course of time they fell, and throughout Haller, of the Seventh United States Infantry, the South great lamentation ensued. Now for disloyal conduct and the utterance of treasona-we are told by the Richmond Enquirer, the ble and disloyal sentiments; Capt. H. P. MERRILL, particular organ of Davis, that the whole | Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery, for repeated policy has been a mistake—that if far too. Cept. Wm. H. Burke, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers. much pains had been taken to hold partiou for treasonable language and disloyalty; Lieut. M. P. lar points," and that if the cotton planters DESILVER, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, for writing themselves are not "sordid, corruptible, and latter. 1 fit material for subjects to Yankee domi-" nion," as it fears they are, "the fall of Vicksburg will hurt the South no more than a transient clap of thunder." We congratulate the Enquirer upon its felicity of temper, but regret exceedingly to find it making such an adroit and insidious attack upon the judgment of Mr. Davis.

The French in Mexico. The Emperor of the French does not seem to have lost, in the splendor of the Tuileries. that taste for theatrical effect which cheered and sustained him in the retirement of London or the prison of Ham. The occupation of Mexico and the proclamation of an Empire possess many of the features of his descent upon Boulogne and his coup d'état There are many things about the inve

that appear very ridiculous. To we have Marshal Forey as the widest nost appropriof the expedition-the comedy. Forex have been chosen. eneral officers of France ple about taking up arms republic, and on the famed Deday commanded one of the brigades infantry that were stationed in Paris to overawe and massacre the people. "He suffered himself," says Mr. Kinglake, "to be used as the assailant and jailor of an unarmed Legislature," and nothing that he has done in Mexico would indicate that the task was uncongenial to his feelings. The occupation of Puebla and Mexico are mili-

tary events of no great importance; for we must remember that Forey was conducting his war in a disturbed and distracted country: that he was sustained by what is known as the Church Party, and that his army comprised some of the best regiments of France. We ourselves know the nature of such a task as the conquest of Mexico. and, compared with our campaign in 1847, Forey's has been a most melancholy failure. Still, he has succeeded, by mere persistence, and the courage of his army; and, as the tool of Napoleon, is now in possession of the machinery of Mexican government. After occupying the capital, he convened a body of men called an "Assembly of Nota-

bles," which, with but two dissenting voices. they proclaimed an empire, and offered the throne to an Austrian prince named Maxi-MILIAN. An "assembly of notables" an pointed by Forey would represent Mexico just as much as an assembly of Pennsylvania sympathizers with secession appointed by General Lee, had he taken Philadelphia would have represented this State. LEE would have found traitors enough in Philadelphia to have assembled at his bidding, and proclaim JEFFERSON DAVIS President, just as Forey found traitors enough in Mexico to call themselves an 'Assembly of Notables" and proclaim MAXIMILIAN Emperor. This ingenious performance evidently comes from the mind of the Emperor Napoleon himself, and recalls the stratagem of the "consultative commission" adopted by him after the coup d'état. Finding that the men of character of France did not endorse the deeds of the men who had overthrown Republicanism, the plotters formed what they called a "consultative commission," and promulgated a decree which purported to appoint, as members of the body, not only the plotters themselves and others whose services they could command, but also some eighty other men who were eminent for character and station. In so far as it represented these eighty men to be members of the commission, the decree slavery-and that it is true, who can doubt? | was a "counterfeit." It had the effect, -then, hereafter peace must be maintained however, of giving character to the conspiibt the assembly of notables possesses many of the same elements.

which it is possibe; and it is certain, that and will have the effect of deceiving the This Mexican comedy will have its effect promise we have had more than enough; in France, for such things are precious to a we have been nauseated by such wretched man whose ambition is to form a dynasty, and who has been warned by the voice of the people of Paris that, after twelve years of lion willing to submit to-morrow upon the power, they have no confidence in him or condition that their slave system should his policy. Already boulevards have renot be destroyed, such a condition would, ceived Mexican names—and we anticipate a of course, be granted. But while the grand Mexican festival on the Champs de Mars, with the most appropriate scenery, fere with slavery, slavery would not be and, if the weather is fair, a vast multitude Government. Its influence would be local, time Mexico is by no means conquered by and would not, as of old it did, shape the | the, French army. A great part of the policy of the country. Massachusetts and country is under the control of JUAREZ, and Pennsylvania would not again submit to as the government of JUAREZ is the Gothe domination of South Carolina; Phile vernment of the Mexican people, he may delphia would not endure the shame of still succeed in making a bitter, earnest, seeing the liberty of an unoffending citizen and successful war. It is an easy thing to taken away by form of law, and his body arrange a comedy-particularly when the of the Northern States. Equals they may | duced. Nothing could be more flattering be, if they choose, but the old attitude of the to the vanity of France than the sight of proud and extravagant race like the Mexicans ing of the slaveholder-will not again The restoration of the Union is the pur-

welcoming a French general with joy, and accepting a creature of France as their ruler We are virtually behind the scenes, and we pose of the war. Not the restoration of a see how the tricks are performed. We see debased pro-slavery Union, but of a Union | what is not seen in France—the suppression which shall practically be, what theoretical- of the newspapers, and the character of the ly it is, Free. We wish nothing more than | men that have become the instruments of what the Constitution gives; but we will FOREY, and the deep seated animosity to refuse to admit the distorted definition of France that lives in the Mexican heart. The that instrument which, for forty years, the | danger that menaces us in all these perform-South has forced upon the country. We ances is the possibility of an alliance be know that when the terms of peace on the tween France and the South, for there are basis of reunion are to be discussed, a des- many points in common between NAPOLEON perate attempt will be made, not merely by and Davis. One is a traitor to French lithe Southern States, but by the Southern berty, the other to American liberty. One party of the North, to obtain conditions is despised by the true and honest sentiment favorable to slavery, disgraceful to the North. Lof the country he rules, the other by the This attempt must not, cannot succeed. If loyal sentiment of his own Confederacy. it does succeed, peace will be re-established | Both are sorely pressed. Napoleon wants on a false basis, and the seeds of a new war, to found a dynasty, Davis an oligarchy. be sown. The war has done much for free- Mexico would be a new link in the chain dom, and its work must not be undone by that binds the crown of France to the House of BONAPARTE, the alliance of France would be of incalculable advantage to DAvis. There is danger, therefore, that these two desperate and dangerous men may unite their fortunes and take the road together, and it becomes us so to act that they do not

succeed in bringing upon the North the misery that has been brought upon Mexico, France, and the Southern States. The National Finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that subscriptions to the five-twenty loan and that ten days' notice will be given to the public before it is withdrawn. Mr. CHASE has acted with his usual judgment, and we know that the extension of the time tion. The value of the loan to the Government and the people is demonstrated by its extraordinary success; and it is matter of congratulation that its benefits are to be continued. Two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have already been subscribed, of which one hundred and fifty-five millions were obtained through the various agencies. This sum is literally enormous. General Fitzbugh Lee's marriage. Colonel Putaam but the daily sales still continue, at the avcrage rate of two millions. Some of the bonds have found their way into foreign markets, but the loan has chiefly been taken by loyal Americans, who wish to insure the stability of the Republic.

Among the attractions presented by the authorities of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which meets at Reading, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of August, is a speech by Major General Sigel. The General has been a teacher and a school director, both in New York and St. Louis, school, like the Richmond Enquirer, in re- and from the interest which he has always ference to the loss of the Mississippi, that | manifested in our public-school system and indicates the highest qualities of temper in the advancement of popular education, and patience. Some months ago JEFFERSON | the teachers of the State may expect an

Personal. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1863. Commander HENRY A. WISE has been appointed

Dismissals. In the list of dismissals from the military service for the week ending Saturday last, as officially an-

The Five-Twenty Loan-Official. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1863. Notice, is hereby given that subscript United States six per cent. twenty years bonds, commonly called Five Twenties, will continue to be reeived as heretofore, until after ten days' public notice of discontinuance. S. P. CHASE. Secretary of the Treasury.

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, July 29 -The sichard Wall Captain Eldridge acting master at last evening, executive officer, arrived at mediately to Newport with the Hon. W. H. Ser Minnesota at 7 o'clock uite. They programmate. They left the Minne News and weeked visited the iron-clad Roanoke when the maining an hour left for Fortress Mon

at noon, a sainte was fired from the Water lattery of the Fortress, in honor of Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward leaves for Washington this evening. ton Roads last Friday, was bound to New York She was out of coal, and is unfit for sea, her boilers being sadly out of repair. She has a cargo of 67 bales of cotton and 125 barrels of turpentine. The wind was unfavorable during the passage, and she got aground near Craney Island. She spoke the sloop of war Iroquois, off Frying Pan Shoals, and the schooner Matthew Vassar, off Cape Hatterss. FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The flag of truce steamer New York, Cantain Chisholm, arrived rom City Point, last evening, in charge of Major

They pring no prisoners of war. Papers from the Confederacy were received up to July 27th. The Fayetteville Observer insists that Dr. Morris, President of the Telegraph Company, should ismiss the enterprising reporter who invented the story of Lee taking 40 000 prisoners ov confining it to the truth? Dr. John H. Davies died in Richmond last Fri-

Gold is worth eleven dollars in Richmond.
Seventy-seven Yankee prisoners arrived yesteray morning from Culpeper, and twenty from
Victorial Control of the Wytheville.

The Mayor of Savannah has issued a proclamation requesting all residents of the city to organize for home defence, and all managers of stores, workshops, or other places of business; to close them at two o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for the purpose of drill. He directs that an enrolment be made of every man in the city capable of bearing arms in its defence.

Hon. A. H. Stephens reached Augusta, Ga., yesterday, from Richmond. Hon. A. H. Stephens trached Augusta, Ga., yesterday, from Richmond.

Steamer New York left Fortress Monroe at two, this P. M., for Annapolis.

The Portsmouth Virginian, July 27, says: The trial of Dr. Wright is progressing, and the following witnesses have been examined: Lieut. Col. Hugh C. Ford, 155th N. Y. Vol.; 2d Lieutenant Charles C. Parker, 165th N. Y. Vol., and Lieut. Col. George M. Gwinn, 148th N. Y. Vol.

The propeller United States arrived here this P. M., from Baltimore, with 540 rebell prisoners. They were sent to Fort Norfolk.

Martial Law in Maryland. BALTIMORE, July 29.—The following order ha been issued under martial law:

HEADQUAR RES OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
STH ARMY CORPS, Baltimore, July 29, 1863. Two barns and other property, situated in the Pourth Election district, Harford county, Maryland, clonging to or occupied by Levi Pennington and Joseph Perry & Brothers, loyal citizens of that district, having been burnt and destroyed by persons resorted to that outrage as a means of pre venting and deterring the proper official authorities from an enforcement of the enrolment act and draft of militia in that county, it is ordered, that the full value of the said property shall be paid for by the disloyal citizens of that neighborhood. For this purpose an assessment of \$3,000, being the estimated value of the property destroyed, is made, and shall be collected immediately in the following amounts and from the following named persons known to be disaffected to the loval Government of the couand encouragers of rebellion and treason, and who reside within a distance of eight miles from th points where the barns were burnt:

James A. Amos.....\$212 Abraham A. Gilbert. Clement Butler..... 46 Shadrach R. Gilbert. Thos. L. Emory 18 John Hawkins. ...
Thos. Hope. 86 William B. Jarrett.
George Lemmon ... 49 Richard Mescham.
Nathan Nelson ... 79 A. H. Nelson.
Robert Nelson ... 68 Evan S. Rogers.
Abraham Rutledge ... 71 John W. Rutledge.
Chas. H. Raite. ... 165 John Razh Street. ...
Dr. St. Clair Street. ... 429 Shadrach Street. ... 70\$3,000

the assessment thus made within three days from th time of notification. In case of the neglect of any one of them to pay after being thus notified, an off cer will at once proceed to make a collection thereof, and any person refusing to pay on demand shall vost Marshal of this Army Corps at Baltimore this order is enforced. Capt. Wm. L. Cannon. command in Harford county, is charged with giving the necessary notices, and generally with the execution of this order. The money thus obtained will be paid over, when collected, to Capt. Robert Catheart, United States Proves Marshal for that Congressional district, in trust, t be distributed and paid by him to the sufferers, Messrs. Pennington and Perry.
It is to be understood, however, that in conse quence of this reimbursement to the owners, no offi-cer will relax his vigilance in detecting, arresting, and bringing to punishment, under the provisions of

the law, the guilty parties to these incendiary and treasonable acts of destruction. By order of Major General Schenck. W. H. CHEESEBOROUGH, General Sherman's Movements. CINCINNATI, July 29.—Advices have been re on. Mississippi, to the 25th inst. going via Clinton to Vicksburg.

The only two buildings left standing in Jackson

are the State House and the Governor's mansion. A Noble Letter from the President. At the commencement of the War for the Union Melancthon Smith was postmaster of the town of Rockford, Illinois, and his wife was acting as deputy postmaster. Feeling it his duty to participate in the struggle, Mr. Smith raised a regiment, of which he was appointed colonel, and entered the service under General Grant, leaving Mrs. Smith to attend to the duties of the post office. Colonel Smith distinguished himself on several occasions, and at the recent storming of the first redoubt at Vicksburg. led the forlorn hope, and was shot through the head and killed. Application was then made for the aptment, as postmaster, of a gentleman, who, un per person to fill the office. Counter applications to retain the widow were also sent in. The matter being brought before the President, he endorsed the application for the widow, and afterward sent a letter to the Postmaster General, of which the following is a copy:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 24 '63. Hon. Postmaster General—Sir: Yesterday little endorsements of mine went to you in two cases of postmasterships sought for widows whose husbands have fallen in the battles of this war. These cases have fallen in the battles of this war. These cases occurring on the same day, brought me to reflect more attentively than I had before done as to what is fairly due from us here in the dispensing of patronage toward the men, who, by fighting our battles, bear the chief burden of saving our country. My conclusion is, that, other claims and qualifications being equal, they have the better right, and this is especially applicable to the disabled soldier and the deceased soldier's family.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

The Hamburg Exhibition. aThe following is an extract of a letter from ex-Governor Wright, American commissioner at the Hamburg International Exhibition:

"Hamburg July 15, 1863.

"The largest show of stock of modern times. Four thousand entries. Campbell, of Vermont, takes three premiums on his sheep, two of the first-class. Seventeen hundred entries of sheep. Mo-Cornick threshes all the nations, and walks off with the golden medal. Our glorious flag and coat of arms are seen all about us, surrounded by a loyal people. More than fifty thousand are inside the grounds to-day. Forty thousand thalers were taken at the gates yesterday.

"May our glorious army be as successful in thrashing the rebels as Campbell, McCornick, and other Americans are in competing with the nations here assembled!
"I regret that our people have taken so little inte-Hamburg International Exhibition: here assembled!

"I regret that our people have taken so little interest in this exhibition. Never, never was there such an opening for American skill and industry.

We have not a thousand articles on exhibition,

and but one of stock.

"JOS. A. WRIGHT,

"United States Commissioner. - The most intimate of Colonel Putnam's classmates was General Fitzhugh Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee, and now a well-known officer in the rebel army. That intimacy was never broken until was in the West, yet he procured a furlough of several months, and repaired to Virginia, where he witnessed the imposing nuptials. Just before actual hostilities commenced, the deceased officer received in which the latter stated that he was disheartened and discouraged, and hardly knew what course to take. "I want to stand by my country," he said, "but yet I believe the South has been wronged. I don't know what will become of me." Colonel Putnam answered the communication and implored his old and long oberished friend and classmate to oppose the principle of secession and to stand up for his country and her flag. This was the last of their orrespondence. For the past four or five months Colonel Putnam had been an acting bagadier gene-

ral, and was fighting in that command when he fell — The following is a list of Americans registered Bedford Square, London, England, for the week ending 18th of July, 1863: Edward Ely, Peoria, Illinois; John D. Locke and family, New York; Wm. Sellen, wife and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Morris Locke, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Steiner and family, Philadelphia; W. S. Smith, New York; S. O. Fuguet, Philadelphia; W. Fuguet, Philadelphia; C. Charles Bailey, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wm. L. Skidmore, New York; Rev. David Irving, New Jersey; Thomas Marshall, Pittsburg; Abbott E. e, Boston, Mass. ; H. S. Carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hammatt C. Billings, Boston, Mass; Rev. F. S. Wiley and wife, New York. -Since first of last February, Col. Wilder, of Rosecrans' army, has been twenty-eight times through the rebel lines, and taken 1,157 prisoners, bout 4,000 horses, and a small army of slaves. In the last expedition he took about 600 prisoners, 800 horses, and 250 slaves, killed ten guerrillas, and mor-tally wounded Col. Gant. He lost one man, private Stewart, of the 17th Indians. He has hung five and shot fifteen rebels, including a second lieutenar sught with our uniform on, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Rosecrans. Wilder is chief of the amous mounted infantry. LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,-The attenion of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock, precisely, by Philip Ford & Oo., Auction-

eers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Com-

merce street.

NEW YORK CITY.

ndence of The Press New York, July 28, 1863.

Mayor Opdyke has vetoed the bill giving aid and mayor operation our sage and sapient alder

mother steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. Soon after she bore up for and came alongside with the stars and love to exercise that tremendous intellect which stripes floating. She hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard, and as the boat boarded us they hoisted the Confederate flag. The officers of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate these facts in view, it is no wonder that they have Government, and ordered myself and a part attempted to offer a premium for the mon violence of my crew to take a portion of our clothes and lavish the public funds upon the assassins and and my papers and go on board the steamer "friends" who occupy the Five Points of their p which proved to be the Florids. My chart and litical compass. In anticipation of Mayor Opdyke's ents were confiscated, and the brig set on action, they have pledged themselves to pass the sight, which was found to be abandoned. She was a whaling schooner, belonging to Provincetown, and was set on fire. The Florida then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself and crew at Bermuda.

"On the 16th of July, the Florida's officers had been lionized by the authorities, and she was saluted by the fort in the harbor. She is armed with six broadeide guns and two pivots. She is not as fast as has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair. She does not steam over eight and a half knots. The discipline on board is bad. "A number of blockade runners are also at Ber muda. The Florida had transferred a portion of her valuable spoils to the Robert E. Lee, to be taken to Wilmington." The cargo of the W.-B. Nash consisted of 686,532 unds of lard, and 5.867 staves. HALIFAX, July 29 .- The brig Devonshire, with ermuda dates to the 21st of July, arrived here to-

The privateer Florida arrived at Bermuda on the 6th, to repair a damage to her machinery. She aubored at first outside, and on the following day was ermitted to enter the harbor. She saluted the British flag, and the salute was returned. A considerable interchange of courtesies has taken place between the officers of the Florida and those on shore. the craft, and the officers and crew. Since the advices of the 17th the Florida has destroved twelve other vessels. The name of only one s given, and that is the brig William B. Nash, of Cherryfield, which was bound from New York to Marseilles, with a cargo of lard, mostly on French account. She was captured on the 8th, in lat. 402, long. 70°. After the best of her stores were reoved to the Florida, she was burned. The Florida lately ran within fifty miles of New York. It is said that she was in search of the Ericsgon, which she chased for some time; but the Ericeson escaped in the dense fog. She shortly after destroyed the Nash. Exaggerated accounts of Lee's raid into Pennsyl-

The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- The brig John Freeman

which strived at this port to day from Bermuda, reports that the Florida was there coaling; and caulking, and did not expect to leave for two or three days. A whaling schooner, of New Bedford, arrived on the 22d, with considerable oil, and would

ship it home by a British vessel.

The British schooner Hound, from Bermuda

B. Nash, which was captured by the Florida. Capt.

loffin reports that he sailed from New York o

July 3, with a cargo of lard and staves. On July 8,

when in lat. 40, lon. 73, he saw a steamer to the

westward "which passed us about five miles off.
She had four smokestacks and was a side-wheel

boat, (probably the Ericsson). We soon after made

nes Centein Coffin and the crew of the brig W.

in Lee's hands," and the other reports are about a The Gazette says there is a destitution of fuel i ort. An extension of the regulation period of stay has been granted to the Florida. Supplies are hourly expected from England. Arrived at Bermuda on the 9th blockade-runne R. E. Lee, from Wilmington on the 13th; steamer Hansa, from London on the 19th : blockade-runner Venus, from Wilmington on the 20th, and steamer Spaulding, from St. John. Cleared on the 9th, steamer Lady Davis, for Nassau; 11th, steamer Eugenie, for Nassau. Brig Foster, from Boston for Gonsives, put in on the 8th, having been struck by lightning, and lost her mainmast and spars, etc.

vanja were brought by the blockade runners. The

Venus, which had arrived from Wilmington with

dates to the 10th inst, reported that " Harrisburg is

Civil War in Greece. Boston, July 29.-Dr. King writes to the Traveller from Athens, Greece, as follows: "July 4.—I am now in the midst of a civil war. Party spirit and love of rule have at length divided in the streets and squares of the city blood has been was incessantly raging, and the sound of guns and Yesterday, through the intervention of the ministers of the three protecting Powers, France, England, and Russia, a truce of forty hours was proclaimed, which will end to night or to-morrow morning. The above mentioned ministers have proclaimed that if fighting should commence during on board their ships, and invite all under their pro ountry from which true patriotism seems to be orever exiled."

rehension in regard to his own safety. Morgan's Pretended Parole. CINCINNATI, July 29 .- Special despatches from olumbus say that the question whether Cantain urbridge had authority to accept the surrender of Morgan will be speedily determined. He was not ommand at the time of Morgan's surrender. Burbridge, with a few companions, was acting as guide for Morgan, when the latter, discovering that our forces were closing in upon him, offered to surrender to Burbridge in order that he might secure terms to suit himself. Burbridge at once granted the terms suit himself. Burbridge at once gramments Col. which Morgan proposed. In a few moments Col. Shackleford came up and took charge of the gang. refusing to recognize the terms of surrender. Morgan will, doubtless, be sent back to Columbus and lodged in the penitentiary.

Dr. King does not appear to entertain any especial

Straight's command, captured in Georgia. The draft takes place in this State in a few days. The Capture of Morgan. The Cleveland Herald furnishes the following par-ticulars of the capture of John Morgan and his gang on Sunday last: The Cleveland Herda furnishes the following particulars of the capture of John Morgan and his gang on Sunday last:

"On Saturday General Brooks, commanding the department, proceeded to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburg dépôt, where he was assisted by the managing officer of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraph resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of disr was sent up the road, about six o'clock Sunday morning, with a regiment of six months Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Colonel Gallagher. These were disembarked at Salineville, and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

"At this time the utmost slarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in, Major Way, with two hundred and fitty men of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, dashed among them and commenced, cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few sho their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others gallopped around wildly in search of a place of es-cape, and were 'brought to 'time' by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

"Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaned over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horse-flesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away, and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy, thus hastily 'evacuated' by Morgan, were found his 'rations,' consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, and a bottle of whisky. "The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated, as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and amms. A special train was sent to Welleville in the atternoon, with about two hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight, or picked up in the neighborhood afterward.

"Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed was with the ultimate design of, reaching the Ohio river higher up. Forces were immediately despatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force

from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

"About two o'clock in the afternoon these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West-Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff from which there was no escape except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped, Morgan concluded that 'discretion was the better part of valor,' and 'came down' as gracefully as the coon did to Davy Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Colonel Shackleford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable 'John,' and is said to be a distant relative. e a distant relative.
"The militia are constantly bringing in to the line of road stray prisoners, picked up in the country. The hills are swarming with armed men hunttry. The fulls are swarming with armed men hunting for fugitive rebels.

"Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up. Some of them wore remnants of gray uniform, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid. They were very much discouraged at the result of their laid and the prospect of things generally.

"Margan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unbengerned at his ill-luck. He is a wall-built. Colonel J. H. Porter's regiment was the first to leave the city on Friday for the scene of operations, and on reporting at General Brook's headquarters at Steubenville, were ordered to Portland, fourteen miles below, to guard the roads converging to the ford at that place. Col. Gallagher's regiment was posted at Rush Run, four miles above, and Col. Bemis, at La Grange, still further up. Morgan's band, were at Mount Pleasant, heading for Portland (Warrenton Ford), and on Saturday morning, finding Col. Porter's men strongly posted in his front, he turned off northward to councils, presented, I. think, early, in the last skirmish about four miles west of Steubenville with a body of citizen militia, and pressed on northward ward towards Smithfield. That afternoon he had a skirmish about four miles west of Steubenville with a body of citizen militia, and pressed on northward to Rishmond. Gen. Brooks then, on Saturday evening, ordered Col. Porier's force to the mouth of Island Creek to guard the ford there, six miles above Steubenville, while Coloneis Gallaher and Bemis were ordered to points higher up.

Morgan camped that night near Richmond, directly west of Colonei Porter's position, but his seous finding his escape by Island creek cut off, he moved off in the night in a northeasterly direction toward Salineville, where on Sunday morning he left about 200 men taken prisoners in a skirmish with our cavalry forces that had been pursuing him and some citizen militis. Colonei Gallagher's men were drawn up in line of battle, but Morgan's main body turned off again towards New Lisbon, and were finally bagged by Colonel Shackleford at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

All of the Pennsylvania three months' regiments, under the energetic management of General Brooks, performed an equal and very important and efficient part in the hemming in and capture of the famous rebel chief and his daring band, and it is but just that all abould have an equal meed of praise.—Pills-burg Despatch...

men threw as a sop to the Cerberus of the rabble. His honor, in a somewhat lengthy communicatio eads the fat fathers a well-deserved lesson on loyal ty and the proper method of dealing with mobs, all which is intended to stir up the bile of that highly educated body. At the next meeting it is altogether probable that the mayor and the English language will be roughly handled in consequence. Our aldermen are a highly dignified set of men, tho-Toughly opposed to republicanism and clean college men who uphold the doctrine of orthodox dinners, perquisites, and per centages; who dote on Fitz John Porter, McCunn, and the Woods, and who they possess, in declaring such laws unconstitu-tional as are calculated to interfere with the pecuhar propensities of the Democratic party. With

bill over his veto. Such benign triumph for a board of aldermen will exercise a depressing effect upon the business of our laundresses, and quotations It is very doubtful if the bill contains a shadow of lcgslity; indeed. Mayor Ondoke takes the seemwith the provisions of the charter. Be this as it may, the aldermen are, it is rumored, free from any suspicion of having read that amiable document, as, throughout its entire length, words of more than one syllable are employed-offering at once an inrmountable obstacle to aldermanic perusal. Judge McCunn, since his expulsion from the army for certain practice not laid down either in the Code

of Procedure or the code of honor, has devoted him self earnestly to habeas corpus and the pursuit of Abolitionists. As he has no legal right to issue this writ the "dem'd Abolitionists," in pursuance of their "Satanic policy" and a "desire to drench the ountry in blood." have, from time to time, mildly expostulated. The Judge, however, having missed the chance of "indiscriminate loot" in the army as firmly adhered to the compensating practice of his profession Since the attempt of the "friends naugurate their political St. Bartholomew, he has discharged a few murderers and deserters, no and then. Latterly, his writs have been directed to Beneral Canby, who has returned them with a gene ral can't be, much to the disgust of the suave justice. Sheriff Lynch has been commanded, "as we have repeatedly commanded you before," to attach the General for contempt. Lynch flinched, and sneered audibly; whereupon Judge McQuan, if the current whine of the Copperhead press may be acepted, is endeavoring to impeach the Sheriff to the Bovernor. Seymour, however, will scarcely dare uphold the irascible jurist in the vengeance which he threatens on those who sneer at his worthless vrits. Any separation between these two eminen nen will be earnestly deprecated by loyal people.

all of whom earnestly desire to see them hang to-The spatling dislovalty of the Empress newspan as at last brought it to tribulation. Mr. Clark, one of ie proprietors, has applied for theannointmen tof eceiver, in order that the partnership may be settled up. This gentleman, it appears, has grown disgusted with the course of the Messrs. Brooks in support ing slavery and truckling to treason and corruption rest on principle. Whether the Brookses have a suffiient retort against the appointment of Olsrk's reeiver I have not been able to ascertain, but the ourt has granted the prayer of the plaintiff to be delivered "from the snares of the" etc., etc. It is urchasers, and the Express continue its miserable

Yesterday, the Tailors' Protective Union had a grand excursion and festival. It was really affecting to observe the exquisite clothing which these had not yet got as far as a collection. The subscriber was recently a witness of the performances of Robert Houdin's Automaton Writer, just added to the collection of Barnum's Museum. it is a wonderful piece of mechanism, which the present owner has made subservient to most disraceful ends. Among the questions which are to be asked is this: "Who is the greatest man in America?" The subscriber sternly demanded of the exhibitor, if he expected to convulse this unhappy automatically a new candidate for the Presidency, r the Portfolio of War. The terrible determinat o have no nonsense whatever, which beamed from ne subscriber's otherwise placid eyes, served to impress the exhibitor with a sense of his awful responsibility. He protested his entire innocence of any sinister desire to elect a sectional candidate, and the ubscriber, with a bow of dignified satisfaction. awaited, in gloomy grandeur, the answer of the automaton. After eveing the subscriber as though to ascertain from ocular proof if he were an iconoclast or a dispassionate, law abiding citizen, he wrote out in a legible hand, "Barnum." This disgraceful and totally uncalled for swindle, perpetrated upon an unoffending man in search of reliable political in formation, cannot be too severely dealt with. The weather still continues highly obnoxious; especially to men of a friable nature.

STUYVESANT. The North Pennsylvania Railroad Stock of the City. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: As all the reading public of Philadelphia are aware, there is an ordinance before Councils which professes to be intended to rescue from its present. which the city holds in the North Pennsylvania ole fate of being utterly and entirely sunk and lost peyord redemption. This stock has never produced to the city a shilling of dividends; and every man who has examined the subject well knows that if the present condition of things respecting the road and its relations with the Lebigh Valley Railroad is allowed to go on unchanged, it never will pay a dividend, and will gradually sink to irredeemable worthleseness, and the bondholders will ultimately buy in the road, to manage it, perhaps, in the interest of that great New Jersey monopoly, which has already exerted a controlling and successful influence to cripple its energies and absorb its life blood The whole project has been purposely spread before he public, without concealment or reserve, by means the fullest publication of the documents who explain all the facts, the motives, and the probable results of the proposed legislation, and for a month past the public have been thus invited to examine t, and its enemies challenged to oppose it. The mode of securing a result so desirable t Philadelphia is, by so using a portion of this now lmost worthless stock, as to make it give credit to the construction of a road which, for all practical purposes, will be a mere extension of the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Easton, and which, when onstructed, will not only certainly relieve the North Pennsylvania Railroad from the hostile influence which now shut off from it a revenue of \$150,000 to \$180,000 per annum, but which presents the highest probabilities of an inherest strength, and sufficient revenue that will fully enable it to take care, at the very least, of its own preferred bonds, and thus protect the city against any possible loss from the pledge of her stock as a guarantee of them, and that t will, in addition, yield a fair return to the holders of its common bonds and stock. Thus it will be seen that the propriety of the proposed measure depends wholly upon a very few propositions: 1. Is the North Pennsylvania Railroad stock now unproductive, and as a permanent invest-ment to be retained by the city comparatively worthless? 2. Will the construction of the Lehigh and Delaware Gap Railroad very materially and largely increase its value, and make it productive

Pennsylvania Railroad stock as a guarantee for \$200,000 first mortgage bonds of the Lehigh and Delaware Gap Railroad Company, what will be the probable ability of the said company to pay its own first mortgage bonds, and thus protect the city against loss from the pledge of their North Pennsylvania stock? If these three questions are satisfactorily an swered, no same man can doubt the expediency of the ordinance which proposes thus to pledge the said stock as a guarantee for said bor proper guards and restrictions are inserted to pre vent corrupt men (if, such there are connected with the project) from defeating the object sought to be improper ends. As to those guards and restrictions there can be no difficulty. Governor Reeder, in his memorial in behalf of the company, proposed that such guards should be prescribed, and every proper security given. The committee who prepared the ordinance used great care in framing it, and believe that it contains all the necessary provisions of that kind. If it does not, no one will object to amendnents, honestly meant and calculated to perfect it in that respect, and give the city the fullest pro ection; and, least of all, will any objection come from the directors of the Lehigh and Delaware Gan Railroad Company, who are men second to none in the State for high integrity and honorable bearing. They would scorn a resort to treachery or deceit, and would refuse to be invested even with the powe the three points I have stated? The first surely needs neither argument nor proof. The well-defined facts as to the unproductiveness of quite unitencerned at his ill-luck. He is a well-built the well-defined facts as to the unproductiveness of man, of freed complexion, and sandy hair and the North Pennsylvania stock, and the high probates. bility, if not certainty, that under the present condi-PENNSYLVANIA MILITA IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST tion of things it well remain so, and as a permanent

the construction of the road which he represent will increase the revenue \$160,000 to \$180,000 per annum. Among those men who are familiar with the working of the causes that have diminished (in fa vor of New York) the trade and travel between Eas ton and Philadelphia and have diverted what remains to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, which is owned by the Camden and Amboy, and is the rival road to the North Pennsylvania for the said trade and travel, it is an admitted and undeniable fact that the construction of the Lehigh and Delaware Gan Railroad would counteract the hostile influences which now produce these paralyzing results, and open the flood gates of a new and handsome revenue to the now hampered and crippled North Pennsylvania load. Of this there is not and cannot be question; and I would refer those who desire the details of the proof to Governor Reeder's memorial, city papers at the time of its pr entation, and to the report of the committee of

last. This proof was conclusive enough to satisfy the whole board of directors of the North Pennsylvania road, as shown by their unanimous vote; we enough to satisfy the joint special con

Councils, published at length in the papers of Friday

mittee of Councils, as shown by their unanimous report; conclusive enough to satisfy nearly two hundred of the most substantial, intelligent, and respected firms and business men of your city, as shown by their netition to Councils, asking for the passage of the ordinance, and printed in the Inquirer, and, perhaps, other papers on Thursday last; and conclusive enough to convince and influence the public, as shown by the rise in the price of North Pennsylvania stock to an amount of three or four dellars per share upon the mere proposition or petition for an ordinance. Nobody has ttempted to refute it, and, in my judgment, nobody can refute it. The project has its enemies, who have ught the Lehigh and Delaware Gap Railroad Company at every point—enemies interested to defeat it an amount of \$150,000 per annum; enemies bold, rich, and experienced in all railroad operations and calculations; and, although they were willing to go into the office of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the person of a prominent officer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and there endeavor to deter them from encouraging the project by threats to carry trade and travel for nothing, ruinously reduced prices, yet these gentlem have made no effort to disprove Gov. Reeder's state-

ments and calculations. The third question still remains. I regard it of ittle consequence, if the second is correctly answered; for, if the Lehigh and Delaware Gap Railroad Company did not pay a dollar of interest on the \$200,000, and the city should be compelled to pay the phole \$12,000 per annum, as a consideration for an annual dividend of \$84,000 on their stock; or, to put it into another form, if they should pay the whole principal of \$2.0,000, as consideration for raising the value of their 28,000 shares from \$12.50 (the highest price before this project was agitated) to the ar value of \$50 per share, making a difference of \$1,050,000, it would still be an operation which the eriest miser could afford to covet. But the Lehigh and Delaware Gap Railroad could nd would pay, as any business man will believe who will examine for himself. Their road is on the

reat and teeming valley of the Lehigh, and part of through route between Philadelphia and Easton. with the privilege of counceting with the Delaware and Lackawanna road twenty miles above Easton on the Delaware'; and the further privilege of going up the Valley of the Lehigh to Allentown and Cataout the above mentioned extension, it will be twelve miles in length; and the company agree to devote he net proceeds of the road, in preference even to the salaries of officers, to the payment of interest on their first mortgage bonds. Thus it will be seen that if the road shall yield only the miserable, paltry sum of \$12,000 per mile, the city lose nothing by the oledge, as the bonds will then rise to their par value n the market.

I am, sir, yours respectfully PHILA., July 29, 1863. JUSTICE. An Appeal.

To the Editor of The Press: Sim: After an earnest effort of years' duration to establish "The Anglo-African," a newspaper devoted specially to the best interests of the colored people, ve find ourselves suddenly deprived of the su which many of them had given us, by reason of their flight from outrage and massacre. Our city circula on, which was our main dependence, has been entirely broken up. In this emergency, we are com selled to appeal to the friends of such an enterprise, and of the wronged and outraged black man, to ome forward and help us, either by subscribing for he paper, which is two dollars a year, or donating nuch amounts as their generosity may direct.

ROBT. HAMILTON, Publisher, 50 Beekman street, New York. An Act of Villainy.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Sharpsburg an account of General Kilpatrick's charge on the enemy's rear guard, near Downsville, relates the occurrence of a dastardly act, as follows: grand excursion and festival. It was really affecting to observe the exquisite clothing which these Knights of the Shears arrayed themselves in. Never have so much shape, such fine workmanship, and such elegant qualities of buttons been beheld. These thin and honest laborers walked in serried files through the streets, like so many hundred pairs of shears. Many well-dressed gentlemen were obviously affected by the recollections of small bills—for the recollection was all on their side, for the failors were seen to throw down their arms and holts a een to throw down their arms and hoist a flag of truce.
Supposing, of course, the enemy had surrendered, they continued on, and when within fifty or sixty feet the entire rechel force, which must have num-bered from 700 to 1,000 men, seized their rifles and fired upon our men, taking them completely by surfired upon our men, taking them completely by surprise.

Finding the force so much larger than they anticipated, our men gave them a volley and fell back to the main body of cavalry. The rebels after completely stripping the victims of their infamous treachery of shoes and stockings, fied to a dense piece of woods three railes beyond, carrying off their dead and wounded. I visited the scene of their hellish plot in order to obtain a list of the casualties, and a more revolting spectacle never presented itself.

In all directions, as far as the eye could reach on the top of the hill, lay the lifeless remains of our brave defenders, the warm blood cozing from their mortal wounds in streams that formed in pools amid the grass, while at their side, bleeding, lay their faithful chargers, stiff in death, the sharers of their fate.

A knot of soldiers gathered around the bodies of faithful chargers, stiff in death, the sharers of their fate.

A knot of soldiers gathered around the bodies of the slain, awearing eternal revenge upon the dastardly assassing who so cowardly shot their heroic comrades, and then bayoneted them. This is a horrible fact, which I witnessed personally—after killing our men, they pierced their bodies with bayonets and swords, robbed the dead of their-finger-rings, boots, stockings, hats, and every article of value.

A Horrible Tragedy in California. A horrible tragedy courred in San Francisco on the 2d instant, resulting in the death of Dr. George W. Beers, with his wife and child, a little girl ten years of age. Beers and his family occupied rooms on the corner of Stockton and Geary street, and the place having been unusually quiet during the day, the landlady called about 7 o'clock in the evening, when she was shocked at finding the parents lying dead in the front, and the little girl in the adjoining room. dead in the front, and the little girl in the adjoining room.

Upon making an examination, it would appear that the parents, having resolved upon the suicide, bad administered strychnine to their child, and the mother, either at the same time or subsequently, took a similar dose of the poison. From investigation, it was also apparent that the father, to end the sufferings of his child, or stiffe her cries, had taken an iron weight, usually attached to window-pullies, and fractured her skull; it was also apparent that the same instrument had been used in putting an end to the wife's sufferings, there being similar marks about her head, and the pillow being saturated end to the wife's sufferings, there being similar marks about her head, and the pillow being saturated with blood.

The husband and father, then disposing himself upon the bed with his wife, having previously arranged a bucket at the bedside, with an instrument from his pocket surgical case severed the artery at the wrist of his right arm, and holding it over the vessel placed at the bedside, literally bled to death, the ordinary-sized bucket being nearly filled.

Upon examination by the coroner, Dr. Sheldon, among other things were found the following letters, written by the deceased just before the commission of the tarrible act. The first, which is addressed to the parties who keep the house, is as follows:

"MR. And Mrs. Barry: Please take charge of all our effects, and sell them for your own benefit, except which do not let out of your hands until you may have an opportunity to send them to Mrs. Julia P. Douglas, Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. State. I am feeling that my wife is really soon to pass away from me, and difficulties are accumulating around me that I cannot withstand.

"Also keep the writing desk, and burn the letters. See that the letter under this reaches its destination."

The following is the letter referred to:

"Dr. F. Turrill.: Dr. will you please send the inclosed to its destination as a last act of kindness."

The letter enclosed is addressed to Mrs. Julia C. Douglas. Brooklyn, N. Y. and is as follows: inclosed to its destination as a last act of kindness. "GEO. W. BEERS."

The letter enclosed is addressed to Mrs. Julia C. Douglas. Brooklyn, N. Y., and is as follows:

"My DEAR WIFE'S MOTHER: I take your daughter with me, rather than see her die by inches as her father did, before my eyes. Pardon the act, for we have suffered much for each other's sake.

"GEO. W. BEERS."

The last heard from these parties by the other occupants of the house was about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. As they lived rather seeinded, maintaining but little intercourse with others, and their room never being open to receive visitors before a late hour in the afternoon, but little was thought of its quiet condition, until the discovery was made in the manner mentioned.

It is said that mortification at his ill success in three lectures, which he had advertised, combined with evident want and destitution, was the exciting cause of this horrible act.

By an order from the War Department, dated o the 23d instant, the county of St Mary's, in Mary land, is detached from the Middle Department, and formed into a separate military district. General Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, is assigned to the command, with his headquarters at Point Look The Steamer Imperial at St. Louis. ST. Louis, July 27 —The steamer Imperial, the ret boat from New Orleans, arrived this morning. A large crowd of merchants and citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi river. The steamer Albert Pierce sailed this evening for New Orleans, with a large load of private freight, and a long passenger list.

The steamer Continental left yesterday for the same port, heavily laden with Government stores.

Fraudulent Substitutes. WEST CHESTER, July 29.—Brokers from abroad have brought substitutes here, some of whom, after being accepted by the provost marshal, have absconded. On application to the provost marshal general for instructions, he directs that no substitutes shall be taken until vouched for by respectable citizens known to the provost marshal.

Provost marshals should guard against these fraudulent substitutes: Fatal Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills. WILMINGTON, July 29.—One of Dupont's pow-der mills, in the Hagley yard, exploded at six o'clock this morning. James D. Poples and William Lea-ry, workmen, were killed. The cause of the explo-The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. New York, July 29—The 8th Massachusetts regiment arrived here to day. They served first at Newbern, and then in the 1st Corps of the Army of

The New York Canals. ALBANY, July 29.—It is not expected that the break at Sprakers, before to morrow. The Crew of the Pirate Tacony. Boston, July 29.—Twenty-six of the pirates who were recently captured in the harbor of Portland have been transferred from Fort Prebly to Fort Warren. The Draft in New York State.

Buffalo, July 29.—The draft at Lockport was completed yesterday. Although trouble was apprehended, none occurred. It is understood that the draft in this city will commence this week. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORB, July 29.—Flour firm; sales of 300 bbls at \$6 for Ohio extra. Wheat firm, with an active demand. The supply is light; new red, \$1.55@1.65; new white, \$1.76@1.90. Corn steady, at 87@90c. Whisky dull, at 45o.
CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Flour market is dull. Wheat sells at 90@92c for new red, and 93@95c for old. Whisky is quoted at 43c. Lard sells at 9%@93c \$0.00. 9%0 # b. Gold is quoted at 25@26c. A BETROTHAL RING.—At. Tiffany's, New York, is exhibited the betrothal ring ordered by Se-nator Sprague for his intended bride, Miss Kate

Chase, a diamond solitaire set in enamel and not chased. It is a beautiful and tasteful ornament,

worthy of the beautiful young lady who is the happy possessor of the token. The price of the ring was \$1,000.

A Wait from Morris Island. The following letter, picked up by a Union soldier on Morris Island, has been sent to us for publication It is from a Southern mother to her son in the religi ervice, and very characteristic, not a little signifiare burnin one another. I was sorry to hear of one of your men being shot at, as I want no one's life taken. I pray to God that peace may be spedily made, and you may all get to come home and have peace. In your next letter I want you to state what sort of hard work you have to do, and what sort of a bed you have to ly on and how your brother makes out for something to eat and him sick. I want to know how your crippled knee is nowaday's Your out for something to eat and him sick. I want to know how your crippled knee is now-a-day's Your uncle James Mullen's family is all well. Your uncle James is not on to the war, he is never going to go. Your cousin William has a sore throte and sends how-dy to you. Dear son, you want to know what the opinions of the people concerning the war. Its hard for your mother to tell. The solders are acoming home from the army by regiments, and they say they never are agoing to go back. I am glad you get some of my letters. The people have quit the war and gon into their farmes, and say they would as son dye at home as in the army. To Alexander Mullenan, Mary Mullenan,

ASSAULT UPON A DRAFTING OFFICER.— An enrolling officer at Farmington, Maine, was mobbed at his residence on the night of the 22d inst. A correspondent of the Lewiston Falls Journal

A correspondent of the Lewiston Falls Journal writes:

They pounded at his door and demanded admittance, saying they understood he was not able bodied, and had come to see for themselves. He refused them admittance, when they began to beat against the door with their clubs, and to throw stones at the house and through the windows. They continued their hellish work till they had nearly or quite demolished every window in the house; then they made a rush against the door and stove it in, and all rushed in. They found their victim in his bed-room just putting on his pants, and his wife in bed. They instantly seized bim, and after insulting his wife, took him out of doors and stripped him of his pants and shirt, and commenced a mock examination of him, and with shouts and jeers put him on a rail and carried him nearly half a mile, and after forcing him to promise never to vote or talk "Abolition" again, let him go, to wend his way home, insulted, abused, and his liberty of person taken from him, and to find that home almost a mass of ruins, and his wife in all the agony a woman possibly could be in. e agony a woman possibly could be in. Marine.

New York, July 29.—Arrived, barks Warden Law, from Liverpool; Drago, from Cardiff. Brig Olga, from Bordeaux.

The bark Warden Law came in collision on July 16th with the barkentine Edward Hill, and lost her foretop-gallant mast, etc. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE POURTH PAGE. THE 1ST U. S. COLORED REGIMENT OF THE 1ST U. S. COLORED REGIMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA—RAISING A FLAG AT THE ENCANTMENT—AN INTERESTING COCASION.—Yesterday afternoon, the ceremony of raising the American flag over the enasmpment of the colored troops, organizing under the direction of the Philadelphia Supervisory Committee, took place at Chelton Hill, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The regiment, which is the first fully organized regiment oredited to our State, and the 3d regular U. S. colored regiment, is now fully equipped, armed, and with full ranks. It is organized with the following officers: Col. Tilghman; Major, T. W. Bardwell; Adjutant, S. S. Marsulles; Captain Blake; ist Lieutenants, R. C. Loveridge, W. W. Walrath, and R. R. Martin; Acting Quartermaster, J. S. McCaughan; 2d Lieutenants, S. S. Kearney, O. F. Ritchie, B. F. Buckley, Geo. Hemack, and — Blaker. The vacancles have not yet been provided for.

The regiment has been a comparatively short time in forming, and has evinced a degree of enthusiasm and discipline that would do credit to older troops.

The camping ground is delightfully situated on an

roops.

The camping ground is delightfully situated on an eminence of country, commanding a full view of many miles of the neighborhood. To the large num-bers of people who were assembled yeaterday after-noon to witness the drill and stamina of the regiment, a most favorable opportunity was offered. A long train left the dépôt of the North Pennsylvanis Railroad at half past three, filled with colored peo-ple, and another train with white persons, ladies and gentlemen, who have evinced not a little interest in the formation of colored companies. On reaching the grounds the regiment went through a regimental drill, and it is only the truth to say that regimental drill, and it is only the truth to say that the manner in which every evolution was effected was characterized by military correctness, and none were more emphatic in the expression of that judgment than military officers of other volunteer regiments who were present. Brig. Gen. Owen was among the officers who took part as a participant in among the olicers who took part as a participant in the ceremonies.

At the close of the drill the flag was raised to the mathhead, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and acting Colonel Wagner, of the 88th P. V., performing that part of the day's programme. The bands, two in number, struck up, simultaneously with the raising of the flag, "The Star Spangled Banner," which occasioned repeated and hearty cheers.

The flag being raised, Mr. George H. Earle came forward and addressed the soldiers and people in a thrilling and patriotic speech. He said he was very heavy to have the concriming of sneshing on very happy to have the opportunity of speaking on this occasion to the colored regiment. The reflec-tions which their appearance occasioned, the emo-tions excited in him by the events of this day, were

this occasion to the colored regiment. The renewotions which their appearance occasioned, the emotions excited in him by the events of this day, were such as to prevent a flow of words that might apily express his feelings. The spot from which he now addressed them was a consecrated one, dear to the memory of every friend of his country. Along this road marched Washington's troops, to engage the enemy at Germantown. The inspiration of the moment is divine; the inspiration of the moment is like the voice of the great Creator pointing to this last day as the commencement of the redemption and salvation of America—a day on which America has consented to accept your services to defend her life in the death-struggle in which she is now enlagged. Our country now calls upon the colored men to defend the flag you have just raised—that flag which is at this time especially the flag of freedom. You are organizing that you may say to foreign States, who would interfere in our affairs, "Stand back!" and, to the rebel hordes, "Disperse!" [Applause.] Your enemies around you shd your enemies in the South have opposed arming you—first, because a musket in your hands was the embodiment of power that might prove hurtful to them; and, second, because the arming of you was calculated to advance your social status. Never was a colored man more respected than now. Your enemies have said you would not fight. You have already shown how base was that charge. Could you not fight for freedom? Ould you not feel for your own children? Do you not realize that when you struggle for the Union, there would be a feeling of grafitude for you hereafter? If you have not fought heretofore, it was not from want of courage, nor from want of loyalty, nor honesty of purpose. I have been told since I came here to day, in refutation of the charge of dishonesty, that no farmer in this neighborhood has had ecuse to complain that you have done him injury in any particular. Nothing destroyed, nothing has been stolen, by any soldier in this regiment. [Applaus

would have to see abover regiment that tall say as much.

The speaker congratulated the troops on the splendid fame won by the colored soldiers at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and Morris Island. Why should they not fight? The white soldiers are in a manner. Milliken's Hend, and Morris Island. Why should they not fight! The white soldiers are in a manner policemen suppressing a riot, but the colored soldiers are impelled by other motives which are additional. They are a body of men fighting for liberty, fighting for the elevation of their race, so long trampled upon by a cruel and releatless tyranny. They are moved with that spirit which found utterance from the lips of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death." Therefore, I shall expect in every-engagement you may chance to be in, that you will be distinguished by a courage as bold and as daring as any that has been displayed since the opening of the war. As I look upon you, I can see the light of battle in your faces, and I feel assured that you will realize all the expectations which have been formed of you. You will go forward to meet a God-defying band of conspirators, arrayed against human progress, sagainst democratic government, against the rights of the poor man, againsteverything that is bad. Your enemies charge that if you are armed therewould be no end to the outrages? you would commit. I cannot see that this false charge was austained in any sphere of action in which you have yet been placed. Port Hudson and Morris Island have proven that you know your duty as soldiers, and as anxious placed. Port Hudson and Morris Island have proven that you know your duty as soldiers, and as anxious to maintain a good reputation as any soldier of our army. Though your regiment is called on at the close of the fight, may your conduct be the reverse of that which your enemies predicted would characterize you. You will go forward to do battle in a great and holy cause, to sustain a noble Government, and fight for the right and for human freedom. May you always sustain that cause with courage and honor; may your strong arms hasten the day of peace; may God, who looks, I trust, approvingly on this scene, keep you in his holy keeping, and preserve this country for a future of liberty, freedom, and righteousness. Mr. Earle was frequently applauded.

In response to repeated calls, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley

serve mis country for a inture of noerty, freedom, and righteousness. Mr. Earle was frequently applauded.

In response to repeated calls, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley addressed the meeting briefly as follows:

I shall speak but briefly. Mr. Earle has addressed you, colored men; but I have a secret to whisper to the white men here. It is a profound secret. It is this, "that John Brown's soul is marching on" [applause], and it will continue to march until that fing waves over none but freemen. Remember, you have redeemed your race in Philadelphia from the prejudice that branded you as cowards. The black men at Milliken's Bend and Port Hudson were marvels of course, and you must show that the black men of the North can fight as well as his slave brothers in the South. Will you do it! [Orles of "we will."] I have merely to say that your regiment will soon go to Florida, and before the close of the year you will make that a free State. [Oheers.] The courage of the black man is to make Florida free, and also to warn any European government that would interfere in our affairs that we will overrun it with black soldiers if need be. This is a war for freedom, and you are to be among the grandest of its soldiers. I congratulate you upon your soldierly appearance, and hope your future will be as glorious as your present standing augurs.

The regiment will make a dress parade in this city on Saturday morning. A New Military District. THE OPENING OF ALFRED JENKS & SON'S

THE OPENING OF ALFRED JENKS & SON'S NEW ARMORY IN BRIDESBURG.—This little village, in the suburbs of the city, presented quite a holiday scene yesterday afternoon, occasioned by the formal opening of Messrs. Jenks & Son's new armory, which is situated on the corner of Franklin and Garden streets. It is built of brick, two stories high, and eight hundred feet in length, and about thirty feet wide. It has three wings, one at either end and one about the centre. Its construction was commenced in the early part of last May, and it will not be in complete operation until the middle of September ensuing. Yesterday afteracon was appointed for its formal opening, the proprietors having invited all of their workmen and friends to be present. At 3 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the lower room of the main building was soon crowded with 'people of both sexes. A spacious platform was erected in the centre of the room, which was decorated with the American flag and other tasty ornaments. This platform was occupied by a host of pretty young ladies, dressed in white, a glee club, Birgfeld's, band, and some others. The exercises were opened by the band's playing one of the national airs, and a song by 'the glee club. Mr. M. Russell Thayer, member of Congress from the Fifth district, then stepped forward, and delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech to the audience. He commenced by paying a glowing urbute to the loyal ladies of the North, contrasting their many noble deeds with the base and rude conduct of the Southern women during this rebellion. He continued in the same patriotic strain, and concluded with an appeal to the people to throw aride partisan views, and give their whole support to the President in this hour of trial. He was followed by Messrs. A. G. Cattell, member of the Cornex, for the contrastion of the Courles, Lee, and Col. Jenks. The Exchange Association, J. Price Wetherill and Davis, of the City Councils, Lee, and Col. Jenks. The he Potomac, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg. vis, of the City Councils. Lee, and Col. Jeas. The speaking was interspersed with singing by the young ladies, and music from the band. At the conclusion of the speaking, the assemblage were invited to the second story, where a bountiful collation was in readiness for them. After it had been partaken of the people dispersed, highly pleased with the entertainment of the afternoon.

the people dispersed, highly pleased with the entertainment of the afternoon.

ACCOMMODATIONS WORTH HAVING.—
The U. S. Court rooms, the offices of the United States Marshal and District Altorney, are now fitted up and furnished in a manner worthy of the city. Hitherto these offices and chambers have been in a condition, little better than that of first-class hog pens. At this moment, the accommodations of the United States Courts and Marshals are of a character fully equal to those provided by any city in the Union. All the appurtenances and appointments are of the first class, and instead of being lit in such a manner as merely to render darkness visible, the chambers are illuminated in a manner beyond all praise, by Messrs. Warner, Miskey, & Merrill, of this city. The inventive talent of these gentlemen, put to the test, has resalted in a production worthy of examination, and that will render the premises an object of interest to all who are curious upon such subjects.

The U. S. Court rooms are lit by two chandellers each, in which everything accreticious is eschewed. The chandeliers are in broaze, hearing the emblems of Justice, and the brackets, that form side lights, are alike emblematic of authority, republicanism, and liberty.

The Court rooms and adjoining offices are spacious and splendidly appointed. The arrangements for lighting are first class, and other details have been made to correspond. We commend these arrangements to general inspection. A contrast between their present and their former condition talls of progression, enterprise, and improvement.

The set that he will distribute his to be

FUNERAL OF A MEMBER OF THE CARRENCES—Yesterday morning the funeral of Charles W. Colladay, a member of D Company, 1st Regiment Gray Reserves, who died on the 27th inst., from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Carlisle, on the 1st inst, took place from the residence of his parents, in this city. Alto-Colladay was a young gentleman of most excellent worth, and during all his sufferings displayed the most unexampled fortitude and patience. He was everely wounded in the leg by a shell, and amputation was deemed necessary. For some time there were the most cheering hopes of his recovery entertained, but a change for the worst finally ensued, and he gradually sank, until, on the 27th inst., death released him from his sufferings. His long will be deeply mourned, not only by his afflicted family but by the many warm friends that his genial heart and noble qualities had drawn around him. Company D, of the Gray Reserves, paid the last sad honors to their beloved comrade. FUNERAL OF A MEMBER OF THE C AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.-The

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.—LIG association resumed its session yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The entire session was occupied in discussing the report submitted by Dr. Atkinson. The afternoon session commenced at 4 o'clock. Dr. Taft, of Cincinnati, submitted the Report on Publication Publication.

The report of the Committee on Dental Surgery and Pathology was read and discussed by several gentlemen. Dr. Atkinson gave, somewhat in deatil, an interesting account of cases which he had noter treatment. The subject will be resumed this marrier. norning.
Dr. Palmer, in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Mechanical Dentistry, made some entertaining statements, with illustrations, &c. During the session, invitations to visit were re-seived from various public bodies throughout the oity.

A motion was made to fulnish the proceedings of the society to any magazines, the publishers of which will furnish copies of the periodical free to the members. This was laid on the table.

Adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock. THE DRAFTED MEN'S CAMP.—It is stated

THE DRAFTED MEN'S CAMP.—It is stated that Col. Charles H. T. Collis has been ordered to take command of the drafted men's camp to be located near this city. The men from the following-named counties will be sent to the camp: Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks; Delaware, Chester, Lehigh, Monroe, Wayne, Susquehanna, Berks, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Northampton, Carbon, Pike, Luzerne.

Brig, Gen. Hatch has been ordered to the command of the rendezvous of drafted men in Philadelphia. How beautiful the whole system of the draft has already worked in this city! The people may be misled for a while, by men whose hearts are poisoned, but in the end they will all come out right. The country calls drafted men—the patriot cannot fail to respond affirmatively.

THE ANDERSON TROOP .- Of the record of the Anderson Troop Philadelphia has every reason to be proud. The Troop has been of excellent service to the cause, and its members have distin service to the cause, and its members have distinguished themselves in several actions. It is composed of picked young men from this city, who left for Harrisburg June 24th, and were immediately ordered to the front, where they have remained till the present time. In company with Capt. Boyd's command they bave harassed the enemy in his retreat from Pennsylvania, making some brilliant dashes on his rear guard, baggage trains, &c. They have captured about 250 prisoners, a considerable number of wegons, horses, mules, and equipage. They are now on the Potomac doing picket duty near Williamsport. The Troop wants ten respectable young men, having lost about that number during the time it was in service. TELEGRAPHERS DRAFTED .- Among the

names drawn yesterday in the Fifth ward were Messrs Josiah Dyer and M. A. Morrow, operators, and Mr. Allen, clerk of the American Telegraph Company. The draft has been very severe on this institution, having taken eight or nine of its employees. As their services cannot be dispensed with, the company will undoubtedly provide them with substitutes or pay the exemption fee. SUDDEN GUST.—A sudden gust sprang

SUDDEN GUST.—A SUDDEN GUST SPRING up about dusk last evening from the southwest. The clouds looked as angry as the Southern rebellion. The wind blew a perfect tornado for a few minutes, stripping branches from many of the ornamental trees on the streets. The cloud curtain rolled up in the west, the light came in, and the evening star looked brighter than ever. CARS FOR COLORED FOLKS.—Cars run

every half hour on the Fifth and Sixth street passenger railroad, to take colored persons to and from the camp of the colored regiment. The cars turn off at Powell street. White people may ride in these cars if they choose, provided they can find room. The cars for the "proscribed race" were filled to overflowing yeaterday on every trip. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man, named Philip IcMenamy, who resided in Osprey street, between wenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, was run over on be Media Railroad yesterday, and almost instantly JAY COOKE, subscription agent, reports

\$1.995.400. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 11, inclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to continue the bonds as heretofore, and will give ten days' notice of their discontinuance. PERSONAL .- Hon. Simon Cameron arrived in this city yesterday, and took quarters at the palatial Girard House. Quite a number of dis-tinguished gentlemen have been stopping there during the past few weeks. SERENADE.—General W. Brisbane, late

commander of the 4th Brigade P. V. M., was tendered the compliment of a serenade, on Tuesday night, at the residence of Captain Souder, of the Blue Reserves. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY WARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1863. No great activity exists in any of the departments trade. The influx of money continues unabated. nd symptoms of still lower rates are appearing. This like good security, and is conducive to speculation The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the the end of a ten day's notice to the contrary. We believe this to be the true policy of negotiating loans; and its past success is a guarantee of its future popularity. As the time is now not limited for conversions at par, the sales may not be quite so eavy, as the urgency will not be so palpable, and not decrease the ultimate amount of sales. To-day at four o'clock the conversions figured up to sixteen hundred thousand, with a good prospect of reaching

two millions before the close.

The stock market is dull, but firm, no special operations being made. State and city loans are steady; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds sold at 110-108 was asked for second do; Reading bonds are firm. All the better class of securities are steady. Lehigh Navigation sixes sold at 109; 61 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, 1852's; Reading shares were steady at 54%@54%; Minehill sold at 62; North Pennsylvania at 16%; Catawissa at 7%—the preferred at 22%. Fifth and Sixth Passenger sold at 56; Tenth and Eleventh at 41: 20 was bid or Girard College; 11 for Seventeenth and Nine teenth; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 15 for Spruce and 'Pine ; 20 for Arch street. The market Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governmen ac. as follows: Quartermasters' Vouchers. Sales of five-twenties yesterday, \$1,995,400. The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

United States Bonds, 1881

Sales of five-twenties yesterday, \$1,995,400.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The loan market is easy, and money is freely offered at 5@6 per cent. The strict scrutiny as to securities and margins is for the present relaxed, and although some of our capitalists are apprehensive that there are causes in operation which bid fair to produce stringency; still, at present, capital is abundant; lenders show a most compliant disposition, and a growing spirit of speculation is stimulated.

The five-twenty loan will continue to be issued at par by the assistant treasurers and by the agents. The period during which this popular and lucrative investment will remain open has not been decided; but as over two hundred millions more of these securities were authorized by Congress, the probability is, that unless some unexpected contingency should occur, the same arrangements will continue as heretofore, until most, if not all, of the authorized amount shall have been absorbed by the people. The sensation rumour that Mr. Chase's visit to this city is connected with some novel Treasury negotiations are purely imaginary. We have the best authority for stating that at present the Secretary of the Treasury has no such negotiations in view.

The stock market exhibits less buoyancy to-day, but the business has been heavy, and prices for the most part are higher. There is not such an energetic disposition to buy, but there is less desire to sell.

Of Michigan Southern over 1,000 shares have been sold this morning at 89@89%, and of Harlem about \$6,000 shares at 124@124%. Harlem preferred sold at 120, being an advance of 7 per cent. on the quotation of last evenings. New York Central, Erie preferred, and Pittaburg were in active demand at an advance of \$60 per cent.

Before the first session gold was selling at 127%; Harlem at 123 @124%; New York Central at 125; Erie at 100%@100%; Erie preferred at 104; Pittaburg at 96%@97; Michigan Southern at 88%, and Toledo at 116%.

burg at 50% cgs.
Toledo at 116%.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements
of the market compared with the latest prices of
yesterday evening:

Wed.
Tu. Adv. Dec. 1 1% **B**... Toledo and Wabash 84%. Chicand Northwestern 37 The last Bank of England statement shows the ollowing variations as compared with the proweek:

Public deposits..... Other deposits..... Notes in circulation. Decrease. £615,376 2,213,804 ..£156;518 32,754 On the other side of the account: Baring Brothers & Co. notice American stocks as generally neglected, and without variation in nomial value. E. F. Satterthwaite says: The market for American securities in London remains in the same inactive state reported in our tast two circulars. The next mail from the United States is looked for with much anxiety, and until the control of the c more decisive intelligence is received we do not anticipate any change from the present inactivity. Eric remains firm, but Illinois Cantral shares exhibit a fractional decline. Subjoined are the rates of discount in the chief continental cities of Europe. In Paris the value o money is rather firmer, and generally the tendency appears slightly upwards: