## The Press

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different inilitary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The President and Governor Seymour. When Governor SEYMOUR wrote his long letter to the President of the United States asking a suspension of the draft in the State of New York, he surely had no expectation that such a request would be granted. Probably he wished to give to the party whose teachings produced the riot additional evidence of his fidelity to its principles. Probably he desired to make more plain the fact that the Government is denied his sympathy and aid in this struggle; but this was unnecessary. He need not have written to the President to assure him of this sad truth. which the country has known for months. Yet he has taken superfluous pains, in nearly three columns of close type, to make the people acquainted with what a wiser man would willingly have written twenty columns to conceal. In future years, though no man will trouble himself to hunt through dusty newspaper files for a letter which cannot even now be thought interesting, history cannot help recording the brief fact, that a Governor of a great State used all his influence against the Government at a time when it most needed the aid of every citizen. Opposition to the Government may, for a time, be popular with rioters and politicians; but the time will come when all Americans will denounce. as loyal men now denounce, every one who is weak or wicked enough to embarrass the Government in its great efforts to end the rebellion. If Governor SEYMOUR lives to see that day, he will regret the course he is now pursuing, and wonder how he could have been so strangely misled. That he is fully aware of the consequences of his action we cannot think; but we know that the men who have most reason to rejoice in it are the rioters of New York city and the rebel leaders of Richmond.

These are the men who will thank him for this letter. Had the President suspended the draft, as he requests, the rebellion would have directly profited. Could JEFFER-SON DAVIS receive any news from the North more gratifying than an assurance that the draft had proved a failure, and that instead of having to fight a new army of three hundred thousand men, he would still contend with the decimated regiments of armies unreinforced? This is the intelligence Gov. SEYMOUR would send to Richmond. Whatever he may really intend, the evil nature and disloyal effect of his course must throw suspicion on his motives. These, however, are unimportant; the people, the Government, and the enemy, are interested only in the effect of his action. It is merely a matter of personal interest, whether he understands his own policy, or whether he is ignorant of the dark principles it embodies; the policy itself is the question, and if it be proved unpatriotic and injurious, we need not trouble ourselves about the motives of

its instrument or author. Governor SEYMOUR's argument is unfortunately not so clearly expressed that it can be easily understood; but, disentangled from the confusion of superfluous words, it seems to be this: That, as the draft is unpopular, especially with the rioters of New York, as the question of its constitutionality has not treason. been determined in the courts, as volunteering will probably fill the armes without its aid, and as the quota of New York is said to be incorrectly distributed among the districts, therefore the draft should be suspended for an indefinite period, until the result of volunteering is known, or until its constitutionality is determined, or until the quota is redistributed. None of these reareply to the Government willing to abide a says that while he is willing to abide a decision of the United States Supreme decision of the question of constitutionality, Court on the question of constitutionality, Court on the question of constitutionality, to obtain it. As for the volunteering system, the Governor should have been candid enough to admit its failure, the causes of which are apparent to every thinker. We might wait thirty or sixty days for the quota of New York to be supplied by volunteering, and then would have to depend

upon the draft to supply a great deficiency. Governor SEYMOUR may be willing to leave the subject of reinforcement to this uncertainty, but the Government and the people better understand their duty. Of the allegation that the quota is incorrectly distributed the President promptly disposes, and in a manner which cannot fail to satisfy all reasonable men. He will direct the draft to be made in all the districts, but will have a new enrolment made in the districts said to be unjustly treated, and, to satisfy the "suspicions" of which the Governor speaks, his agents are to see every step of the process: But the draft is not to be suspended on this account. Nor, indeed, dismissing as absurd all suspicions of a desire to oblige the rebel Government in the matter, can we imagine why Governor SEYMOUR is so very anxious

to have it suspended, unless, having pledged nimself to the rioters and murderers of New York that it should be, he is anxious to morally binding must be a question of conhimself bound in honor to those men, we The letter of the President, in answer to Governor SEYMOUR'S, is as brief and clear as the other is lengthy and confused. It

illustrates the tendency of Mr. Lincoln's mind to go directly to the vital matter of the question; to begin at the beginning, and end with the ending of the argument. It is candid and concise. He tells the Governor at once, and, through him, all rioters, politicians, and opponents of the Government, that he cannot consent to suspend the draft, because, among other reasons, time is too important. He alludes to the rebel conscription and the necessity of meeting the army it will speedily create, and briefly shows that the draft is the only method by which it can be met. We are glad that he does not condescend to reply to the inuendo that the inequalities of the quota \* fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to the political views of the Administration"-words which Governor SEYadvised him to do so—unless indirectly he may be considered to reply, when he says, firmly and nobly, My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country." This letter, in short, is a gratifying assurance to the army, and to all loyal citizens, that the laws of the United States are not to be suspended at the bid-

ding of a mob, and that the draft will, therefore, be enforced. the reply of Governor SEYMOUR to the Prc. ried consternation into the ranks of the table to his judgment, the last is certainly that VALLANDIGHAM is being urged to withdisgraceful. Inspired by a false opin of draw. They find the "eminent martyr," his own importance, and of the power of who is now enduring the pangs of banishthe New York riots, he actually threatens | nient at Niagara Falls, not as available the President, and positively addresses as was hoped in the beginning. He is him in tones of rebuke. "You cannot and another "Old Man of the Sea," and the silver, numbers of which are in prosperous will not refuse to right this gross wrong." Ohio Democracy beg to be delivered. VAL-Partisans may consider these words firm, LANDIGHAM still clings to it, and persists in but we regard them as impertinent, and being carried. He will not resign, he will almost as precluding reply. It was in not change his platform, he will be elected this way that Napoleon was used to ad- with all his impertections on his head. And dress his offending marshals, but Governor so the champions of free speech (for traitors) SEYMOUR forgets that the privileges of are having a very gay and happy time, and greatness and mediocrity are not equal, and some of the faint-hearted are abandoning that the President of the United States is so | the cause in disgust. We expect to hear far his superior that it is questionable whe- of Mr. Cox and some others of the halfther he should address him at all. Nor hearted retiring to the sea-side or the mount when this daring letter-writer regrets that | tains-anywhere, out of the unfortunate the refusal to suspend the draft will in- condition of affairs now prevailing in Ohio. terfere with the reinforcement of the army, Well, they shall have all the sympathy they can we regard his hypocrisy as anything | deserve; but the best thing they can do is less than a cunning prediction of new riots, | quietly to leave Mr. Vallandigham alone an artful invitation to old rioters? He has to his British friends, and vote for John in this letter removed the distrust with BROUGH. They will have the assurance of which every loyal citizen has hitherto knowing that Ohio has a good Democratic regarded him, for he has forced upon the Governor, and at the same time that they country a faith in his disloyalty. Doubt has have done a good and loyal act.

tecome certainty. We are sorry to say that this disrespectful and insulting letter proves Governor SEYMOUR to be at once a oolder and a weaker man than we had permitted ourselves to believe. Yet we are glad that it is written, for the exposure of evil is for the benefit of the good, and it has true policy, however, is that which seeks never been from the open hostility of such | the briefest distance and the shortest space men as he to the Government that the

country has expected danger. The Canvass for Governor. We suppose it is safe to assume that Mr Justice Woodward is the Democratic candidate for Governor. If we had any doubt ipon the matter, it arose from an unwillingness to believe that a gentleman of acknowledged position as a jurist, and, as we had supposed, jealous of the fame of the judicial ermine, would consent to become the leader in a political campaign, and at the same time hold his place as a judge of the highest court in the State. No such scruples, however, seem to affect Mr. Justice WOODWARD. Whether he believes that an office in possession is better than one in prospective, or is governed by a proper feeling of anxiety, and does not care to risk certain office, with its emoluments and honors, and a regular monthly stipend, for the doubtful contingencies of a campaign, we are not enough in his confidence to say, but it is certain that he is still on the bench. and at the same time in the midst of a political campaign. There are many good and sensitive men with a high respect for the judiciary who will feel aggrieved that such a scandal should be permitted, but we can ouly say that the service of the new organization called the Democratic party does not permit such a consideration for the feelings of good and sensitive men, and that when Mr. Justice WCODWARD permitted his name to be used before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Governor, he felt that a portion of the price would be an absence of any scrupulous feeling of honor. Therefore. he remains upon the bench to deal justice

between man and man, and at the same time is a bitter and interested partisan. The candidacy of Mr. Justice Wood-WARD being, then, an assured fact, we may ask what claim has this judicial partisan to be the Governor of Pennsylvania, the successor and successful competitor of such a man as Andrew G. Curtin? In a time like this we cannot be exacting in our desire to see a gentleman of our own political faith in the executive chair. We are not in the temper to quarrel with any man for being a Democrat, and the mere fact of Mr. Justice WOODWARD being a member of the Democratic party would be a small consideration. This is a time when all loyal men should act together, without regard to their sentiments upon minor matters. Thev should sink all such sentiments in the great desire to save and strengthen the country. There are many men in the Democratic party whose action in this crisis will forever endear them to the country. Such a Democrat as Mr. Brough, in Ohio, would have been glad ly sustained by us as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, and for the reason that he has never allowed his Democracy to weaken his allegiance to the flag. He is a loyal man—the type of many thousands of such the Republic. This is everything—the Alpha and the Omega of our political testament. Mr. Justice Woodward, however, does not fall within such a selection. The difference between Mr. Brough and such a man is as great as between loyalty and treason-for, while the record of one is earnest devotion to the Republic, the record of the other is a bold and earnest sympathy with

This is a serious charge, and in making it we feel a difficulty that is inseparable from the position of our judicial candidate. It is part of the decorum of the bench that the men who administer the law should be as free as possible from any participation in the exciting events of the day. We do not think that in a time of danger to the country, a seat upon the bench should ters of the Republic. As we survey the release a citizen from the active duty ing and acting at all times in behalf of the country. Many good men upon the bench have thought with us, although many other good men have remained silent. Among these we find Mr. Justice Woop-WARD. For two years he has lived in a country rent and torn by civil war; he has seen the Republic almost in the agony of a death-struggle; he has seen the State invaded, and grim-visaged war in our midst, with all the terror and death that come in its train; he has seen the uprising of the people to sustain the Government, and during all that time has said nothing. The ermine has ordained his silence, and he has not deigned to speak. The record of such a man it is difficult to find, for he has lived during the grandest years of this century, and kept his peace. To find what Mr. Justice Wood-WARD really thinks, we are compelled to go back before the beginning of the war, and read the only speech he has made containing reference to the troubles of the

country. This was a speech delivered in Independence Square, the occasion being a manifestation of devotion to the Union which our readers will all remember—the time December, 1860—Mr. Lincoln the President elect-the Southern States filled with wrath -the traitors of South Carolina busily engaged in arranging the faggots, and preparing for the great conflagration. And in | tors. Our history must proclaim them as keep his word. Whether such a pledge is this speech he said: "It seems to such; and when the mothers of another age me that there must be a time when tell the children of the glorious deeds of science; and if the Governor really thinks slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ, in defence of their men upon whom these deeds were comslave property, whatever means of protection | mitted were wicked, false, ambitious men, they possess or can command." Precious words | and that they carried to their graves the for the angry faggot bearers in South Caro- memory of their wickedness and falsehood. lina: fearful words for every loyal man in the North. This declaration is published in | flimsy and unstable methods. We may put the last speech Mr. Justice Woodward has been known to deliver. It stands among bottle and wine will soon be destroyed. others, but we single it out as the text | The leaders of an exhausted South might uttered these words-for having printed he has been consistent in his sympathy ever | work. Peace will then come, and it will

The Campaign in Ohio. Our friends in Ohio are making a magnificent campaign. With the gallant Since the above was written we have read John Brough at their head, they have carand, if his first lette," was discredi- sympathizers with treason, and it is said mittance as a State at the bar of the Union

The True Policy. There are many ways in which a difficulty can be overcome. We may walk over the mountain, or around its base, or, by the aid of shovels and axes and engineering skill, construct a tunnel and go through it. The of time, and the easiest method of employing them. The general who moves directly upon the works of the enemy, will, all dence and skill, be sure of capturing them. Ingenuity and strategy, and the gift that men | sults than Queen ELIZABETH had arrived at | call genius, are merely methods of shortening three centuries earlier. the line, and we see the full fruition of manbood and talent when we see the energy and skill and patience that always succeed in breaking down when destruction is necessary, or building up when that is our purpose.

enemy's works at Fort Donelson, the morning after the first assault, it was a swift anplication of his means to the end, and he triumphed. When he advanced by slow approaches, and for the space of weary weeks, upon the fortifications of Vicksburg, it was an application of the means to the end equally as swift, for have succeeded in the beginning, by throwing his victorious army upon the enemy when he first invested Vicksburg, but the price would have been ten thousand lives, and the demoralization of his legions. He paused, and we see in the result that his part was the part of wisdom, for he triumphed. His triumph was complete and exhaustive. We now see him moving compactly and bravely upon the enemy, while PEM-BERTON Sarmy is drifting about the Southwestern States like the fragments of a wreck upon the sea. The victory of GRANT was based upon the true policy, and his success was the tribute that is always obtained by

energy, courage, and skill. The principle that guides the man in active life, in his business relations, in his management of armies, and the execution of any project, should also guide the statesman. Here we are. A war engrosses all attention. Everybody suffers from it, or in | While he lived, (it is now confessed, though a certain way feels its effects. It is at our nomes, in the shape of conscription, which is merely exacting from the citizen the last duty due to his country. It has been with us at Gettysburg in all the horrible grandeur of active combat. We feel it in the feverish and unnatural activity of business-the sudden gaining and losing of money-the injury done to our commerce by the dread of piracy, and in the suffering and grief of those who have friends in the armies of the Union. There is no good in recapitulating its rise and origin, for it is here before us in all the grim reality of slaughter and desolation. We have pledged to its prosecution the honor of America, in order that victory may be gained. We can do this by the dispersion of armies, the occupation of the stolen forts and disputed territory, and compelling the flight or surrender of the leaders of the rebellion. This would be called the victory of the sword. After that may come the victory of the pen, or the exercise of clemency, severity, magnanimity, loyal men in Pennsylvania. He is loyal to or power, as the situation of affairs may dething—that it is necessary to continue the war: and being necessary, as all men know, we should insist upon the policy that

> ment. While we do not think that there is a man in America who would not rejoice at a proclamation of peace, no patriotic citizen desires to hear such peace proclaimed until it can be done with honor and pride. Those who think otherwise are no friends of the country, and should have no voice in its councils. However dreadful and cruel this war may be, it does not compare with the horror and shame that would be left us and our children if it were terminated by a ters of the Republic. As we survey the situation now, there can be no peace unless with all emphasis and on every occasion, that they would never consent to a reestablishment of the Union. We are bound to believe them. They have every motive to resist a reunion with the loyal States. They are guilty men, and liable to severe and cruel penalties. Therefore, a reestablished Union means a summary arrest, trial, and an execution by rope and timber before the assembled people. The instincts of safety, the dread of death, and par-

should govern its progress and manage-

ticularly an ignominious death, would make them the enemies of reunion. We might grant them an amnesty, and even go so far as to admit them to all the rights of citizenship. Still, the memory of their crimes; the knowledge that their hands had become crimsoned with brothers' blood since last we parted, would be forever in their way, and nothing but dreary memories would exist between us The Union, to them, would be as the body of death to which the galley-slave was bound. "Suspicion all our lives would be stuck full of eyes." They would find "treason trusted like the fox;" and generations would pass before the wounds and scars would be healed. It is folly to suppose that any reunion, based upon a dishonorable peace, could be effective. We cannot efface the past by affecting not to remember it. To us, and to our children, these leaders of the rebellion are trai-There can never be a reunion by such of the coming campaign. It is for having accept a convention, or an armistice, or even peace and reunion; but as soon as the

them and permitted them to remain in exhaustion was over, the war would again print-for having allowed these great years | break forth like the consuming flames, and to pass without exhibiting regret or all the details of this sad drama would be emotion for his country, that we arraign him enacted over again. Any policy that conbefore the people, and denounce him as a templates such a peace merely gives aid sympathizer with treason, and an enemy of and comfort to the rebellion; for, as we the country. Such a man Governor of have shown, if pursued to its logical Pennsylvania! Better far, that we have consequences, it would result in the tri-JENKINS, or EWELL, or one of LEE'S umph of the South, and the concession on satraps, who lately visited Pennsylvania our part of every unjust and wicked de-"to employ in defence of their slave mand. By the successes of our arms we property" the means of protection at their have scourged and punished the South, and command. Better one of these men, for for the first time since the war began we then we would have the assurance that can see the coming of the end. Indistinctly they were brave enough to attempt their | shaping itself, rising over the horizon, and threats against the Republic. Mr. Justice giving no sign but the bright and ruddy glow WOODWARD has manifested no such courage. I that always heralds the morning peace is Before the war began, he spoke these words. | throwing its first shadows over the sky. Since that time he has said nothing, and we There are hours of darkness yet, and we are therefore doing him small justice in as- must still endure the gloom. Let us profit suming that, having manifested such an ear- by it, however, and by the lessons of our nest sympathy with treason in the beginning, past experience, to continue on in our good

> be a peace which our children shall not blush to read. A New State. It will not be long, doubtless, before the flourishing Territory of Nevada will ask ad-This Territory now contains a population of more than sixty thousand, steadily increasing upon the attractions of its mineral wealth and its agricultural advantages. The land throughout is rich in mines of gold or operation; and, in fine, possesses all the natural capital necessary for the establish ment of a growing State. Utah and California on the east and west, and Oregon at the north, are its boundaries. As the Territory was organized in March, 1861, and has from that time made marked and systematic progress, it is now, or soon will be, in excellent preparation for admission into the family of States. On the 2d of September a Constitutional Convention of regularly elected delegates will be held in Nevada. after which application will be made at the next session of Congress. Such a fact is at this time of especial value, and in the ordeal through which the Union is passing is a test and sign of the efficacy and stability of our republican system.

- It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has revised the last proofs of the first volume of his " Life of Casar."

A Queen's Speech Dissected. It is related that on one occasion, when she suspected her Parliament of indulging in speechmaking rather than in legislation and money-voting, Queen Elizabeth sent for the Speaker of the House of Commons, and of the President: asked him what the House had done in the last six weeks? The reply was. "Madame. we have sat six weeks." Had Queen Vic-TORIA at the close of the session which has just ended, asked Lord PALMERSTON what things being equal, and with proper pru- Parliament had done in five months, the reply could not have stated many more re-

What is called "The Queen's Speech," at the prorogation of Parliament, was delivered by Commission, consisting of three Peers, of whom the Lord Chancellor is one, ex officio. The Commissioners wear antique When General Grant moved upon the robes, of the fashion of "the year One," and cocked hats, of no fashion at all, which would set an audience laughing, if exhibited in a pantomime, on the heads of Clown and Pantaloon. It would be a sort of petit treason, however, even to smile at the ludicrous spectacle when exhibited with a gorgeous assumption of state and dignity, in the House of Lords, on the day he triumphed. We are told that he might when Parliament assembles or separates for the Session. The idea is, that the persons who represent the Sovereign shall be treated with almost as much homage as the Sovereign herself. All this goes to show that, after all, Royalty is a mere form, for the most part. Queen VICTORIA, truth to say. notwithstanding the 'divinity which doth hedge" her station, has not the power of appointing any one to fill a petty clerkship of two hundred and fifty dollars a year. One or other of her Ministers would claim the right to the appointment, and exercise it. too, by nominating another person, just

> to show his independence. The "Speech from the Throne," as it is called, whether read by the Queen, or by her strangely-hatted commissioners, is merely a document concocted by the Ministry for the time being, and declaring their views. Since Prince Albert's death, in December, 1861, this has emphatically been the case. strongly denied in his lifetime, ) the Speech was subjected to criticism and correction but since Queen VICTORIA has neglected her public duties, small as they are, Lord PAL-MERSTON has had very little check upon him, though, as a matter of form, a draught of the speech is submitted to her Majesty in council, the day before it is read in the House of Lords.

The Speech just delivered, though of the usual length, tells little—for it had little to tell. The negotiations with France and Austria on the present condition of Poland are referred to. The Civil War in America glanced at, with a complacent boast of British "neutrality"—and no mention of the Alabama, the Florida, the Georgia, the Alexandra, or any other of the war-vessels built in England and Scotland for "the Emperor of China," but employed, under the Confederate flag, in piracy against American commerce. The election of a King of ance with the laws of Congress, or with the prin-Greece, with the intention of adding the Ionian Islands to his Kingdom, is noticed. So, with a little compliment to our Presimand. At present we have determined one | dent, is the additional treaty between Engand and America for the more effect

suppression of the Slave Trade. viz: a renewal of the revolt in New Zealand; a challenge to Japan on account of outrages committed there on British subjects, and the which was referred for arbitration to King LEOPOLD, of Belgium. That this arbitrator had declared against England is not stated in the Speech. However, Punch has cartooned Earl Russell as eating "humble pie," on the Brazilian matter, at the stern command of Britannia, with King LEOPOLD standing by as the physician who prescribes

the dose. The distress of the manufacturing classes, "from the effects of the civil war in America," is lamented, but joy is expressed world has not been materially impeded." This is gratulation because matters might have been worse than they are. The actual public business of the late session is recapitulated as money voted as "supplies" or expenditure of 1863; for strengthening the permanent dockyards; and for providing a splendid income and outfit for the Prince of WALES and his wife. A law was passed for augmenting the incomes of petty Church benefices, and another "for basing upon a well-defined footing the Volunteer force." Moreover, the Queen "has given her assent to an act for the revision of a large portion of the statute-book, by the removal of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the consolidation of the statute law." Whoever wrote the speech has made her Majesty utter nonsense. The old Acts referred to obstructed the consolidation of the Statute Law not "although," but be-.cause, they "had become obsolete and unnecessary." Truly, Queen VICTORIA breaks her own language!

This, then, brief as it is, may be accepted as a Palmerstonian summary of the results of five months' legislation. Seldom. if ever, has a Parliamentary Session been so entirely devoid of important results. One third of the time was wasted in attacks by ROEBUCK and others upon the United States and their policy.

General Meade to the U.S. Christian Commission. No testimony is needed to convince the American public of the value of the Christian Commission, yet it is gratifying that its labors are so thoroughly appreciated, and especially by General MEADE. His army it relieved after the battle of Gettysburg promptly and efficiently, and thousands of wounded and dying soldiers were cared for by its agents. It is but natural, then, that General MEADE, having such clear evidence of the importance of the Commission, should assure it of his earnest co-operation. The following will be read with sincere pleasure by all thoughtful friends of the

George H. Stuart, Chairman U. S. Christian Commission, 13 Bank street, Philadelphia:
DEAR SIR: I received recently through the hands of Mr. Cole, your kind letter of the 27th ult. It will afford me very great pleasure to render you every encouragement and facility in my power to prosecute the good and holy work you have entered

I assure you, no one looks with more favor upon the true Christian, who ministers to the spiritual wants of the dying, or the physical wants of the wants of the dying, or the physical wants of the wounded, than those who are most instrumental in the line of their duty in causing this suffering; hence, you may rest satisfied that in this army your agents and assistants will receive every co-operation, and be treated with all the consideration due the important and noble work they are engaged upon. I shall be glad to hear from you, whenever anything occurs requiring my action, and shall always be ready, as far as the exigencies of the service and

Very respectfully and truly yours,
GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. The Treasury.

During the recent visit of Secretary Chase to New York, on consultation, he determined to continue the sale of the five-twenties until after ten days' no-tice to the public of its discontinuance. Plates for the Treasury notes bearing five per cent. interest, and payable one year after date, are being renared for use if it should be found expedient No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, if economically The Draft.

pose of hearing and deciding upon petitions for exemption from the draft. Several hundred persons f this class were present, each waiting his turn. Out of the forty-three examined, four were accepted by substitute, and only one in person. The others ere dismissed for various causes, including twenty The principle has been officially decided that a man is liable to draft only at his legal domicile or The Sloop-of-War Marion

The Board of Enrolment met to-day for the pur-

BOSTON, August 16.—The sloop-of-war Marion and tender America arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 8th, and sailed for Boston on the 9th. The United States Frigate Vandalia. NEW YORK, August 10 .- The frigate Vandalis left for Portsmouth, N. H., this morning;

THE DRAFT. Reply of the President to Gov. Seymour.

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 7. His Excellency Horatio Scymour, Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y .: Your communication of the 3d instant has been re selved and attentively considered. I cannot consent to surpend the draft in New York, as you request hecause, among other reasons, time is too important By the figures you send, which I presume are correct the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of

eight and four respectively.
The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the differ ence between an average of 2,200 in one class, and 4 864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal one to another in entire population as required ly the plan on which they were made, this dis arity is such as to require attention. Much of it, lowever, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due llowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great isparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts, to wit: the second, tourth, sixth, and eighth, only 2,200, being the average quote of the other class. After this drawing these four die tricts, and also the seventeenth and twenty ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled, and, if you please agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrolment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these districts respectively, during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall he given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for communicing a draft in each district.

I do not Priect to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I ould be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able bodied man ie can reach into his ranks, very much as a butche drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victoriou diers already in the field, if they shall not be ans tained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably in fact, so far exhausted as to be indequate, and then more time to obtain a court deision as to whether a law is constitutional, which requires a part of those not now in the service to go o the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and

the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN. REPLY OF GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE PRESI DENT-THE GOVERNMENT THREATENED -CHARGES OF FRAUD. ALBANY, August 10.—The following is the reply of Governor Seymour to the President's letter : ALBANY, August 8, 1863. To the President of the United States : I received your communication of the 7th instan this day. While I recognize the concessions you make, I regret your refusal to comply with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be assertained if the enrolments are made in accordciples of justice.
I know our army needs recruits, and for this and other reasons I regret a decision which stancs in the way of a prompt and cheerful movement to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments. New York never paused in her efforts to send suppression of the Slave Trade.

Three disagreements abroad are noticed, viz: a renewal of the revolt in New Zealand; I challenge to Japan on account of outrages lunteers when all efforts were suspended in many other quarters. Active exertions are now being made to organize new and fill up the old regiments. These exertions will be more successful if the draft is suspended and much better men than reluctant

conscripts will join the armies.
On the 7th, I advised you by letter that I would furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud, in the enrolment in certain districts. I now send the full report made to me by Judge Advocate Waterbury.

I am confident when you have read it you will agree with me that the honor of the nation and your Administration demands that the abuses which it points out be corrected and punished. You say we stand, "drives every able bodied man he can reach locks to the slaughter-pen." You will agree with me that even this, impartially done to all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudu-lently force a portion of the community into the military service by a dishonest perversion of the

that there is no theory which can explain or justify the enrolment in this State. I wish to call your at tention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7, and 8, which show that in nine Congressional districts, in Man-hattan Long, and Staten Islands, the number of conscripts called for is 33,729, while in nineteen other districts the number of conscripts called for is only 39,626. This draft is to be made from the first class. viz: those between the ages of 20 and 35. It appears by the census of 1860 that in the first nine Congressional districts there were 164,797 males between 20 and 35, and they are called upon to supply 33,729 conscripts. In the other nineteen districts, with a nopulation of males between 20 and 35, of Again, to show the partisan character of the enrolment, you will find on the 21st page of the military report in the first nine Congressional districts. the total vote in 1860 was 151,243. The number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the nineteen other districts the total vote was 457,257. Yet these districts gave majorities in favor of one political narty, and each of the nine districts gave majorities You cannot and will not fail to right these gross Truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR. wrongs.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 9 .- A refugee, who arrived here to day from Richmond, says that there are but few troops there. Two weeks ago three brigades were sent to Charleston. Lee has not been reinforced to any considerable degree from Richnond. The strength of D. H. Hill's division is less than five thousand. Great suffering prevails in Richmond, among the poorer classes, in consequence of the scarcity and high prices of provisions. state that everything is quiet, and will probably remain so for a month or six weeks to come, unless the rebels attack us. Lee's whole army is now on the south bank of the Rapidan strongly entrenched. Trains are running over the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. Hot weather and poor water

these practices, will be arrested and contined for punishment, or put beyond the lines. The people in disguise; and, in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers, to repair all damages. If

the inhabitants of the district of country along the

quantity of water high into the air, which fell upon the deck of the boat, washing overboard fifteen of her men, among whom was Lieutenant Cushing, the commander of the Commodore Barnev. Two of their number (sailors) were drowned, the others all eved. Entajor General Foster was on board of this boat when the explosion took place. The enemy then opened on them from shore with twelve-pounder field pieces. Some fifteen shot penetrated the Barney, beside a great number of musket balls, and not a man injured, except the paymaster, slightly, with splinters.
Gunboat Cohasset received five twelve-pound shot, one passing through the pilot-house, killing the commander, Acting Master Fox. The shot struck him in the back, killing him instantly . The Commodore Barney was towed down to New-

nort News by a tug, and will be repaired. The ob-

The new army gunboat, General Jesup, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Whipple, also accompanied the expedition, and received several shots, but not much injured. The Steamer Saxonia at New York. NEW YORK, August 10 -The steamer Saxonic arrived to-night. Her advices have been anticipated.

fleet has returned.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, August 8 - The report of Gen. Hurlout's resignation is untrue. Geo. Halleck has delined to receive it. Gen. Huribut, therefore, remains command of the 6th Army Corps. The Mobile News, of the 3d says: "We have pultitude of reports terribly detrimental to the chaacter and patriotism of the people of many places f Alabama and Mississippi. Many of them are too lisgraceful to publish. A portion of our people have one stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and ecreant Confederates

"The chief of the Choctaws has gone to Rich-"Johnston's army, 25,000 strong, is still at Me-"Johnston" army, zo, now strong, is still at exercidian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile or east, as circumstances may require. Bragg is at Chattanooga, with a part of his forces at Rome, Ga.

"Extensive preparations are being made to finish e fortifications of Mobile.

has issued an order regulating the prices.

Commissioned officers will be charged % cent per mile for cabin passage, including berth, and the pay of 50 cents per meal. Eulisted men % cent per mile, with the privilege of onoking their ra-tions. Boats are not at liberty to refuse to carry any soldiers travelling under proper orders. The penalties for the violation of this order are fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court martial. The Loss of the Steamer Ruth-Safety of Paymaster Greenwalt. CAIRO, August 9 - Major Greenwalt, one

early in the morning. The latter boat passed the burning wreck, but, not knowing what it was, went on to Memphis, where Major G. first learned of the loss of the Ruth. He returned here to-day in con-

various French, Spanish, and American men-of-war in the harbor. The Draft in Buffalo. BUFFALO, August 10 -The draft in this city was

Personal. PORTLAND, August 10 —There was an immense udience at city Hall to night, to greet General Shepley, Maitary Governor of Louisiana. made a speech two hours in length. nbers of the Western Boards of Trade left

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Mr. Solicitor Whiting to the Union League

—The Dangers of the Future. Mr. Wm. Whiting, the able Solicitor of the War Department, has, by invitation of the Union League of this city, addressed that body a highly valuable paper on the "Dangers of our National Future." After remarking that "the deadly struggle is between civilization and barbarism - freedom and slavery-republicanism and aristocracy-loyalty and treason," Mr. Whiting leads us to consider the diffi-

treason," Mr. Whiting leads us to consider the difficulties of our position. He says:

"As the success of the Union cause shall become
more certain and apparent to the enemy in various
localities, they will lay down arms and cease fighting. "Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the
Government and of all Northern men who are not
traitors, and of all Southern men who are loyal, will
still remain interwoven in every fibre of their
hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense
by the humiliation of conquest and subjection.
The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud
necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to reveage
itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand
methods of venting a spite which they dare not
manifest by open war, and in driving out of their

tellect.

"The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and under their construction of State rights, to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks, and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws, made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States, within districts of the country inhabited by them.

"Thus, for instance: When South Carolina shall have ceased fighting, she will say to the President, "We have now laid Jown our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your custom houses, your, of the of justice; and if we hold any public property; we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the subsateblashment of all our State rights and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunity as citizens of the United States. heart; meanand is made by men who are traitors in who never had become and despise the Union; men they could, would hang every friend of the Government. But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they could not obtain by fighting—and for the sake of avoiding their national crimes, they will demand restoration under the guise of claiming State rights.

"What will be the consequences of yielding to this demand?"

"They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not

"What will be the consequences of yielding to this demand?"

"They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

"They will be enabled, by the intervention of their State laws and State courts, to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done, for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks, and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making slavery the corner-stone of their local government; and they may make slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the press, which will forever exclude popular education and all other means of moral, social, and political advancement. They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have once betrayed their country into civil war, and who will thwart and embarrass all measures tending to restore the Union by harmonizing the interests and the institutions of the people; and so, being introduced into camp, as the wooden horse into Troy, gain by fraud and treason that which they could not achieve by feats of arms. The insanity of State-rights doctrines will be nourished and strengthened by admitting back a conquered people as our equals, and its baleful influence cannot be estimated."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF THE EBBELLION.

LEGAL DEFINITION OF THE REBELLION.

tended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, commonly called the non-intercourse act, that a state of civil, territorial war was legitimately recognized. All the judges agree in the position "that since July 13th, 1861, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States a civil, territorial war.

"That since that time the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's proclamation in a state of rebellion."

this war to maintain.

New York, August 10.—Arrived, bark Verein, from Swansea; B. Smith, from Lingan; Ahlena, from — Bay.

Welles says:

It is not true that any application to build a vessel for his Government was ever made to that gentleman, disectly or indirectly, by myself or by any agent of the vary Department, or to person or persons have been employed by ne was age, is, or been authorized by the Navy Perartment, or by the American Government to make polication to Mr. Laird, or the firm of which he is nemer, or to any other person or firm abroad, to build vessel or vessels for the Government of the United states; or for the navy of the United States. Travel on the Mississippi. CAIRO, August 8 .- In consequence of the disposition of the steamboat men on the Mississippi river to extort exorbitant rates of fare from the soldiers passing up and down the river, General Grant

paymasters, supposed to have been lost on the steamer Ruth, is safe. He was not on the Ruth, having been left, but followed onthe City of Altons

Arrival of the U.S. Steamer Hartford, Admiral Farragut, at New York. NEW YORK, August 10 -The United States steam frigate Hartford, Admiral Farragut, of the Missis appl Squadron, arrived at this port to-night. She was saluted by the forts at the Narrows, by the Quarantine, Fort Wood, Fort Columbus, and the

concluded to day. It passed off quietly, the news-sary precautions being token. Six of the emptyees the telegraph office are among the draftes

whome to-day.

tellect.
"The inhabitants of the conquered districts will

Two questions must be considered:

1st. When did the rebellion become a territorial, avil war?

2d. What are the rights of the enemy under the 2d. What are the rights of the enemy under the laws of war?

The first question has bren settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Hiawatha, decided on the 9th of March, 1863. In that case, which should be read and studied by every citizen of the Union, the members of the court differed in opinion as to the time when the war became territorial. The majority decided that when the fact of general hostilities existed, the war was territorial, and the Supreme Court was bound to take judicial cognizance thereof. The minority argued that as Congress alone had power to declate war, so Congress alone has power to recognize the existence of war; and they contended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, commonly called the non-intercourse

railroad be put across the lines, and their property

Allow the labalitants of conquered terrifory to form themselves into the set, only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government slavery therefrom, or continue military government therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a Republican Government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Those safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquillity of the country, which the Constitution itself was formed to secure/and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain. Marine.

- Mr. D. H. Craig, for many years the telegraphic sgent for the New York Associated Press, has withdrawn from that position, and is succeeded by Mr. Bradford, a gentleman who is well known not only for his experience, but for his uniform courtesy and his desire to do equal and exact justice to all: the persons concerned in the receipt of authentic intelligence. SALE TO DAY, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, at the Excharge, by M. Thomas & Sons.

Secretary Welles and Mr. Laird. Among our items of European news, we publish this morning some important documents relating to the letter of Secretary Welles on the assertion of Mr. Laird, the well-known-builder of rebel vessels in Birkenhead. Mr. Laird, in the House of Commons, in March lest, stated that he had been applied to by order of the Navy Department in Washington, to build war vessels for the Federal Government. The correctness of this statement was emphatically denied by Secretary Welles, in a letter originally addiessed to the Hon. Charles Summer, recently published by Mr. Cobuen in the English papers, and reproduced a few days ago in our columns. Mr. Welles says:

In reply to this very explicit denial, Mr. Laird de-clares that he believed his statements to be true, and in order to enable the public to judge whether he had sufficient grounds for entertaining this nellef, olares that he believed his statements to be true, and in order to emable the public to judge whether he had sufficient grounds for eutertaining this neilef, he publishes copies of letters from a friend in Washington. These letters were well calculated to make Mr. Laird believe in the correctness of what he states, provided always that he was quite sure that his Washington friend and correspondent was trustworthy. This correspondent sends him a memorandum "handed him the evening before from the Department with the request to send it to Mr. Laird by the next mail." His friend further claims to have assured the "Ministers of the Navy," that if such a vessel could be built, Mr. Laird could do it, and he assured Mr. Laird that Mr. Welles had great confidence in his judgment. In another letter, dated New York, October 25, 1861, this friend informs Mr. Laird that he sent his (Laird's) last letter to the Secretary of the Navy, who was very desirous to have him (Mr. Laird build the iron-plated and bomb-proof batteries, and he expresses the hope that Mr. Welles may yet decide to have Mr. Laird build one or mor of the gunboats.

Mr. Laird, in publishing these documents anast have been aware that all their weight dept ded on the character and trustworthiness of his Arrespondent. He must know little of public dept ded on the character and trustworthiness of his Arrespondent. He must know little of public dept ded on the character and trustworthiness of his Arrespondent. He must know little of public dept ded on the shared propose anything he should have published the name of his conespondent. As the case stands, he only shows hisself to have been the duy-e of some selventure, chose name even he is ashamed to divulge. That he should have he had a right to use all geoments of can hardly suppose that when a fact has been publicly affirmed and publicly denied by the two perfies most interested, the publication between them on he decided by the production of anoymous letters. We agree with the friends around many thing as evide

dence. If Mr. Laird merely wishes to show how be came to be possessed with a certain belief, these letters may suffice, but if he wants to convict the American Government they are worthless. The departmental memorandum which Mr. Laird publishes, and to which he appears to attach importance, contains no reference to him, and is just such an one as would be given to an American contractor. There must have been scores of similar memoranda issued at Washington to persons who were providing the American Government with home-built ships. We submit to Mr. Laird that he cannot let the matter rest where it is. There must have been appaling lying somewhere, and we hope the guilty party will be found out. In the meantime, Mr. Laird's setters prove nothing to the purpose.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

no doubt we shall receive lectures enough on the

The Washington Chronicle of Saturday contains

Before long some of the rebellious States will be soliciting permission to re-enter the Union, from which, in an evil hour, they seceded. It is monstrously absurd to contend that the Constitution

he following:

as her agent during the last season. Of course, we shall see and welcome her in this city. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOBS, BRO-GANS, &c.—The particular attention of dealers is rajuested to the large peremptory sale of boots, shoet, rogans, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages A choice assortment of prime fresh goods, to be sold without reserve, by catalogue, on four months' ere-Laird's letters prove nothing to the purpose.

(From the N. Y. Post.]

Everybody remembers the letters which a Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, wrote to the London Times, in 1861 and 1862, in support of the rebels. These letters professed to come from an Englishman of independent opinions, and as such they had a certain influence, until, by the capture of a rebel despatching and the publication of the despatches, it became known that this impartial and high-toned English advocate of slavery and rebellion was a salaried accrete agent of the rebels. Since this discovery was made, Mr. Spence's letters pass in England for just what they are worth—the special pleas of a hired attorney. dit. commencing this (Tuesday) morning, at tea eers. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SLAVES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.—The Nashville Union says: "We have conversed recently with several large slaveholders from Southern Kentucky. They say that the decline in the price of slaves is from thirty to fitty per cent, the average decline being nearer the latter figure. The price of a slave depends almost wholly contine personal situation and feelings. A steady slave, who has a wife on or near his owner's farm, is considered valuable in his neighborhood. But slaves brought from a distance, or young men and women who have no domeatic ties to bind them, or slaves who have evamanifested a disposition to run off, will not bring any price at all. They are considered as intaugible as the wind. A man would as soon think of investing his money in a contingent interest in a flock of will dipigeons, or a school of herring swimming in mid ocean, as to invest it in such fugacious children of Ham." what they are worth—the special pleas of a fired attorney.

Another and equally disreputable transaction has just been brought home to another English supporter of the rebeis. Messrs. Laird, Sons, & Oo., of Birkenhead, near Liverpool, build Alabamas and iron-clads for Jeff Davis; and Mr. Laird, the senior partner of the firm, is a member of the English Parliament. Of the propriety of a member of the British Legislature engaging in such business we will say nothing here; though if ever hereafter a member of the United States Congress is found to be engaged in fitting out privateers to prey, under a foreign and unrecognized flag, on British commerce, no doubt we shall receive lectures enough on the

Public Entertainments.

street Theatre is rapidly progressing. The interior is nearly completed, and the whole will be unlabed

the time, next month, when the regular season is

O commence. The Richings Opers Troups, of which Miss Caroline Richings is prima donna, will

give the first performances at this new theatre. It is understood that Mrs. Drew has secured a new

play of high merit and striking effects, in which she will make her own "first appearance this season."

She is now at the sea-side, after a successful starring

WALNUTSTREET THEATRE, continuing under

modelled during the recess, and also re-decorated. A few days ago we mentioned that the performers'

"drawing-rooms" were to be improved. This was

an error of the press, as the dressing rooms were in-

tended to be named. They now are worse in this

theatre, and better in the Academy of Mueic, than in any other theatre of reputation in the United

States. Mr. E. L. Tilton continues stage manager,

but it is said that Mr. W. H. Paul, late agent for

Mr. Barney Williams, will take the place of Mr. Donnelly, as business agent. It will be difficult to

fill the place of Mr. Donnelly, whose obliging dispe

sition and courteous manners made him generally acceptable to the public. It is stated that Walnut-

street Theatre will be spened for the season on the 31st instant, Madame Isabella Cubas, the dansense,

appearing in a new piece, written expressly for her, in which, following the example of Celeste, she will

appear e an actress as well as a pantomimist.

Among the "stars" who, it is said, will appear
here after Cubas, are Barney and Mrs. Williams,

win Booth, J. S. Clarke, Matilda Heron, Edwin

At the Chestnut street Theatre, where Mr. Wright

continues stage manager, with Mr. Philip Warren

as treasurer, there is now an able company giving

performances after the manner of the Ravels, with

whom they have been long connected. At the be-

ginning of next month, the regular season will com-

mence with "The Duke's Motto," a play which has

already had a run of sixty nights at Niblo's Thea-

At the Academy of Music, next Monday evening,

Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence a short season.

We hear that Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, will

Next Monday, also, two [Philadelphia tavorites— Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. Cowell—will appear together

at the Winter Garden, New York, under the management of Mr. Humphrey Bland, in a new piece, called

Natalie," written for Mrs. B. by the late Charles

Silby, comedian and dramatist, of London. At the close of this engagement, Mrs. Cowell proceeds to

the Boston Academy of Music, where she is engaged as leading lady during the approaching season. It will be difficult to supply her process in the Walnut-

street company.

Mrs. Emma Waller, whose rare merit as a race.

dienne was first recognized, on this continent, in Philadelphia, commences her starring season at Buf-

falo, in about ten days. She will have the valuable assistance, in her tour, of the gentleman who acted

be his trump card at the opening of the game.

Adams, Laura Keene, Jane Coombs, Charlot

Thompson, and Margaret Mitchell.

tre. New York.

tour in Washington and the provinces.

natruction of Mrs. John Drew's Archi-

A DESERTER FLOGGED.—One Joseph Hagen, who alleged to have deserted from the 63d Pennsylva-a Volunteers, was severely whipped, by order of e provost marshal, in Pittsburg, on the 3d instant.

and some time ago he asserted, in Parliament, postitively, that at one time he had received from the Navy Department of the United States an order to build ships for our service. When this was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, he promptly and explicitly denied the truth of the assertion, and this denial was made public in England. Thereupon Mr. Laird seeks shelter behind certain anonymous letters, which purport to be written, in Washington and New York, by a person whose character, position, and antecedents Mr. Laird himself takes care not to vouch for in any way, and whose language betrays him to be a foreigner, and in all probability an adventurer—probably one of those "lobby sgents," who, needy and unscrupulous, hastened to Washington, on the outbreak of the war, to try to turn a dishonest penny by dint of impudence and pertinacity.

This wonderful correspondent of Mesars. Laird, Son's & Co., was not the only one, according to Mr. Weller, who "importuned" the department "in be half of Mr. Laird." We hope the remainder of Mr. Laird's bagmen were more skillful persons than this anony mous writer whom he says he believed, though it is evident that he did not trust him enough to even take the trouble to send him plans and bids for "a shot and shell proof battery," such as he asked for the contraction of the says he believed, though it is evident that he did not frust him enough to even take the trouble to send him plans and bids for "a shot and shell proof battery," such as he asked

even take the trouble to send him plans and bids for "a shot and shell proof battery," such as he asked for the proof of the transfer correspondent speaks of user Government." but he betrays himself ludicrously when he speaks of the frequent interviews with "our Department of Naval Affairs," and of "the Minister of the Navy."—two phrases never used in this country at any time, and which none but a recently-arrived foreigner, ignorant even of the commonest phraseology of our administrative departments, could have invented. Yet, while thus convicted of ignorance, he constantly speaks of "our" affairs as though he were a citizen of the country.

In July this person speaks repeatedly of our "Minister of the Navy," but by October he has learned better, and writes of the "Navy Department." In the meantime, why did Mr. Laird correspond with such a person? Is it the fashion of great English mercantile firms to transact their business with unknown intermediaries? Mr. Laird says he believed his correspondent. We can only say that if he had written at once to our Navy Department, when he received the first letter, he would have saved himself from what must be a humiliating and ridioulous position, in which he is now placed. We are quite sure that an American business man of equal eminence would have taken pains, first of all, to convince himself, by application to headquarters, of the character of the agent who had approached him. WHICH IS RIGHT?—Some of the opposition leaders have for a long time adopted the following watchword! "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." The Ohio Statesmun is the organ of that party in Ohio, and is published under the eye, if not absolute direction, of S. S. Cox. It declares "the restoration of the Union as it was, with the Constitution as it is, is impossible." As the Statesman is the organ of Vallandigham, it probably agrees with him. and favors the division of the country into four confederacies, which shall be virtually independent of each other, have a common Congress, and be ruled by minorities.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—The Dubuque Times says that "never since Iowa has been settled by the white man have prairie chickens been as numerous as at the present season. In Buchanan and Blackhawk counties they can be killed with atones and clubs, and hunting them, with guns is next to no sport at all. So plenty are they that the farmers importune hunters to try their luck on their grounds, and in some instances they have manifested a willingness to pay for the killing."

BATTLE WITH THE UTE INDIANS.—A fierce battle was fought on the 8th of July, in Idaho territory, between a band of the Ute Indians and a company of the 7th Kansas Volunteers, led by Lieutenants Brundley and Williams. After a two hours' fight Lieut. Williams charged them with the bayonet, and the Indians broke for the mountains, leaving 21 killed and 39 wounded on the field of battle. Our loss was slight, the Indians mostly firing over our troops.

THE CITY.

which, in an evil hour, they seceded. It is monstrously absurd to contend that the Constitution provides for, requires, the reinstatement of such a people in all the privileges which they enjoyed before their suicidal secession; that the fundamental law of the Union prohibits the imposition of any condition upon those who, after violent, armed, and persistent efforts to destroy it, now seek again to come under its shelter! Yet this is really the ground taken by home sympathizers with the rebels. They first affirm that the Federal Constitution does not provide for the deprivation of a rebel State of the rights it possessed before it rebelled, and then argue that what is not in terms authorized in the Constitution is in fact prohibited to the Government and people. Put into plain English, their position is this: Rebellion may be a mistake, but is never a crime; a State may secede, repudiate the Federal Constitution and authority, make war upon the Federal Government, just as long as it has any hope of success, and, when convinced that it must fail, return into the Union and resume all its rights under the Constitution, and its full share of blessings under the Government it has sought to overthrow; that, in fast, during the whole time it is in armed rebellion against the Constitution, it never loses its right to the immunities and protection of that great instrument.

We repeat, that this is monstrously absurd doe-The Thermometer. JUDGE SHANNON AT THE CONTINENTAL-

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS IN FAVOR OF THE ADMI-

NISTRATION .- Last evening, about nine o'clock, the

with a large audience for the purpose of hearing an address from Judge Shannon, of Pittaburg. Previous to this Birgfeld's band, which was in attendshake that everything is quick, and will probably the reveals already the reveals already the reveals already the reveals and the reveals and the reveals already the reveals and ance, gave the orator of the evening a delightful se-renade. Shortly after nine o'clock the Judge stepped

any Southern State sees fit to withdraw from the Union, there is no nower in the Executive, no power in Corgress to copere her back again. Now, tonight, whilst the winds of a north lake sing a sweet requiem to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, Democrats, where do you stand? By a Breckini. See or by the grave of Douglas? There can be no symbolic to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, Democrats, where do you stand? By a Breckini. See or by the grave of Douglas? There can be no symbolic to the rebellion broke out, Floyd was engaged in stripping the arsenals of the North of their guns and munitions of war. We had a gallant liftle navy. What was the Democratic Secretary of the Newy about? You had a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb. What was he engaged in coing? I say to you tonight, that never was a nation so betrayed, plundered, degraded, as by James Buchanan and his Democratic cabinet. Had he one thousandth part of the energy of Andrew Jackson, that rebellion could never have lasted for thirty days. Your journals say that the only way to restore beace is to restore the Democratic party. But if this weredone, I would not give a farthing for such restoration. Pennsylvania is the land of beauty and of virtue. I speak to you to night in virtue of your churches and public schools; I speak proudly sand of virtue. I speak to you to francis W. Hughes, a modern pretentious Democrat; I say that Pennsylvania shall never and never be switched into the Southern Confederacy. Pennsylvania blood has been poured out like water. Democratic, Republicans. Americans, Germans, and Irish, have poured out their blood. We must be a unit. Pennsylvania must be made loyal by October. Governor-Gürtin has done more for Pennsylvania than any other Governor-Rosdone for any other State. He is the man whom the soldier loves, Amongst PRESENTATION TO GENERAL ROSECRANS.—An interesting event occurred in the Army of the Cumberland some weeks since. The members of complany K, 10th Indiana, had prepared, by one of their number, from a muscle sheel taken from Stone river, on the battle ground (where the shells are found of very large size), a beautiful cross, about two and a half by one and a half inches, which was formally presented to General Rosecrans. This regiment was in General Rosecrans brigade in the thice-months service, was commanded by him at the battle of Rich Mountain, and the present was intended by the company to express their regard for their general, as a kind remembrance of their more intimate relations with him in the campaign in Western Virginia, and as a memento of the great battle snd victory of Stone river. The cross, cut from the centre of the shell, was of a beautiful pearl color, having very much the appearance of pearl. It was sent to Nashville, where it was menuted with gold at the tips, and a plate inserted in the shaft, upon which was engraved: "Presented to General Rosecrans, by Company K, Tenth Indiana." SUBSTITUTES IN RIGHMOND.—A Richmond paper of the 7th says:

"Substitutes are beginning to command a large price. This morning a man in Richmond offered \$5,000, and another offers \$4,500 for a man to take his place in an artiflery company.

"This substitute system ought to be stopped, as it has already done much mischief in our army. At the Adjutant Gehefall's office have been received 60,000 substitutes in place of an equal number of able bouled men capable of bearing arms."