The Press

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

THE SITUATION. The news we publish this morning seems to conclusively establish one very important fact—that the rebel army will not cross the Potomac without giving or receiving battle; liamsport is apparently unavoidable. All the known facts indicate that LEE is forced to fight this battle; that he accepts the offer of MEADE only because he is unable to refuse it. The Potomac is his enemy. We have good reason to believe that he is destitute of means to cross the river. On the contrary, the supposition that he has voluntarily chosen his present position for the purpose of making it the ground of a his want of ammunition has been supplied; that he has received reinforcements; that his army is as strong as that which recently

defeated it; these are but conjectures. We have much better reason to infer that he is obliged by weakness, rather than enabled by strength, to submit the fate of his army to the chances of a decisive battle. This inference is drawn from all the probabilities of the situation, and is contradicted by none of the certainties. We have, therefore, cause to rejoice that the rumors of his escape into Virginia are false, for, apparently, on Maryland soil all the advantages are ours. It would be harder to extract victory from a situation in Virginia. The torrent of the rain-swelled Potomac is no unimportant ally. General LEE, however, we infer from the cautious advance of the Army of the Potomac, does not command a demoralized force, but is still at the head of troops able,

at least, to defy attack with some hope of success. Had the reports of demoralization been true, General MEADE would have advanced more swiftly, and by this time the rebel army would have been scattered through the mountains. A defeated and weakened army is not incapable of resistance, though for offence it may be impotent. When the Army of the Potomac was forced from the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing, it was able to repel the rebel force which presumed to follow its retreat, and General LEE may have reason to believe that the next battle, though it may not prevent him from disaster, may save him from destruction. We discredit the opinion that his resoldiers, even though their communications are cut off, though their ammunition is short, and though an unbridged river makes reason to hope for a victory which will surpass all other victories of the war; but they have no cause to expect such a result as certain. On Sunday the two armies were in sight of each other, and the enemy was believed to be entrenched from St. James' impending may have been begun yesterday; but that it cannot long be delayed, we know, or if delayed at all, will be because delay will be advantageous to General

Elsewhere, the situation is not materially changed except possibly in South Carolina for it is affirmed that a combined attack by land and water, upon Charleston, was to pe begun on the 9th instant.

The Riot in New York.

This is terrible news from the city of New fork. A mob of citizens have taken up rms and made an attack upon the provost iarshal's office of the Third Congressional strict. The attack seems to have been ater the fashion of nobs, and was to nrevint the operation of the draft. We cannet, however, fail to see that there was more than a usual degree of preparation and discipline. The outbreak could scarely have been anticipated, for there were no signs of apprehended difficulty in the New York journals of yesterday morning. The Herald speaks of "the good feeling that has everywhere marked the first drawings under the conscription," while in the city department a reporter, in giving a rumor that there was an organized movement to resist the draft among the laborers in the Twentieth ward, states that "the feeling throughout the entire city in relation to the draft is certainly of a very excited nature." In the World and the News articles appear calculated to stimulate resistance to the authorities, and were evidently written with that intention. Whether under the influence of these newspapers, or of bad men who oppose the Government, it is certain that a body of men, numbering five thousand, made an assault upon the office of the provost marshal, on the Third avenue, breaking the windows with stones and bricks, and setting the building on fire. No resistance seems to have been made, for the whole block was in flames at eleven o'clock in the morning. Nor were they hasty or imprudent about their work. With a deliberation that reminds us of the discipline of soldiers in active service, they took possession of the railroads, destroyed the telegraph wires, and would not allow the bells to ring. The trains were stopped, and passengers prevented from going to Boston. The soldiers were called out, and it is said that the regular troops from Governor's Island were sent to the scene. Men were pursued and slain, women applauding the deeds. Of course, those who suffered were among the innocent. The men who began the mob are said to be "Railroad employees, four drymen, and others," in all probability a part of that large class we see in great cities who depend upon their labor for support, and who, by the necessity of their hard condition, have no time for instruction and improvement, and are liable to be deceived into crime and violence. The elements that composed this mob re-

call Paris and the worst days of the French revolution. The most degraded inhabitants of the great city—the refuse population of the Five Points, adventurers, thieves, the ignorant classes of the foreign population, laboring men without labor, abandoned women, prize fighters, traitors and sympathizers with the South—all headed by a few | the news of the invasion of Pennsylvania adventurous politicians, combined together would have been provoking had the invato create these disturbances. A venal press | sion succeeded; but is simply amusing, was not wanting. The New York World, now that it has failed. From the London in its issue of yesterday, contains an article | Times we expected something more than its on the draft calculated to arouse the worst usual exultation over our national misforpassions of the people. After denouncing | tunes; but the extravagance and exaggerathe Administration as weak and reckless, | tions of its joy is really extraordinary. It speaking of the draft as "a measure that is not creditable to its sagacity that it should could not be ventured on in England," and | permit its judgment to be sacrificed to its charging the authorities with taking from hopes, and build up terrible predictions of New York "largely more than its due pro- disaster to the North-not upon facts, but portion of men," it calls the conscription "a merely upon desires. We are reminded of dangerous experiment to insult the popular the late premature rejoicings in Richmond will at once in the policy of their rulers and | over the destruction of the Army of the Poin the means by which that policy is sought | tomac, and the raising of the siege of Vicksto be enforced." The News is more bitter | burg, when we read the editorials and the and virulent, while the Express shows how correspondence in the Times of the 29th ult. easy it would be to array New York against. In each case the wish was father to the the United States, and thus provoke civils thought, but so very distantly related to the war. These journalists seem to have written with a strange inspiration, and it is hard to resist the conclusion that they were participant which was a strange inspiration, and it is hard to resist the conclusion that they were participant with that the relationship cannot be discovered. It is the old story of theory based upon hypothesis, and hypothesis based upon ners to the plot they so boldly prophesied. air. The Times very justly observes that it The rioters were aided by the unscrupulous has "no information but isolated and frightpoliticians of New York city who have ruled ened telegrams;" yet upon these frail authat great metropolis as pirates and plun- thorities it argues the speedy establishment derers, growing fat and lusty on its vast of the Confederacy, desolation and ruin for revenues. By words of open defiance, such the North, glory and shame, barbaric tri- tag removed,

men as FERNANDO WOOD and the leaders of the peace party have long familiarized the people of New York with this idea of forcible resistance. The thousands who applauded wildly at peace meetings and have seeming fulfilment, at least, and with meetings against the Administration, and charming confidence in its pet rebellion, enin sympathy with traitors like VALLANDIG-HAM, are the men now in arms against the Government. The same cries rally them. The same prejudices and hatreds animate

them. They pursue an unoffending citizen with the cry of Abolitionist, and beat him almost to death. They murder unarmed solwill not, perhaps, because it cannot; but, diers, massacre the officers of the municipal however this may be, a battle near Wil- police, and hunt the poor negroes to death with appalling ferocity. It is the old cry of "aristocrat" and "to the lantern." We hear it, however, from the drinkers of whisky in New York, and not from the drinkers of wine in Paris. The city of New York owes it to itself to

atone for this great shame. The Government has been kind to it-pouring the resources of the country into its vaultsnourishing and strengthening it, and making it a metropolis, commanding on the seas and mighty among the nations. This act of greater battle than has yet been fought is conscription is a necessary measure. It sustained by other suppositions only: that must be enforced to save us from plunder and devastation, to protect the property of the loyal men, and secure their safety. Every oppressive feature has been taken away from it, and the Government has so amended and changed its provisions that it | have secured a position on the editorial staff is no longer a burden. New York has been asked to furnish but a small quota, and she should do it gladly. All such demonstrations as those to which we have been accustomed, and this particularly to which we LINCOLN was talking of negro troops, we refer this morning, will be quelled. The | cannot imagine. Gettysburg cannot be Government will maintain the law at every meant, for the Times evidently had not hazard; and if armed men in New York, or dreamed of that now famous city, in its elsewhere, array themselves against it, they prophetic soul. How fortunate for the Premust be punished even to destruction. We cannot stop to argue with men "armed with | portant information in time to use it, and revolvers and every available style of wea-

pon." They have gone beyond argument, and invite the stern and unrelenting justice that the morrow will bring. Intervention and Recognition. We cannot resist the conclusion that strenuous effort is being made to force the great European Powers to recognize the rebellion as the Southern Confederacy, and thus intervene in the war for the Union. There has evidently been a general understanding among the friends of the rebellion every where-in the North and in the South, the military and naval forces, the diplomatic agents in Europe, and their writers for the foreign press. The plan seems to have been ingeniously arranged. General LEE was to move his army into Pennsylvania about the middle of June, threatening Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, creating a panic throughout the North, and presenting to the European world the spectacle of the insurrectionary forces invading the loyal States. About the latter part of June, or rather about the time that the news of LEE's invasion reached England, Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion in the House of Commons in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy would be cent defeat decided the fate of his army, brought up and debated. In the meanthough we know that it decided the fate of time, we see that the writers for the the invasion. It is difficult to annihilate the | English papers, in the interest of the South, fighting power of fifty thousand veteran have commenced to discuss intervention, Confederacy. Mr. SPENCE, the Southern financial agent and the ablest of the proslavery English writers, resumes his contritheir retreat impossible. We discourage butions to the Times, in which he argues unreasonable expectations. The people that the war is to destroy Southern indehave a right to anticipate victory; they have | pendence, and that "recognition being compatible with neutrality," it could not lead to war, and would be "a true and effective measure of peace." Mr. SLIDELL is closeted with the Emperor of the French, and the French journals are dwelling upon the natu-

ral sympathy existing between the French in Mexico and the rebels in the cotton College to Williamsport. The battle then | States. Proposals are made to Spain to enter with France into the work of recognition. In the meantime, LEE advances, the panic increases, and in the midst of the gloom, and anxiety, and dread, and deso lation that the invasion would be supposed to produce in the North, Mr. STEPHENS knocks at the door of Washington with his proposal for peace. arranged with a degree of care and detail and a familiarity with stage effect, which the "persistent manager of the company that had played at Strasburg and Boulogne," as Mr. KINGLAKE calls Louis Napoleon, would enjoy. We

can imagine an orator like Mr. Roebuck, or a writer like Mr. SPENCE, with the invasion of Pennsylvania for a theme. The House of Commons would ring with hostile cheers, and the columns of the Times would glisten with earnest and rounded sentences. The refusal to meet Mr. Stephens, who came with his olive branch by way of Fortress Monroe, while LEE carried the sword by way of Harper's Ferry, would be regarded as an act of madness, justifying the interference of other nations to save the people from the insane course of their rulers, and the South being the invader, recognition would be an act of humanity to the North and foreign public opinion, intensified and carried away, would sustain the act. Viewed in this way, we can easily see how earnestly and elabo-

rately the plan for intervention has been prepared. If LEE had succeeded in holding Pennsylvania, our position would be difficult and embarrassing, and we might have been at the mercy of the nations. Intervention would have been a more serious matter than we may now imagine, and the cause of the Republic would have passed from war to diplomacy. Gettysburg and Vicksburg have ended these dangers. With the swiftness of retribution, the victory of the Army of the Potomac came upon the plans of these scheming gentlemen, and all their splendid combinations—their speeches, proclamations, peace embassies, and newspaper articles-have been blown to the winds. Mr. BRIGHT may answer Mr. Roe-BUCK with the news of these two victories when the debate on recognition is again commenced, and the friends of the Republic can ask no better argument than the patient, persistent, and undaunted valor that

has crowned our arms with triumph. Vicksburg and Gettysburg! Mr. SPENCE may write, and Mr. ROEBUCK may shout. and the silent Emperor may twirl his sly mustache and smile upon Mr. SLUDELL Ws corn them all. LEE huddling under the banks of the Upper Potomac, and the paroled PEMBERTON plodding his solemn way from Vicksburg to Talladega, show to what a strait the Southern cause is reduced. In the Southwest, the Confederacy is rent asunder; in the East, it is reeling and bleeding. England and France will hardly recognize these remnants of a desperate and causeless rebellion. If any danger existed, our own good swords have destroyed it; and so long as we continue to prosecute the war with the vigor and success now everywhere

Powers, and laugh at their schemes for our overthrow. English Theories of the Invasion.

seen, we may despise the enmity of foreign

The unconcealed delight with which the friends of the rebellion in England hailed

umph and National defeat. The feverish anxiety to believe Southern successes had never more forcible illustration. The Times is resolved that its frequent predictions shall trusts to Confederate armies the embarrassing duty of establishing its prophetical repu-

tation. There is something pathetic in this childlike faith. After an elaborate statement of the probable plans of General LEE, the theory is elaborately applied to an imaginary condition of American affairs. "The danger," so the world is informed, does not consist (exist?) so much in the extent of the Confederate force, as in the fact that there is absolutely no Federal force at present in the field to resist it." "Mark how absolute the knave." The Times continues: "It is admitted that the President can spare no troops from Washington, and the Pennsylvanians must defend themselves;" but by whom this astonishing fact was admitted it does not condescend to say. The world is also assured that while the President is talking of negro troops, the trained soldiers of the South are surrounding him and the most flourishing cities of the North. We remember reading a descriptive essay in which a house was said to be "entirely surrounded on one side by a garden;" and we presume the gentleman who wrote that essay must of the Times, with special instructions to reform the English language upon principles agreeable to Southern expectations. What lourishing city was surrounded while Mr.

sident that he could not receive this imthat he is probably ignorant to this day that "he has only a beaten army to depend upon to save his own country from the miseries which his policy has inflicted on another.' Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, the apostate poet, whose servility to the pro-slavery cause has proved how little he believed in his own bad verses, which, superficially, at least, were written for the good of freedom, should, in New York, know more of America than the writers in the Times, in London, but really seems to know less. In his letters to the Thunderer, he paints the danger of the Northern States, and the fear of the people, in hues of earthquake and eclipse, and actually anticipates the improbability of Mr.

Lincoln's escape from impeachment and punishment! At the opportune moment, says the author of "A good time coming," when LEE has decoyed Hooker to some fitting place, he will fall upon him with overwhelming force, and either annihilate the Army of the Potomac, or oblige it to surrender. MACKAY evidently had a glimmering sense of Gettysburg, and the 3d of July; for there most certainly was the fitting place, and that the opportune moment-only place and moment were not used exactly as the Doctor predicted. His fate should be a warning to all prophets, and the Times especially should learn that "isolated and frightened telegrams" are very slight reasons for affirming the ruin of a nation. That element of the situation which puzzled the journal most was the position of LEE. "Of that," it adds, "we know unfortunately next to nothing." In sick and wounded soldiers as have been properly know unfortunately next to nothing." In a short time it will be aware that LEE was

recently at Gettysburg. THE lecture of Mr. FORNEY, on "The Duties and Obligations of the Hour," postponed on account of the general excitement, will be delivered on next Tuesday evening,

July 22d. CAPE MAY,-The Columbia House, a first-class establishment at this popular watering place, will eceive visitors. The season at the Cape will be

nusually enjoyable this year. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863 Draft Exempts and Substitutes. The following circular was issued from the War Department to day. PROYOST MARSHAL'S OF-FICE, July 12, 1863.—To answer inquiries made to this office, it is announced. First. Any drafted person paying \$300, under section 13th of the enrolment act, is thereby exempt

from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft. Second. Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into Third. A substitute once mustered into the ser-Fourth. A drafted man cannot pay commutation noney or present a substitute after he has re-

ported himself to the Board of Enrolment for exami-Fifth. Men who, on the third of March, 1863, were n the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were sub-stitutes are liable to draft, the same as though they had been drafted and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

Sixth. In serving the notice as required by cir-

cular No. 42, from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrolment to men in the State service who have been or may be drafted, JAMES B. FRY. Provost Marshal General. Consuls. The President has recognized HENRY PRAEM as

vice consul of Denmark, for the States of New York. lonnecticut, and places in New Jersey nearest to New York, to reside at the city of New York. Also, OTTO CUNTZ, as consul of the Duchy of Nassau, for the State of Massachusetts, to reside at Boston; and HEINRICH OTTO SIGMUND CUNTZ, consul for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, at Boston. The Navv. acting-masters' mates are wanted for the navy. The applicant must be between twenty and

thirty years of age, and seen three years' service, and forward to the Navy Department suitable testi

FORTRESS MONROE.

ternoon at 4 o'clock, Lieutenant Sanborn, who was drilling a colored military company in front of Andrew Foster's dry goods store on Main street. Norfolk, was shot, one ball passing in at the mouth and out behind the ear, and another ball through his body, entering the left shoulder and coming out at the right, from the effects of which he died in fifteen

Docter Wright, of Norfolk, is charged with the murder, and had a preliminary examination last evening before the Provost Marshal, Major Bovey. The first witness called was Lieutenant Colonel Guyon, 148th New York Regiment, who testifies that Lieutenant Sanborn had drawn up his company on Main street, in front of Andrew Foster's store, and was in front of his men drilling them, when Doctor Wright, who was in the store, addressed some remarks to Lieutenant Sanborn, who replied if he was further interfered with in that way he The Doctor thereupon advanced and shot Lieut . in the head. The Lieutenant then turned upor

the Doctor with sword uplifted, when the Doct the hand and passing through from his left to right ndeavored to wrench the pistol from his hand, and while thus struggling they entered the store, a great crowd following them. They continued strugling for several minutes, when the witness to he pistol from Dr. Wright and arrested him. Lieut. S. died in about fifteen minutes. Six other witnesses were examined, whose testiony was in substance the same as the above. The Doctor was committed to jail. Lieut. Sanborn was recently from the Quarter master Department at Washington, and a native of

Cincinnati Threatened by Morgan-Martial Law Declared. CINCINNATI, July 13.—Gen. Burnside has issue an order declaring martial law in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. Business is suspended until further orders, and all citizens are required to organize in accordance with the direction of the State and municipal authorities. There is no definite information regarding Morgan's whereabouts, but it is supposed that he will move around the city and cross the river between here and Maysville. The militia are concentrating at this point in obe

Col. Spears, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived

LATEST. CINCINNATI, July 13.—Morgan left Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at 1 o'clock this morning, and passed over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad at a point thirty-five miles from here. He reached Harrison, in Hamilton coun ty, Ohio, at about noon to-day.

At 5½ o'clock he was within sixteen miles of Hamilton, adjoining the county of Butler, and moving slowly on that place.

General Hobson, with a strong force, was five hours ehind him. The damage done to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was three bridges destroyed, a water station destroyed, and some of the track removed. The da-

mage done to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Rall-

oad was very little, only one of the water tanks be-

dience to the orders of Gov. Tod.

THE SEAT OF WAR. The River Bridged by the Rebels OUR SIEGE GUNS IN COMMAND OF

THE CROSSING. WHY THE REBELS REOCCUPIED

HAGERSTOWN. THE HOSTILE ARMIES WITHIN FEW HOURS' MARC

The Latest from General Meads's Army HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC July 13-8.30 A. M.-A messenger from Governo Curtin, arrived this morning, states that Genera Couch has formed a junction with our right, which rests northeast of Hagerstown, and that point is secure against an attack by General Lee. He also repots that General Lee has a bridge composed of thirteen boats across the centre of the river, continued thence to both shores by a trestlework supporting long timbers. Our siege and other heavy guns have been sent 30 the front, and planted in the best possible positions commanding the bridges. CARETOWN, Md., July 12, via Hagerstown, July 13.—Hagerstown was occupied at about 9 o'clock this morning by General Kilpatrick's cavalry, after a slight resistance. The object of the enemy is partially explained from the fact that they re ved from that vicinity a large amount of rails which it is supposed are to be used for erecting fortifications between that place and Williamsport The rehels are in large force near the town on the Williamsport and Clear Spring roads. Reconnoissances made to-day by our cavalry forces unde Colonel Wynkoop and Captain Boyd, show that the rebels have strong picket guards north and west of

hours' march of Lee's army. Lee's intention will probably be more fully developed to morrow. NEAR HAGERSTOWN, July 12.-[Special despatch to the Baltimore American. |- Early this morning it was discovered that the rebels had fallen back from Fankstown. A reconnoissance from our right wing was thrown out, and discovered the rebels had with drawn their left wing toward the river, and had formed a line of battle in a semi-circle covering Wil-Kilpatrick's cavalry then pushed forward and oc-

The armies of Meade and Couch are within a few

upied Hagerstown. Our whole right wing was im-nediately put in motion, and swept around in the line of the rebel retreat. We entered Funkatow the bridge over Antietam, at Funkstown, but aban loned it without contest. Strong rifle pits enfiladed the bridge, and embrasures for cannon had been knocked in the stone wall above and on the hills pike. Longstreet holds the centre, Ewell the right and Hill the left. The country people were not a lowed to pass through the rebel lines, and knew little of their strength or movements. When falling back the rebels reported that they were falling back behind entrenchments. A rebe captain and lieutenant, who were captured with forty men, also report that Lee has entrenched. The growing belief is that the mass of the rebel army has crossed the river, and that we are now pressing back the rear guard. Beyond slight skirmishing, there has been no fighting to-day. The rebels have swept everything from the country around Hagers-Scarcely a serviceable horse is left in ten miles The grain crops are trampled down, and flour, corn and hay carried off. To-morrow will probably de

Maryland. The people of Hagerstown received the nion troops with great joy, and a display of flags. A large number of refugees followed the army into The Battle-field of Gettysburg—Aid to the Sick and Wounded: HARRISBURG, July 13.—Gov. Cuitin is still in the eighborhood of the late great battle of Gettysburg, where he is busily engaged in attending to the cares and wants of the wounded Pennsylvanians. Major Sees, of his staff, has proceeded to Cettysburg and intendence of W. Wills, Esq., whom he has autho-

ermine whether there is to be another battle in

discharged from the hospitals. In the case corpses, Mr. Wills is also authorized to issue trans portation for one person to accompany the remains from the battle-field to the former place of residence. Parties proceeding to the battle field for the corpses of their friends, should apply at the transportation department at Harrisburg for transporta ion to Gettysburg. GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 13 .- Hundreds of people, the remains of their relatives and frends. I am

wounded are removed, which will take lace in about purpose would do well to postpone it ir ten days at Freshet on the Washington Bruch Rail-

road-Drowning of Soldiers-The Damage Repaired. BALTIMORE, July 13.—There was a reshet to-day on the Washington Branch Railroad. A bridge was swept away at Laurel, twenty-two miss from Bal-timore. The embankment was swept away, and five members of the 100th New York were drowned. The damages were repaired during to day, and travel resumed. The main stem of the road was uninjured.

Washington, July 13.—The heavy rain of last night and to-day has so flooded the nilroad track as to temporarily prevent travel, and as a consequence, no mails were sent from or received in Washington to day. Eight bodies in roel uniforms were caught this morning at Edward Ferry, and others were seen floating down the iver. Much lamage has been done by the flood.

Piratical Cruisers on the Coast. BALTIMORE, July 13.—The ship Magie V. Hugg, which has arrived at this port from Hyre in fortysix days, reports that on the night of Jay 1st, when in lat. 41°, long, 63° 50°, she was boardelfro then in chase of a bark which she deeled of a sus norning she saw the flashes of half a deen guns in he direction of the chase.

On July 6th, in lat. 38° 50', long. 71° W. she was chased by a bark with deck full of men but finding that she outsailed her considerably, she hauled of after dark and started in the direction of a vessel to the leeward that had squared away before the wind ome time previously.

Boston, July 13.—An armed steamer was off Portland harbor yesterday. She refuse to answer any signals, and as she burnt soft coal its supposed that she was a pirate. NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer Silon arrived at this port from Liverpool this evening. Her addices have been anticipated. Reported Capture of General Suart. NEW YORK, July 13.—A special destatch from Washington reports that the rebel General Stuart was captured on Friday night by our cavilry. An Encouraging Voice from Nev York.

The Rebel Privateers

An Encouraging Voice from Ney York. The following letter has just been received in Montgomery, Ala., from one of the mostprominent citizens of New York. It is dated June 8: The raid into Pennsylvania is a glorious one, and there is nothing to hinder pushing to Philadelphia. The Dutchmen are "seared," and think tight the day of judgment is fast coming. 20,000 good irfantry can mip 100,000 raw militia, or more. Thelarger the number of the militia, the less likely b succeed. The "Confederate Navy" is doing a goodwork, and the insurance offices have lost a "pile." Give Captain Semmes a war vessel, and the powdr will ity. Can I be of any service to you or your friends? Let Can I be of any service to you or your friends? Let me know in what way. I can raise a regiment smong my own acquaintances and employees to aid the good Southern cause.

A PRIVATE'S DEATH.—A private of the 8th Illinois was shot through the lungs, and trought to the hospital for surgical treatment. His wound was a fatal one, and he suffered intensely. Lasked him for his name, and it was Dussold; and inquiring as to the nature of his wound, he replied that it was mortal, and he did not expect to recover, but that he cared not if we could only prevent the escipe of Lee across the Potomac. I gazed upon the hero with veneration, and as I gazed his lips grew bolorless, and the death dew hung in treabling drops upon his brow. I asked the surgeon if he could save him, but he replied that he must die. It will be a

THE DRAFT RIOT IN NEW YORK. THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL DESTROYED.

HIS DEPUTY PROBABLY MERDERED. A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS BURNED NEW YORK, July 13 .- This morning the residence of the provest marshal, No. 677 Third avenue, was attacked by a mob composed of railroad emlovees foundrymen, and others. The attack was first made by throwing brickbats and stones at the windows. The officers were thus driven out of the building, and the latter was set on fire. The conscription list was destroyed The rioters had their work for nothing, as duffiate lists are in the hands of the sheriff.

NEW YORK, July 13-2 P. M .- A great crowd colected about the office of the Third Congre listrict this morning, where the draft was in proress; and stated that it would no longer be allowed proceed in New York city. The rioters seized the books and draft wheel, and The provost marshal fled from the office et fire to the building: An alarm was sounded, and the engines turne out, but were not allowed to approach the building, being kept back by the crowd, while it was entirely

The necessary steps are being taken for putting

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

swn the riot and punishing the rioters.

C'The crowd was so dense that it we Third-street cars from running. After the building was burned the crowd increased the number of 5,000, armed with clubs, pitchforks and revolvers, and every available style of weapon. The mob then proceeded to the Eighth Congressional district with the intention of destroying the uilding occupied by the provest marshal. Up to this hour the riotens are still in large fore It is said that the Government has sent up fiv

PARTICULARS OF THE RIOT. PARTICULARS-OF THE RIOT.

[From the Evening Post.]

This morning some of the laborers employed by two or three of the railroad compenies and in some of the foundries, assisted by a gang of desperate men, went to different establishments in the upper wards where large numbers of workmen are employed, and compelled them, by threats, in some instances, to cease their work: The rioters thus gained large accessions of strength, and marched through the streets yelling and threatening, and brandishing their clubs and other weapons.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock the crowd marched down Third avenue and congregated opposite the enrolling office. site the enrolling office.

Meanwhile, the draft was proceeding; though, when the rioters had taken their position in front of the building, the operations of the officers were interrupted by the noise and the loud threats of rufflaus inside of the building, who soon afterwards took their positions with the principal rioters in the atreet.

A VOLLEY OF STONES.

The first demonstration of violence was made immediately thereafter. A volley of stones crashed through the open doors and large windows of the enrolling office (which had lieen constructed for a store on the first floor of the building). One or two persons inside the office were struck by stones, and other persons—among whom were the provost marshal, who had maintained his position on the table where the wheel stood, and the commissioner, surgeon, and other officers of the draft, including Deputy Provost Marshal Vanderpoel and the reporters for the newspapers—at once made their escape from the room to other parts of the building and to the rear. The provost marshal, who would probably have been murdered if caught, was assisted over the wall of the back yard. A VOLLEY OF STONES. wall of the back vard. THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE BUILDING. When the room had been cleared the rioters ap-roached, with their clubs, and with their hands full f stones and bricks, and began to destroy the win-

of stones and bricks, and began to destroy the windows which had escaped the previous volley.

When, however, some of the more excited persons in the crowd had entered the office and begun the work of demolishing the machinery of the draft and the furniture in the room, the building was occupied by very large numbers, who seized upon the lists, records, blanks, and the great books in which the names of the drafted men were to be engrossed, bore them into fragments, and scattered them over the neighborhood. For many rods above and below the building, and in Forty-sixth street, the ground was almost covered with the blanks and the other papers. Everything in the enrolling office was utterly destroyed except the large safe, which was understood-to contain the record of the men drafted on Satur-

THE BUILDING ON FIRE. Shortly after this destruction smoke iss They then shook hands with each other, and gave They then shook hands with each other, and gave various indications of unbounded delight.

The fire burned slowly, but when it reached the second story the demonstrations of the crowd were renewed with greater intensity, and violence was freely threatened against the enrolling officers and all persons connected in any manner with the draft. It was understood that some of the enrolling officers were in the upper part of the building, and though several families of women and children occupied that part, stones and other missiles were thrown through the windows.

ATTEMPT TO SACK THE BUILDING. ATTEMPT TO SACK THE BUILDING.

While the building was burning the crowd discovered the side door, and attempted to enter. Those at the door called vociferously to their companions to follow, and rushed up the stairs. But few, however, were permitted to ascend, the police assuring them that none but women and children were there. The police force, then ready for duty, consisted of nly about twenty men, and nearly all were drawn ip in Forty-sixth street, a few rods from the burnup in Forty-sixth street, a few rods from the burning building. They made no effort whatever to stop the operations of the mob, and would have been unable to act effectively, in any event, on account of their small numbers.

It is said that details of policemen have been ordered from the different wards of the city, and that about two hundred were on their way at eleven o'clock to the scene of the disturbance.

Orders were also given to the military, and shortly after eleven o'clock a small force was marching up Third avenue. Third avenue.

Mayor Opdyke, on receiving information of the riot, communicated with General Sandford, and preparations were at once made to send a sufficient orce to quell the distubance. out the slightest restraint from the authorities.

During all this time the fire in the enrolling office spread to the upper part of the building and to the adjoining buildings, and we hear that the entire block was in flames at 12 o'clock. The families in the upper part of the building on the corner of Forty-sixth street threw out a small part of their property, and escaped with their lives. THE TELEGRAPH DESTROYED. Two or three men with axes attacked the telegraph poles in Third avenue, and at 11 o'clock two of them had been cut down and the wires destroyed. A MURDER ATTEMPTED.

When the crowd attempted to enter the upper part of the building, Deputy Provost Marshal Edward S. Vanderpoel boldly stepped to the front and, assuring the rioters that they already had possession of all the drafting paraphernalia, asked them to withdraw or to do something to prevent the destruction of the families in the upper part of the building.

Suspecting from his uniform that he was one of the drafting officers, one of the rioters seized him and struck him. Mr. Vanderpoel merely shook off his assailant, and in a pacific manner renewed his request, when the act of the first rioter attracted the attention of the remainder, and a number of request, when the act of the first rioter attracted the attention of the remainder, and a number of them surrounded him.

They struck him with their hands and with stones, and, seeing that he could not resist them, he withdrew to the place where the police were posted. The rioters followed him with great clubs, and the men, who were desperate, beat him upon the body and head. His head was so badly bruised that blood flowed profusely, when he was thrown down and kicked.

He afterwards escaped by the aid of the police and one or two of his friends; but the rioters followed him, striking him with clubs.

He is so badly injured that there is but little probability of his recovery.

Several persons were injured by stones, and there are rumors that men have since been killed. MEASURES FOR SUPPRESSING THE RIOT. General Wool and the authorities at the Brooklyn navy yard have been notified of the disturbance, and a large force of United States marines, besides a considerable number of soldiers of the regular army, have been ordered into instant service; Gen. Sandford has called upon the officers of the militia. LATEST.

The latest movements reported (up to 2 o'clock) are to the effect that the mob has increased to some thousands, and is wandering about the city. Apparently, the rioters have no concerted plan of operations, but the city authorities are actively at work to preserve the peace of the city.

It is said that Superintendent Kennedy appeared at the scene of the disturbance, and was much injured. Outrages of the Rioters. From the fourth edition of the Evening Express.]

he dared not if we could only prevent the escipe of Lee across the Potomac. I gazed upon the bero with veneration, and as I gazed his lips grew bolorcless, and the death dew hung in trembling drops upon his brow. I asked the surgeon if he couldsave him, but he replied that he must die. I will be a source of gratification and pride to his friends to know that he died sublimely, and with his old love for the Union undimmed by long and ardiner service in his country's cause.—Cor. Tribune.

THE RANKING OFFICER.—The Army and Navy Gazette contains the whole correspondence and proceedings with respect to the claim of Major Gen. Butler to outrank other major generals. A mong the papers submitted are the arguments of Generals Halleck's arguments are in conformity with the finding of the board. General McCiellan declines to make comments on General Butlers arguments, but endeavors to correct his mistatements as to duties, &c. He adds the following paragraph:

"By referring to the history of the present war twill be found that prior to the date upon which General Butler revioneously says that I was appointed. I had, as major general of the regular army, organized an army and conducted a successful campaign."

A MONUMENT TO "STONEWALL" JACKofficer knew that I held a command during that campaign."

A MONUMENT TO "STONEWALL" JACK. SON.—It is understood that the distinguished gentlemen who head the movement for expressing in a suitable form the admiration in this country for the memory of "Stonewall" Jackson, have nearly completed their pfans. A statue in marble, of heroic size, seven feetil height, by Foley, is to be presented to the native State of Jackson, Virginia, to be placed in the capitol, or state-house, at Richmond. The statue will rest on a pedestal of granite designed by the same artist, and on one side it is proposed to inscribe that this is a testimony of England's admiration for a truly noble character; on the other side, Gen. Lee's order of the day, informing the army of its sad loss. It is estimated that the statue, without the pedestal, will cost £1,000; the pedestal and incidental expenses, about £500 more; in all, £1,500. The sum is to be raised by subscriptions. The committee which has this matter in hand consists, at present, of the following names: Sir James Fergusson, M. P.; Mr. A. Beresford Hope; Sir Edward Kerrison, N. P.; Mr. Gregory, M. P.; Sir Coutts Lindsay, M. P.; Mr. G. E. Seymour, Mr. Spence, and Mr. G. Peacocke, M. P. Index.

DEATH OF SYP 1052414 1220. P.; Mr. Gregory, M. P.; Sir Coutts Lindsay; M. P.; Mr. G. E. Lord Campbell; Mr. Lindsay, M. P.; Mr. G. E. Seymour, Mr. Spence, and Mr. G. Peacocke, M. P. Mr. He is a Tribune man; hang the son of low and many many leading of the new system of prison discipline in England, died unddenly on the 26th uit, while on his way in an omnibus from his residence in Fulhaze to his office in London. His age was severty years. He was educated for the army, and saw sovice in Canada and the West Indies. In 1838 he entered the civil service of the Orown, and was selected by Lord Russell to supervise the system of military punishment. He was also appointed to the post of surveyor, general of civil prisons, and with that system of prison discipline with which, for good or ill, his name has become indissolubly associated.

The Howard was seized by the hair, and taken to an awning post, but fortunately something else than to hang the crowd, he had a chance to an awning post, but fortunately something else in the crowd, he had a chance to an awning post, but fortunately something else in the crowd, he had a chance to escape up. Third avenue, but only for a short who have unlimited means at their disposal, could be for a short of the head and another one in the face stunned of the had and another one in the face stunned to the state; but that it is seriously needed to read a waning post, but fortunately something else in the crowd, he had a chance to escape up. Third avenue, but only for a short who have unlimited means at their disposal, could be find a chance to escape up. Third avenue, but only for a short who have unlimited means at particular the case stunned in the lost all consciousness, and while in this state, he lost his gold watch and chain, diamond breastjul, and \$3 in money.

Speculations at to the authorities to the contrary who have unlimited means at their disposal, could be find a chance to the contrary unless some who have unlimited means at their disposal, could be for a short men, influenced with liquor, and includ

crowd in the meantime kept hammering at the doors, but they had to give up, as the doors resisted, and Mr. Howard was finally got away without further teapple. trouble.
At about three o'clock a procession of about five thousand people came up First averue; all armed with bars, pistols, &c., threatening vengeance on all persons connected with the draft. They halfed in front of the Eighteenth ward station house; in Twenty-second street, and sent up yells which were anything but human. MORE CASUALTIES AMONG THE POLICE

Two of these officers were left lying on the pave-ment at the corner of Forty-second street for some time before the crowd would allow them to be removed.

Several of the policemen were so fortunate as to procure disgrises, and thus made their escape unnotized by the crowd. Sergeant Wade was struck in the breast with a stone, but sustained no serious injury. Sergeant McCredle has not been heard from-Phillip Rubsson, a member of titl 1st Battalion Invaid Corps, was attacked by Memory, bis musket, bayonst, and equipments taken from him, and he was bestern a terrible manner about the head with his own musket. He was finally rescued by some humans stremen when almost exhausted from the treatment he had received. He was conveyed to the list preciset station house, and there attended by Dr. Ranner. He will probably survive:

Extended Account of the Religion. Extended Account of the Riot. NEW YORK, July 13-6 o'clock P. M. Up to this

our the rioters appear to be increasing in numbers. The following is a brief resume of their operations It appears that there must have been a concocted plan of resistance to the conscription, as all the workmen on the different ratiroads combined, together with those of certain festories, and neighed to the building, on the Third avenue, where the drafting for the Ninth district had commenced. At about 10% o'clock this morning the crowd rushed in and seized the books and papers, and used great violence towards the officers and reporters present, who manages to escape, with the exception of Assistant Deputy Vanderpoor, who was badly Soon after the building was borned, the demora eanwhile atoning the upper part of the building;

where some half a dozen families lived. The ad-

building caught fire, and was also destroyed,

the rufflans abouting with frenzied for while it was All the horse cars were stopped, and the drivers taken off by the crowd. The police were overpowered and terribly beaten. A blacksmith shop near by was demolished, and its owner nearly killed. A detachment of seventy-five of the provost guard ived at the scene at noon, and drew up in line etween Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, on Third avenue. They were quickly surrounded by an intensely-excited mob, who stoned and jeered them. The soldiers fired into the ruffians, when they were set upon and driven off, and pursued for about a mile. One of the soldiers was caught, and tually beaten to death by both men and women fiends. Another was nearly torn to pieces, throws ver a precipice, and his body stoned until half Soon after a squad of police arrived, but were

riven off—one of their number being torn to pieces and kicked to a jelly. The stores in the vicinity were soon closed by the owners, and the rioters had everything their own way. The firemen were not lowed to play on the fire. The most horrible and beastly outrages have been erpetsated. Some twelve or thirteen policemen ave been so brutally treated that their recovery i most hopeless. No doubt exists as to the death of Superintendent Kennedy. At about 3 o'clock this afternoon the mob moved rther down town, when the firemen went to work on the buildings on Third avenue. It was then as-certained that a house had been entered where a lady had just been suffering the pangs of confinement d although no violence was perpetrated, a number

of articles were stolen. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Howard, late city editor of the New York Times, was attacked by the mob, who ried out "Here's an Abolitionist!" and were about to hang him to a lamp-post, when their attention was diverted, and he ran for his life. The crowd chased him, and struck him on the back of his head and in the face with heavy stones, stunning him for a time. They then robbed him of his watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and thirty-three dollars in money. He was with difficulty rescued, and taken to an engine house-the doors of which re sisted the efforts of the mob. He was finally taken to a more secure place of safety. His injuries are

t The mob tore up iron fences to arm themselves. and at about 3 o'clock the ruffians, accompanied by their female abettors, armed with clubs, pistols, bars day, and which the mob could not open. The men were excited beyond description, and endeavored to pound down the supports of the building with sticks of timber.

The Arsenal was threatened, but the presence of effect the conscription act.

The Arsenal was threatened, but the presence of a detachment of the 10th Volunteers has prevented an attack. Howitzers are stationed there and at the 7th Regiment Armory, loaded with canister, which will be used on the first demonstration.

The whole block on Third avenue was burned. A person named Andrews, of Virginia, who has lately harangued the meetings at Cooper Institute, seemed near the ruins, while the destruction of the buildand advised the people to organize to resist the draft. The howling devils, after this harangue,

proceeded to the large and beautiful dwelling evenue, and completely sacked it. The library, , parlor and bedroom furniture, were throw nto the street. The house was then fired and burned to the ground.

In the Eighth district, the provost marshal adjourned the draft till to-morrow.

A detachment of a hundred regulars arrived at about three o'clock, and reported to Provost Marshal Nugent. They were sent to the arsenal, the excitement around which is great. At about four o'clock some three thousand of the armed mob marched down the Flith avenue, groanng the conscription. Governor Seymour will pro ably arrive this evening. Mayor Onduke has issued a proclamation against he rioters, and declaring that order shall be pre-

will probably prove effectual in quelling the rioters. Every negro who has been seen by the mob has been either murdered or horribly beaten. Some wenty have thus far been killed. One or two newspaper offices have been threat-The citizens are arming. The colored orphan asylum has been burned by

Allerton's Hotel, at Bull's Head, has been burned. When the mob was passing down Second avenue, somebody in the armory fired on them from a winlow. They then fired and destroyed the building.

The Temper of the Riet. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 13, 1863. The teachings of the Copperheads and Peace De-mocrats are at last culminating as I have before predicted they would; and, even as I write, from twenty to thirty thousand of their deluded followers are arrayed in open hostility to the authorities, and the work of rapine is being inaugurated. This is nothing more than should have been rationally expected from the bold, defiant tone of the disloyal oress, and the manner in which it has employed very means in its power to incite the lower orders to resistance. Day by day the conscription has been denounced as unconstitutional, and as drawing a despotic and arbitrary line between rich and poor; circulated along the docks and in the purlieus of the city, stirring up malignity and evil passions against the Government, declaring that it dare not uphold alternative they were at least assured of success. for Free Speech, and cursed the Administration for driving Vallandigham from our borders! To-day I have heard more threats of resistance to the draft than I have ever heard loyal sentiments expressed in the city. Even at the custom house free from blatant traitors, who gave vent to their lisloyalty in this manner. They were gathered on the street-corners, and in every low tavern where ourage could be generated at three cents the glass. Whenever a squad of policemen passed, they were vately jeered at and held up to execration as myrmi Men know not what to expect from a mob which is constantly receiving accessions of drunken, furious dogs, crazed with bad liquor, and ripe for arson plunder, and murder. If the authorities hesitate o surely New York will speedily present a scen which the frantic orgies of Paris, in its days of revo lution, could scarcely equal. The only hope is that this desperate spirit may be crushed in the bud, though national artillery be forced to sweep the treets with grape in order to accomplish it. This morning, drafting commenced in one of our

mmense crowd of vagabonds, armed with clubs soon as the drawer had taken his stand at the whee same time declaring that no conscription should the city. The provest marshal naturally declined acceding to this request, and immediately the assault commenced. The Government employees were riven out, and the building demolished. Some accounts state that fire was applied, and the firemen that it was torn down by the desperadoes. At the moment of writing, it is impossible to get at a true statement of the facts. It is also alleged that the marshal fell under the knives of the rioters; that the sheriff of the county, unable to effect anything through police aid alone, and in view of the fearful and increasing proportions of the riot, is about to order all able bodied men under arms. This latter tle-field, is not exactly the man to head loyal people. especially when his life would thereby be endan-Anticipating some disorder, a provost guard had been organized, under the command of Col. Ruggles, of the regular service. This guard, consisting of 400 regulars, was stationed on Governor's Island, just opposite the Battery, instead of being placed within the city limits, possibly with an eye to the avoidance of any irritation to the riotously inclined. This guard, it is hoped, will be at once marched to the scene of tumult, and ordered to clear the streets at -the point of the bayonet. Up to this time, however, I have been unable to ascertain that any steps of rently rumored on the streets that 5,000 troops are on their way to the scene, in the police steamers. Whence such a number could be drawn I am no prepared to state; but that it is serio

regions for the control of the contr

(Paris (June 28) correspondence of London Post. I
There seems to be no deubt about the Empiror having lately received the Southern envoy, Mr. Suell. That his Majesty should have done this so soon after the fall of Puebla gives rise, to speculation, and no doubt to many faster conclusions. France has probably, since the occupation of Mexico, international reasons to watch with interest the American war. If a French army is to remain at Mexico until a new and regular form of Covernat Mexico until a new and regular form of Covernat

Slidell's Interview with Napoleon,

international reasons to watch with interest the American war. If a French army, is to remain at Maxleo until a new and regular form of Government is organized, North and South may meanwhile make up their quarrels, and become very patriotic about France possessing so rich a district of the transatlantic continent. Oh the other hand, if the American war ends in the separation of North and South, the natural ally of France, as long foreseen, will be the latter States. No one in all likelihood knows the Emperor's real intentions about Mexico, and perhape his future policy may be entirely guided by events. I know, however, that a majority of his Cabbaset are for withdrawing the expectation as early as possible. M. Drouya de Lhurs is again for calling in England and Spain, and, I presume, making those two Powers in some way perticipate in the foundation of a better Government than that which has hitherto been applied to a wild and almost ungovernable rate. In consulting with Mr. Slidell the Emperor' might have desired to learn what probabilities Southern statesmen hold about the 32-mination of the war. That the Emperor desires to see peacy restored in America, for political as well has humanitarian reasons, is beyond a doubt; that his Majesty would recognize the South of England and France for peace be now listened to at Washington?" The represensatives of the North in Patiennost distinctly and decidedly declars that the Government and people of the North ary now, as sveri bent on conquering the South and maintaining the Union, and that no attempt at medication could possibly succeed at Washington?" The American Goseul, and the majority of Americans likely to hold correct views on the subject.

THE CARTURE OF TRIMBLE.—The captors of the reber General Trimble at Cettysburg, seem to have been eyerlooked by the prints: To Lieut. Wm. A. McBowell and Sargeant Coursey, of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavairy, belongs the knonr of his apture. Lieut. McDowell is commissary of the re-Wm. A. McDowell and Sargeant Gowness, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, belongs the knoor of his sapture. Lieuts McDowell is commissary of the regiment, and desiring to vary the routine of his official duties; proposed to Sergeant Gurnesy an expedition to the front to capture some "greybacks." After inding nine they were informed that a rebel officer was light wounded in a house situated about 3 miles from Gettysburg and east of the Baltimore turnpike. They immediately proceeded to the house and found General Trimble, who was lying in bed with his lag amputated below the knee, with Major Hall and Lieutenant Grogan, of Trimble's staff, all of whom Meetenant McDowell paroled, subject to the approval of General Meade. On asking Trimble if he was connected with families of that name in Beltimore, he replied in the affirmative, and added, "I am from Quaker stock, and have no business to be here fighting." He wrote a note to General Meade, althding therein to cartain relations of friendship which had formerly existed between them, and asking-that an amounance be sent for Irim. General Meade promptly granzed his request, remarking that Trimble and he, before the war, were friends.

The body of Richardson, the spy, hung near Frederick, was cut downsafter hanging for three days, and yesterday morning lay at the foot of the tree on which he was executed, in an advanced stage of decomposition. His body had been entirely stripped of clothing by soldiers who wished to carry away mementoes; and the tree, a small locust; had been denuded of its bark from the roots to the lower branches. A few more executions, under similar circumsiances, will rid our army of the presence of men of his vocation.—Correspondence-Tribune.

A SACRILEGE.—The new rebel steamer Southerner, intended to form one of a line of ateamers between Eiverpool and Charleston, was ohristened by a large assemblage of rebels and their sympathizers on shipboard. The health of the Queen of England was tha first toast. The second was that of the criminal in chief of the Southern Confederacy. The Chairman said the toast which he proposed to inflict upon them was one which he was not disposed to introduce by any lengthened remarks, neither did it require any lengthened introduction at his hands. Most of them being English people understood the sentiment of loyalty as they of the South understood it. They respected and esteemed, and loved and venerated, their Sovereign; and Southerners respected and esteemed, and loved and venerated, their Chief-Magistrate [cheers] for qualities which, when the history of the events which they were now passing through came to be written impartially, would place his name next to that of Washington, and highest upon the roll of fame. [Cheers.] He asked them to join him in drinking "the health of the President of the Confederate States of America." A SACRILEGE.—The new rebel steamer South

FUNERAL OF ARCHEISHOP KENRICK.—
The funeral of the late Most Reverend Archbishop
Francis Patrick Renrick took place on Saturday
morning at the Cathedre in Baltimore, and was one
of the most imposing ceremonies witnessed in that
city since the funeral of Archbishop Eccleston. The
procession, witnessed by an immense crowd, was
very impressive. Arrived in the church, the whole
of the olergy present chaunted the De Profundis
around the catafalque of the good prelate. The interion of the wast Cathedral was draued in the deenaround the catafalque of the good prelate. The interion of the yeast Cathedral was draped in the deepest mourning, and an imposing cortege bearing lighted candles, followed the remains to the vaults below the church. The funeral sermon was preached by the aged Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, with great emotion. Alluding to the profound prayer of the late Archbishop, that honorable peace and Union might be restored to the country, the speaker was deeply affected. Archbishops Hughes and Purcell, with Eishops Wood, Whelan, Dominie, Loughlin, and a large number of the clergy of the diocese, took part in the funeral exercises. Major Gen. Schenck and staff were also present throughout the service. part in the funeral exercises. Major Gen. Schence and staff were also present throughout the service. UNION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.—At the Union meeting held in this city, a few days ago, speeches were made by Gov. Solomon and Senator Doolittle. Gen. Pope, in response to a very earnest and general call, thanked the assemblage for the warm friendliness with which he was greeted. He had not come to make a speech, but simply as one of their number to participate in the exercises of the day in a quiet manner. "As for my own views," said he, "none can misunderstand my position. I know nothing and care nothing about political parties. My only desire is to see the rebellion crushed, and I sympathize with all whose hearts are in this work. I can only appeal to you as patriots and as work. I can only appeal to you as patriots and as men, to stand by those who are already in the field, and to support the Government, no matter what may be your views of particular measures." At this point, news of Gen. Meade's victory was received amid the wildest encausiasm. Gen. Poperproposed three hearty cheers for Meade and his gallant army.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE UNION.—The musicians of New York cisy have resolved to form a "Union"—a benevolcat and protective Union—like to the Unions which regulate the actions of other more material trades and professions. The title of the new association is to be "The Musical Mutual Protective Union," and the rules laid down for the guidance of members are as follows:

No member is to take an engagement under any leader or through any agent not also a member of the Union. the Union.

All operatic performances are to be charged for the first performance \$15 a head, and for every subsequent performance \$3.a head.

At all the Broadway theatres, including the Museum, salaries are to be fixed at \$12 a week; and at the Bowery theatres and concert saloons \$10 a week, with a week; and at the Bowery theatres and concert saloons \$10 a week, the Bowery theatres and concert salcons \$10 a week; and at the Bowery theatres and concert salcons \$10 a week, with an extra \$3 for afternoon and Sundays.

Political meetings with a procession, wedding parties 2nd supper parties, \$5 a head; balls at the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, City Assembly Rooms, and Niblo's Salcon, \$5.50 a head; and balls in other places \$4.50 a head, while no ball is to last more than

ight hours. Serenades of one hour's duration, \$3 a head, with Serenades of one nours duration, \$38 head, with \$1 a head for each extra hour.

Society and political meetings, without procession, \$4 a head; regimental parades, \$5 a head; regimental funerals, \$5 a head to the cemetery, and \$4 to the ferry. A discount of \$1 on smaller funerals. four per cent. to go to the leader, besides his regu

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.—A correspondent sends us a copy of a major general's oath of allegiance to the United States under the articles of confederation. The original is in possession of a gentleman in Philadelphia, It is a printed blank, filled up to read as follows:

I Arthur St Clair Major General do acknowledge the United States of America to be Free, Independent, and Sovereign States, and declare the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great Britain, and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I will to the utmost of my power; support, maintain and defend the said United States gainst the King George the Third, his heirs and successors, and his their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of Major General which I now hold with fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding.

ART, ST CLAIR MAJ, GEN.

Sworn before me, eamp Sworn before me, camp

Valley Forge, May 12, 1718.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The articles of confederation were adopted in 1777. St. Clair was a member of Congress in 1786, 1777. The articles of the body.

and the next year was onosen president of that body. The National Constitution is dated 17th September, 1787, and the first President was elected under its provision in 1789. St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Northwestern Territory in 1788, and beld that office 311 Objects to the Section 1988. held that office till Ohio bec Portland Press,

THE CITY. The Thermometer

SW by W.SSW...SSW. ESE....SE.... THE CONSCRIPTION-ITS POSTPONEMEN IN THE THIRD DISTRICT .- Public announcement having been made that the draft in the Third dis trict would be commenced vesterday morning, at the headquarters of Captain Jacob A. Stretch, pro vost marshal of the district, No. 511 Brown street. a number of citizens collected to hear the result.
Arrangements had been made to institute proceedings immediately. The names of the enrolled, with heir residences, were inscribed upon slips of paper and these were folded and enclosed in envelopes of stout paper and the envelopes sealed. A wheel was on hand in which the packages were to be deposited. a respect to number with the enroller's list of the Twelfth ward-the first sub-district appointed to be

drawn to-day. senting all political parties, were invited to be pre sent, and supervise the draft, and, to insure greater fairness, Mr. Paist, a blind man, was to draw the names from the wheel.

Along Brown street, from Fifth to Sixth, groups of men discussed the probabilities of exemption, the necessity of the conscription, and kindred subjects, while anxiously awaiting the result in which they were so much interested. Those present conversed freely and intelligently, and apparently with a full appreciation of their duties as citizens and supporters of the law.

About half past ten o'clock, Mr. John L. Shoemaker, of the Twelfth ward, chief clerk of the Board of Enrolment, appeared at the front door of the building, and announced, by direction of the Board, that the draft had been postpoxed for the present, assigning as a reason therefor that the eciation of their duties as citizens and supportseems scarcely probable, for the good sheriff himself having sneaked ingloriously from the Bull Run bat.

About half past ten o'clock, Mr. John L. Shoepresent, assigning as a reason therefor that the Board of Enrollers, not having been entirely satisfied with the quota of the district as it had been assigned, had determined to await instructions from Washington on the subject. The proposed postponement was owing to an unexpected delay in the reception of those instructions, and was wholly unavoidable on the part of the authorities directly charged with the matter.

The postponement in this case proves beyond all doubt the determination of the authorities to sec justice to our citizens. The delay will be of only a DROWNED. - A man named John Glenn, aged fifty-three years, sell into the Delaware, at Washington street wharf, yesterday morning, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of the deceased, No. 126 Prime

UNDER MARCHING ORDERS .- The third regiment raised under the auspices of the Union League received marching orders yesterday, and the regiment will leave for Harrisburg this morning. The regiment is now encamped on Turner's lane. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED REREIS. -Over one hundred wounded rebein are now receiving medical attention at the United States military hospitals in the 24th ward.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular ated meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was ld yesterday afternoon, at the Almshouse, Presi-nt Maris in the chair. The census of the house was reported as follows:

The outcomes as \$39.75.

The resolution adopted at the last meeting, taking away i rom the officer of the house of the Medical Board the keys of the clinio-room, was rescinded. A committee of five was appointed to advertise for proposed for furnishing butcher's meat for the sauing year. Measts, Erety, Lowry, Haynes, Weight, and Taylov were delegated for that purpose. The Board then proceeded to the election of house surgeons. Drs. Gross, Lewis, Kenderdine, and Agnew were elected.

The dection of the medical staff was then proceeded with. Drs. De Costa, Ludlow, and Tull were chosen, leaving a break to be filled at the next meeting. Serval candidates for the posthave been no minated. The following committees was postponed.

The following committees were announced by the

Children's Ideputal.—Meren. Erely, Server, and Hospital.—Merses. Whitall, Dickinson, and his install, and his and his install, and laines.
Out Wards.—Messes. Brown, Bickinson, and ——A
Department of Managertures.—Resses. Hadnes, Dickaron, and Lowry.
Classycation and Dist.—Messes. Erety, Lowry, and Farm and Garden .- Plesars. Brown, Server, and Support: Messrs. Sever, Lowry, Erety, Wood-ard, and Brown. The Board then adjourced.

CITIZENS' VOLUNTERS HOSPITAL:—This building, located at the northeast correr of Broad and Prime streets, will long the remembered among the great chornies of Philipdichia. It is only by experience that the great conferts of an Institution of this kind can be realized. Last week, about six thousand mere arrived at the Beltimore depot; in lots of from these to nine hundied, who were immediately provided for in the way of food, lodging, and surgical attendence. They were from the battle of Gettyburg, and had been served as soon as the battle was over, by the way of Brederick, through Baltimore, to this say. Though their wounds were not likely, as a general thing, the prove fatal, yet many of them were very serious and much aggravated by their journey. The ladies and managers have to be up day and night to attend to the comforts of the soldiers, by dressing their wounds and preparing meals for them on their zrrival.

The firemen are indentigable in removing the soldiers to the U. S. surmy hospitals, at their own expense, and too much praise cannoble given them for their noble exertions. Last week, many of the ambulance teams would give out, but were quickly supplied by fresh ones. U. S. Surgeon R. S. Kenderdine deserves great credit for his energy and promptness in forwarding the men, with as little delay as possible, to the different hospitzis.

The finance committee consists of the following gentlemen, who earnestly hope the charitable and patriotic will keep the institution in funds:

John Williams, No. 6 Willing's Alleys.

Thos. T. Tasker, Sr, 1622 South Fifth street.

Henry M. Watts, Broad and Federal incests.

Frank Bayle, at M. Thomas & Sons.

Charles P. Perot, Broad and Prime streets.

A Proposed Transfer of Stock.—An CITIZERS' VOLUNTERE HOSPITAL -This

A PROPOSED TRANSFER OF STOCK.—An

ordinance has been prepared by a special-nomittee of Councils to increase the value and make productive the investment of the city in the stock of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The ordinance is as follows, and will be presented at the next maction of Councils. North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The ordinance is as follows, and will be presented at the next meeting of Councils:

SECTION I. The Select and Common Genetics of Philadelphia do ordain that whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, that the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company have executed and recorded a first mortgage for the sum of \$200,000, prior to all other liena, upon all their corporate rights, privileges, franchises, and estates, to trustees, for the benefit of holders of bonds under said mortgage, payable in twenty years, with six per cent. Interest, psyable semi-annually, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, to assign and transfer to A. H. Reeder 1,2000 shares of the capital stock of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company now owned by the city of Philadelphia, to be held by him in trust, to secure to the said holders of bonds under the said mortgage the payment thereof and of the semi annual insersathereon, as the same shall fall due; provided, however, that hefore such transfer shall be made, the said A. H. Reeder shall give security in the sum of \$250,000, to be approved by the Select Councils, that the interest upon the said bonds shall be paid by the said Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company, until their said railroad shall be completed and in running order, and that alter the said road shall be paid from the net earnings of said road in preference to the saleries of officers; and that the said railrone year. ries of officers; and that the said railroad shall completed and in running order within one year.

SALE OF A PRIZE CARGO.—Yesterday, by order of the United States, the cargo of the prize steamer Calypso was disposed of at public auctica. The cargo consisted of the following articles: 113 bags St. Domingo coffee; 39 barrels alcohol; 65 cases olive oil; 155 packages mackerel; 10,000 pounds from plates; 200 gross lawing cards; 15 cases pricting paper; 200 gross Low's Windsor soap; 300 boxes ex. logwood; 7 bales A. senna; 5,200 pounds patent thread; 16,600 yards bleached muslin; 14,400 yards burlaps; 61 bags pepper; 68 barrels whisky; 45 barrels pale ale and stout; 76 kitts salmon; 50 boxes tin; 17 cases letter paper; 3 casks cream tartar; 25 barrels bichromate potash; 500 dozen cotton handkerrels Epsom salts; 172 kegs blearbonate sods; 5 barrels bichromate potash; 500 dozen cotton handkerchiefs; 2,000, yards linen; 2,600 yards drilling, shirtings, denima, brown Holland, shoe thread, 3c. Also, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States, there were sold, 18 cases merchandise, comprising laditab boots, felt hats, handkerchiefs, muslins, drugs, needles, surgical instruments, 3c.; 6 cases merchandise, contaming dry goods, Flaying cards, buttons, spectacles, &c.

The coffee sold at 253 @263 cents.perlb.
1 bale bleached muslin, 100 pieces, about 2400 yards, \$355; 1 do., 30 pieces, about 2500 yards, \$420; 1 do., 32 pieces, about 1960 yards, \$325; 1 do., 49 pieces, about 1966 yards, \$315; 1 case do., 50 pieces, about 1960 yards, \$325; 1 do., 49 pieces, about 1966 yards, \$335; 1 case do., 50 pieces, about 2700 yards, \$200; 1 do., 49 pieces, about 1966 yards, \$355; 1 do., 34 pieces, about 1966 yards, \$355; 1 do., 39 pieces, about 1966 yards, \$355; 6 do. aromatic spt. ammonia, 5 do. kreosote, 5, 60. balsam copaibă, 2 paeks tooth picks, 1 dozen glass syringes, 5 % do. cupping glasses, \$60.

1 box 160 oz. sulp. gathine, 160 oz. re. sub. 13dine, 5 do. SALE OF A PRIZE CARGO. - Yesterday, by packs tooth picks, 1 dozen glass syringes, 5% do. cupping glasses, \$60.

1 box 100 oz. sulp. quipine, 100 oz. re. sub. iadine, 6 lbs. sub. nit. bismuth & bott., 25 lbs iodide potassium, 5 lbs. powderad cantharides, 5 lbs. extract colocynth, C, 25 oz. sulp. morphia, in & bott., \$520.

1 box needles, 155,000, \$65.

1 box, 1 case fight instruments, 1 do. amputating instruments, 4 doz. imp. met. bougies, 4 do. surgeons' needles, 2 do. spongs holders, German silver handles, 2 do. do., ebony handles, 2½ do. bullet forceps, 5 gross French and English bougies, 5 do. do. do. catheters, 12 doz. glass syringes, 1 M toothpicks, will, \$90. picks, gaill, \$30.

39 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, 34 dozen linen and cotton handkerchiefs, I ps, 7 linen and cotton handkerchiefs; 20 gross cotton shoe laces, I gross playing and cotton shoe laces, I gross playing kerchiefs; 20 gross cotton shoe laces, 1 gross playing oards, \$125.
5 dozen lawn handkerchiefs, 5 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, 14 great gross agate shirt buttons, 6 dozen soap, 9 gross lead pencils, wood, 6 dozen playing cards, \$55. pards, 850.

A mixed and assorted lot of agate and bone but-tions, cotton handkerchiefs, lead pencils, and steel PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIE-

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIE-TX.—The regular monthly display of the Horticultu-ral Society takes place this evening at their hall, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut. The fol-lowing are the prizes offered for the following-named articles: Table design, \$3; basket of cut flowers, \$3; band-bouquets, pair, not over eight inches in dameter, \$2; hanging basket, or vase of plauts, \$1; gloxinias, six plants, six varieties, in pots, second best, \$1; fuschias, six plants, six varieties, \$2; fuschias, six plants, six varieties, second best, \$1; raspber-ries, one quart, \$1; raspberries, collection of named varieties, one pint each, \$2; peaches, grown under glass, twelve specimens, \$1; apricota, grown in the open air, twelve specimens, \$1; gooseberries, one quart, \$1; currants, one quart, \$1; collection of vegetables, \$2. FUNERAL OF COLONEL FRANCIS MAHLER.—The funeral of Colonel Mahler, of the 75th Regiment P. V., took place yesterday afternoon from Independence Hall. The body was placed in the hall yesterday, and a guard of honor stationed around the coffin. The hall was visited by a number of persons who wished to pay a last sad tribute of respect to this worthy officer. The coffin was placed upon a bier in the centre of the room, and was covered with a large American flag. The face was not exposed to view, but a photograph of the deceased Colonel was placed upon the top of the coffin beside his sword. The deceased was in the 37th year of his age. Two companies of infantry followed the re-FUNERAL OF COLONEL FRANCIS MAHLER.

THE LAST CHANCE.—Col. Small's regi-THE LAST CHANCE.—Uol. Small's regiment, for three months' service, is nearly filled up. The company of Capt. McNeight have received their arms and proceeded to camp at Powellton. The whole regiment will be encamped at that place by to-morrow afternoon. Capt. Wm. E. Scherr, who commanded a company in the veteran 26th Regiment, has been elected major. The companies of Captains Nadley, O'Donnell, and Sanderson, are rapidly recruiting. We would remind the young men of our city disposed to do something for their country, that this is the last chance for them to enter the State service.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. - Last evening while two boys named John Anderson and Selkirk were playing with a pistol, it was accidentally discharged, the load entering the breast of Selkirk, dangerously wounding him. He was taken to Dr. Rohr's office, Seventeenth and Chestaut streets. The boys lived in the neighborhood of the Doctor's office. The wounded lad was afterwards remove

THE WILLIAM PENN GUARDS.—At a meeting of the William Penn Guards, held on Sunday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are eminently due, and hereby tendered, to Mr. Josiah N. Kochersperger, president of the William Penn Hose Company, for the uniform kindness he has shown to us, in assisting to recruit and organize this company, and other acts of especial favor extended to us as men and soldlers. THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOUTHWARK

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOUTHWARK CHURCH.—This church, through the contributions of its many friends, has been completed free of debt. The site is in German street, above Second, and the work of finishing the building, inside and out, will be pushed rapidly forward, the front in the Norman style of architecture. It is to be rough cast, in initiation of brown stone. The plastering of the main audience room is nearly completed. It has a gallery only along the front of the building, but as the edifice is large, about eight hundred persons can be accommodated in it. ESCAPED. - A sailor who had deserted

WHEREABOUTS OF PHILADELPHIA SOL-WHEREABOUTS OF PHILADELPHIA SOLDIERS.—From information received in this city, we learn that the Gray Reserves are now with the Army of the Potomac. They have been assigned to the 6th Army Corps. A battle is expected today, and it is probable that General Couchis command will take an active part in the engagement.

On the 10th inst., Eandis' Philadelphia Battery was at Wayneabo.

The members were all well; and in fine spirits. HAY AND STRAW, - During last week 356

loads of hay and 350 straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' May and Straw market, North Seventh, street. The supply was not equal to the demand, and the advanced prices of the previous week were well maintained. Best quality timothy hay sold at \$1.25 and \$1.36 per 100 lbs. Straw and readily at 95 cents and \$4. Emms, captured off Mosquita Inlet, Frotida, by the United States schooler Para, arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of Prize Master McDonough. The erew of the Emms made good their escape by running the schooler ashore. Her cargo consists of salt, liquor, and muskets. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE. - The schooner

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mary Gaul, a little girl, aged three years, was killed at Manayunk on Sunday, morning by being run over by a train of case on the Reading Railroad.