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VOL. 6.—NO. 298.

Unreserved Sale of Clothing.

reserved sale of Clothing, reserved sale of Clothing, reserved sale of Clothing, reserved sale of Clothing, Cak Hail, Oak Hail, Volus to extensive alterat

Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Previous to extensive alterations,
Previous to extensive alterations,
Previous to extensive alterations,
Previous to extensive alterations.
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We want to reduce stock,
Will sell at lower prices than ever,
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TAILOR: MAS BEMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET!

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and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the elty—at prices much lower than any other first-elass es blishment of the city.

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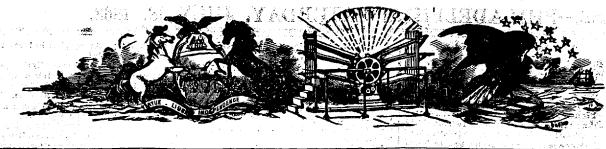
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863,

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK. The Fourth Day—Rioting Abated—General Kilpatrick arrived—Further Details of the Unthrenk.

The fourth night since the beginning of the trouble closed in upon the first day on which the city was occupied by a military force sufficiently numerous to cope with the populace at all points; yet there was, last evening, little or no confidence that the spirit of the opposition was broken; or that the people were overawed. The inhabitants, of, the metropolis prepared for another night of bloodshed, arson and plunderings. The really serious work of the afternoon on the cast side of the city, and the current rumors of terrible fighting, ending in the triumph of the multitude, were sufficient to raise the excitement to the highest point, perhaps, that it has yet reached; and the effect on the peaceable inhabitants of the district occupied by the military, the police and the crowds was most painful.

One of the strangest of the phenomena brought about by the disturbances was particularly noticeable. This city, which ordinarily wears its brightest eapert early on the blackest nights, was, last evening, utterly changed in its appearance; the stores and dwellings which had remained open during the day were, with few exceptions, closed at nightful; and to the rain stores with sevening. THE CITY BY NIGHT. stores and dwellings which had remained open during the day were, with few exceptions, closed at nightfall; and to the rain storm which prevailed, the unusual darkness of the night, and the forebodings of the majority of the inhabitants in regard to the apprehended troubles is owing the gloominess of the time, which has had no parallel.

The more cheerfully inclined of the people rested under the assurance that they would be protected if they could not protect themselves; the belligerent armed themselves, and were ready for the worst while the masses prepared to follow up their operations of the day which the considered successes, and the thieves and plunderers plotted for themselves and their kind.

Comparatively few of the readers of the Herald can ever appreciate to their full extent the terrors which prevailed during the afternoon, the evening, and the night at the scene of the latest trouble, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth streets, between the Third avenue and the North river. The crowds had been gathering, troops had been patrolling thare during the day; there had been firing, rushing of mobs, confusion, and bloodshed, and the 7th Regiment was ordered there to put down the demonstrations. The men of the 7th had taken possession of the streets, and had driven the crowd at the point of the bayonet. The infuriated men, reorganizing, were determined to hold their ground; they expected reinforcements from the various headquarters throughout the city, whose arrival they awaited to begin the battle. THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

begin the battle.

The appearance of this district just as night set in was intensely interesting. The rendezvous of the 7th was in a large building in Thirty-third street. The men crowded the numerous windows on every floor, and crowded the front, ready at a moment's warring to march upon the rioters, while bodies of the troops were posted on Second and Third avenues. On both these thoroughfares the crowds of men were gathered at each corner, scowling and cursing, courting a collision, and yet fearing it; and the main body of the assemblage, far above and below that point, retreating and reappearing at every maneuvre of the troops, which possibly might result in a volley from their guns. The frequent discharges of firearms, sometimes of a number of pieces together, which were understood to be fired on the crowd, though no one not in the immediate vicinity of the reports knew whence they came, added to the excitement. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. 606 ARCH STREET. 608. the excitement.

During the night the crowddecreased or increased, according to the situation of affairs. THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD. At five o'clock, a detachment of two companies of regulars, under Captain Putnam, Tweltth United States Infantry, were sent up to the support of a party of dismounted cavalry, under Colonel Mott, who had been routed by the crowd in Twenty-second street, near Third avenue. Several shots were fired by the crowd, killing a sergeant. A section of a battery from the 20th Independent accompanied the reinforcements.

tery from the 20th Independent accompanied the reinforcements.

When the party arrived at Gramercy park no signs of any disturbance could be seen, and the detachment proceeded down Twenty-second street towards Second avenue; but hardly had they crossed Third avenue when they saw the body of a sergeant of Davis' cavalry lying on the sidewalk. The soldiers took up the body and placed it in a carriage for conveyance to the central police office. This sergeant, it appears, had been shot from the top of the houses on the south side of the street while marching towards Third avenue, and though not killed at once, was left to die in the street by the people.

The soldiers became exasperated at this sight, and vowed deep vergeance on the perpetrators of the act. But the crowd, animated by the feeling which desperation alone can infuse, no sooner perceived the soldiers than they commenced firing upon them from every available point. The battery unlimbered and placed their places in position, which had the effect of driving away a number of ladies and children who crowded the stoops and windows. The crowd akedaddled into their houses, and ran in double-quick up Second avenue to the corner of Thirty-first street, where the most foolhardy induced their weaker minded fellows to make a stanil. Carbines, rifles, blunderbuses, muskets, revolvers; and even the primitive sling, were brought footh by the people, and NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, minded fellows to make a stand. Carbines, rifles, blunderbuses, muskets, revolvers; and even the primitive sling, were brought forth by the people, and as their number had been swelled by recruits from First syenue, avenue A, and from the "Rooks" to several hundreds, a lively time was expected. A number of persons, dressed in the uniforms of volunteers, probably taken at the sacking of Captain Maniere's office, were among the people, and took a leading part in the disposition of the "rebel" force, who took position in the windows, hallways, and under the stoops of houses.

Captain Putnam gave orders to the artillery, who were under command of Lieutenant B. F. Ryers, to disperse the crowd and search the houses. The infantry at once commenced a destructive fire on the insurgents, most of whom had retreated to the housetops, and thence sent down a shower of bullets, PATTERN SHIRT. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-

insurgents, most of whom had retreated to the housetops, and thence sent downs shower of bullets, brickbats, paving stones, and other missiles, including even articles of household furniture. The fire of the regulars had a most fatal effect on the crowd, and almost every volley sent down a man, who, on coming in contact with the sidewalk, left parts of his brains and large pools of blood behind. Not less than ten of these men came thus down like a piece of lead. and these than ten of these men came thus down like a piece of lead.

The searching party entered the houses, and after a long chase up rickety stairs, and under beds, in closets, chimneys, &c., found twenty-four men, who were reized and turned over to the infantry.

During this operation one of the soldiers was struck on the shoulder with a heavy ice pick. His assailant was at once pinned to the ground with the bayonet of a soldier. assailant was at once pinned to the ground with the bayonet of a soldier.

During the night a detachment from the 7th, consisting of two companies, under the respective commands of Captain Clark and Lieutenant Murray, marched through the Second avenue from Fourteenth street up to Twenty-eighth street. On the route the people fired on the soldiers from windows, bousetops, doors, and alleyways. The soldiers returned the fire. None of the 7th were injured. One of its members had a ball cut the back part of his uniform. The firing was of a straggling character. The citizens were concealed. In the course of the march—taking both sides—perhaps some three hundred shots were fired. It is thought that many of the citizens were wounded. Two are known to be killed, and three to be injured.

There is now no organized mob on the streets. But few persons are on Second avenue. Military patrols are constantly moving about. The citizen police are very numerous and active on Third avenue. Alarms are constantly occurring, but nothing of a really serious nature has transpired for the last

At one o'clock the garrison of the areenal witnessed a sad and novel sight. Winding slowly along through Thirty-fourth street into Seventh avenue, headed by a strong police force, came the little colored orphans, whose asylum had been burned down on Monday night. The boys, from two and thres to fifteen years of age, followed by little girls of the same ages, to the number of about two hundred each, trotted along and were halted in front of the arsenal. Then came a large number of men and women, several having babies in their arms, who had been forced to seek refuge in the adjacent station-houses from the fury of the people. They represented all shades of color from chrome yellow to ebony black. Most of them carried small bundles of clothing and light articles of furniture, all they had been able to save from the wreck of their property. One stout old woman carried in one hand a clay pipe and in the other a paper of smoking tobacco, The negroes who had sought safety under the guns of the arsenal were then taken out and ordered to join their friends outside. The crazy negro was placed on a stretcher, and four colored men hoisted him upon their shoul-

were then taken out and ordered to join their friends outside. The crazy negro was placed on a stretcher, and four colored men hoisted him upon their shoulders. The procession was then reformed, and, headed by the police, marched back again down Thirty-fith street to the North river. A strong detachment of Hawkins' Zouaves gnarded the flanks of the procession, while a company of the 10th New York Volunteers and a squad of police closed up the rear. The colored woman who had been recently confined was allowed to remain in the arsenal, where mother and child are attended by Dr. Gilbert, and doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Colonel William Meyer had command of the escort, and on arriving at the pier, where a numerous crowd had followed them, he placed his men with fixed bayonets, facing the people to keep them in check, and the contrabands were all safely embarked and conveyed to Riker's Island. INSTANCES OF COURAGE.

INSTANCES OF COURAGE.

[From the Tribune of 17th.]

Two instances occurring this week, show what the courage of a single man may do.

The mob threatened and approached a house. One man, not its owner, nor his friend, stood on the steps as the crowd came on. The leaders rushed forward. Said this here: "You shall enter this house only over my dead body." They stopped, hesitated, swore and retreated, leaving the house unharmed. One brave heart protected it. G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver je27

23 North SIXTH Street INCIDENTS.

A white gentleman (the son of a missionary), corn in the East Indies, but educated in this counborn in the East Indies, but educated in this country, said, when he saw the rioters yesterday, "I am proud of the heathen."

An Irish woman informed her mistress yesterday that she "need not expect the rioters over, for the rioters had the promise of help from the city of Baltimore, if they would only hold out a little longer."

Near Sixteenth street, a robber on horseback rode up to a house occupied by a gentleman known for his kindness to the sick and wounded soldlers. When the door was opened, he found a young lady in the house, and demanded money. She said her father was not at home, and she had no money. "But you can get it," said the thief, "and I will give you just ten minutes' time to get it." She unlocked her father's safe, and got him \$40. "That will do for the present," said the thief, "but I shall call again."

will do for the present, sand the mine, call again."

In the evening a white woman, partially intoxicated, with dishevelled hair, loose-dress, and the swagger of one of the "b'hoys," appeared at the corner of Leonard street and West Broadway, and attempted to address a throng of colored women who had gathered opposite their houses. "I am a Copperhead," she exclaimed, with an oath, "and I can fight, too, by —; who'll take me up?" No one was desirous of obliging her, and some white men took her away.

WHAT GEN. BROWN THINKS OF PEACE MEASURES. WHAT GEN, BROWN THINKS OF PEACE MEASURES.
About 9 o'clock, Senator Bradley and a councilman of the Eighteenth ward waited on Gea. Brown, when the following conversation occurred:

Councilman. General, I come as a representative of the Eighteenth ward to know if you will withdraw your troop from the ward if we guarantee peace and order? Councilman. General, I come as a representative of the Eighteenth ward to know if you will withdraw your troop from the ward if we guarantee peace and order?

Gen. Brown. What would your answer be if the rebels in the South were to make a similar proposition?

Councilman. We are not rebels.

Gen. Brown. Yes, you are; you are violating law and order. I will not withdraw a man till your flotous conduct ceases,

Councilman. There is no riot till your troops appear and are the aggressors.

Councilman. There is no riot till your troops appear and are the aggressors.

Gen. Brown. That I emphatically deny. But I STATES IN REBELLION.

will not discuss the question any more. I decline ceeding to your request.

Councilman. Then you must assume the responsiility.
Gen. Brown, That is what I am sent here to do. My thile General Brown was answering the Councilman yesterday, two applications were made to Major General Sandford by members of the Peacethree' cheers for little Mac-Coppenhead-Fernando-Wood party, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The first was by Michael Connolly, Esq., police justions at the Tombs. He demanded that General Sandford withdraw is troops, so that the effusion of the blood of innocent and the state of the State Arsenal corner of Seventh and the state of the State Arsenal corner of Seventh and the state of the State Arsenal corner of Seventh are the state of the State Arsenal corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The first was by Michael Connolly, Esq., police justions at the Tombs. He demanded that General Sandford with Arm and the summed of the State States are the States stored in the troops were with drawn he would call the people together and make a special to them, when, his word for it, there would be no more trouble.

General Sandford told him that he had better make his speech first, and see what his inducence was worth; and that then the question of withdrawing the troops could be submitted to the proper and the troops could be submitted to the proper of the States and the state of the States and the States stored in the General Sandford and urged upon him the immediate necessity of withdrawing his troops, as their presence was offensive to the peace-toying, and orderly citizens of New York. He was acreal this demand if he was acquainted with the facts of the case. General Sandford and treatment to the states of the case of the blacks; live, which he same that General Sandford and the states of the case. General Sandford and treatment to the states of the case of the states o A GENERAL COINCIDENCE. While General Brown was answering the Coun-nilman yesterday, two applications were made to Major General Sandford by members of the Peace-hree cheers for little Mac-Copperhead-Fernando-

A French gentleman, whose name and address we suppress for obvious reasons, informs us that he was garroted on his way home, at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, on Third avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, by several persons. One of them throttled him from behind, while another placed a carbine to his breast, and a third a pistol to his ear. One asked: "Are you for the Union." He replied, "Yes, certainly, I am for the Union." The man said nothing more, but rifled his pockets. The people at the windows cried "shame! shame!" After a little rough handling they left him. Then he was told from the windows that he must not say he was for the Union, but that he was a "Demo-cratic Catholic." After a few minutes he was fired at, but was not hit, and managed to get away. He states that a number of his acquaintances, whose names he gives us, have been robbed in the same way, and some have been released on giving the answer recommended to him.

AN OFFICER DISMISSED.

General Brown issued the following order yester-day afternoon. It concerns a captain of the Buffalo 65th Regiment, who is accused of having deserted his command: NEW YORK, July 16, 1863.

Second Lieutenant H. P. Pike, 1st Regiment United States Artilley, will take command of Company F, 65th Regiment New York Militia, and Captain John Irlbacker is hereby deposed from his command for diegracefully deserting his company in a time of peril, when his services were urgently demanded. Capt. Irlbacker will report in person to these headquarters. By command of Brevet Brigadier General Harvey Brown. GEN. RILPATRICK'S ARRIVAL.

GEN. RILPATRIOR'S ARRIVAL.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived in town last evening, and has offered his services to Gen. Wool, at the St. Nicholas. Any cavalry officers or soldiers who may be in town, that were formerly connected with his division, may report at once at the St. Nicholas, where they will be assigned to duty.

It is not intended by this to depend entirely upon the old soldiers, but any law-abiding citizens of New York who may wish to aid in putting down the rising will be gladly welcomed, and will have the advantage of being led by one of our most dashing generals. Those possessing horses are very much needed. Young men accustomed to the saddle and owning borses (and those who have none will be supplied), are requested to report themselves for cavalry service, to suppress the riot now raging in the city, at Madison square during to-day, when they will be furnished with arms and assigned to duty. A HOAX.

(From the Times of 17th.]

A placard was posted about town yesterday afternoon purporting to be an invitation from Archbishop Hughes "to the men of New York who are now called in many of the papers rioters," to pay him s visit at his residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he would make them a speech. It closed by a promise that "they should not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence," and was signed, as the Archbishep never signs, "John Hughes, Archbishop of New York."

The whole thing is a hoax, but it may lead to mischief. It is not at all unlikely that it may collect a crowd in the neighborhood of the Archbishop's residence, and the reckless knayes who got it up may avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to foment disturbance of some kind or other: We take it for granted that the municipal or military authorities, or both, will take such precaution as the case requires. From the Times of 17th.] HOW THE MOB WAS ORGANIZED.

HOW THE MOB WAS ORGANIZED.

The Commercial Advertiser's report says that Edward McDervott, one of the ricters who was killed, according to a statement of a friend of the deceased, was induced to join the ricters by prominent politiciens, who told him that he would be sustained, that his wages, as well as those of all the ricters, would be paid, and that he draft would eventually be stopped. That those politicians organized the resistance, and promised to pay the ricters for all losses they might sustain, and that now they skulked and were not to be found. He stated further that the whole of the facts would soon be brought to light. THE MOB IN SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

THE MOB IN SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

An "Eye-witness" writes as follows to the Tribune:

I know that there has thus far been no surer passing the surer pas and then to stone, and finally to fire upon it. One of these very rioters who made this attack, when the detachment had moved about a square off, called out, "Three cheers for Jeff Davis." The cheers the detachment had moved about a square on; called out, "Three cheers for Jeff Davis." The cheers were given, and numerously, though nowery loudly, for the bayonets were too near. I stood not ten feet from the man who proposed the cheers, and face to face with him. In ten minutes afterwards I saw the crowd which he then led stoning the Seventh's men.

Merely to deprive the World, and the revel sympathizers for whom and to whom it speaks, of the benefit of an objection, which it may make, that my evidence is to be taken with allowance as that of an Abolitionist or Radical, I say that I am one of those who have constantly opposed your course upon the negro question, and denied both the right and the policy of the Emancipation Prodamation; and that, though I now heartily support the Presidency. You, I believe, can testify to the truth of this statement and also to the trustworthiness of any other that I may make. I would sign my name, but it is in the Directory; and I do not wish my house to be fired by Governor Seymour's (and Jeff Davis's) "friends" on the day when this is published.

Mr. Thomas J. Byrne, enrolling officer of the town of Westchester, was absent from his house, in Unionport, on Wednesday, he having been fired upon twice by a mob on Monday. The mob visited his house, injured his family, and destroyed all his furniture. The mob seized his little babe and debated about killing it, but finally gave it up to its mother. PROGLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

I congratulate you upon the fact that our city, thus far, has been free from the riotous proceedings which have disturbed the peace of New York, and desire to assure you that provision has been made for an aimed force to be in readiness at a moment's notice, sufficiently powerful to check and suppress at once, all attempts at riotous demonstrations among us. But the incendiary fire at the Atlantic dooks last evening admonishes us that there is danger, to guard against which especial measures should at once be adopted. To secure us against the acts of the incendiary, the services of a concentrated armed force will not suffice, and a thorough watch and guard throughout the city is necessary. I therefore recommend to the citizens that they immediately organize in the several wards a strong force, to act during the present disturbed state of the public mind, as a night-watch and patrol. Such a voluntary force, composed of the citizens in each ward, would, in my opinion, suffice effectually to restrain all attempts at incendiarism, and also to maintain peace and good order throughout the city. I can assure my fellow-citizens that if they determine to act on these suggestions, they may command my hearty and earnest co-operation.

Martin Kalbeleisch, Mayor.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY. Acts of violence do not restore individual rights, nor remedy real or fancied wrongs. The law furnishes a remedy for every grievance, and to the law every good citizen will appeal for redress.

Mobs often originate without preconcert, in the accidental gathering of a crowd. In this time of excitement I call upon all citizens of this State to avoid angry discussions, to discourage large assemavoid angry discussions, to discourage large assemblies of the people, to counsel moderation, and to use every effort to preserve the peace.

Given under my hand and privy seal at Trenton, this 15th day of July, 1863.

JOEL PARKER. ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE IS-LAND.

PROVIDENCE, July 14, 1863.

General C. T. Robbins is directed to at once detail eight hundred men from the 2d brigade for special service. He will also direct Generals Arnold and Tourtellot to detail from their several brigades such force as may be necessary to protect the property of the State or prevent any disturbance of the public peace.

The Quartermaster General will answer all necessary requisitions for arms, ammunition, equip-

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant General. The Draft in Boston.

cessary requisitors.

ments, and quaiters.

Captain Crandall, Assistant Commissary General,
Captain Crandall, or one thousand men until

Will provide rations for one thousand men unti-further orders. By order of the COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF.

Report of the Attempted Mission of Mr. A. H. Stephens, The Diplomacy of Jefferson The following correspondence will explain itself:

by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them, sometimes for months, in camps and in prisons, and in persisting in taking captives nor Your attention is also called to the unheard-of conduct of Federal officers, in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occurring the test after the conductivity of the con nomes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent executions of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also italmed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation, if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and into practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides—a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism, and discretion, that while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

racy be always preserved.
Yery respectfully, JEFFERSON DAVIS. RIGHMOND, Sth July, 1863.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

SIR: Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me of the 2d instant, I proceeded on the mission therein assigned, without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon, on the 3d she started down Lames rives heisting and

the 3d, she started down James river, holsting and bearing a flag of truce after passing Clip Point. Thenext day (the 4th, at about one o'clock P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us. The officer in command informed Lieutenant Davidson, that he had orders from Admiral was stationed without his permission. By this officer I sent to Admiral Lee a note stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A narked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language, addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fort Mon-

miral's answer, which is hercunto annexed, marked B. We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th inst.; when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral at 12 o'clock M., on that day, I directed Lieutenant Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to this admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At half past 2 o'clock, P. M., two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D. The other boat bore the answer of Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieut. Col. Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Col. Ould, on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or eutertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible." The influences and views that led to this determination, after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal of the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to ree if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be re-

arrived at before this extreme measure should be responted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times. Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings, in undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it; and I can but entertain the belief, that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian, and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severer horrors, which now so eminently threaten, might have been avoided. Very respectfully, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

[A]

O. S. STEAMER TORPEDO,
ON JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1863.

SIR: As military commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as secretary. States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as secretary.

For the purpose of delivering the communication in person and conferring upon the subjects to which it relates, I desire to proceed directly to Washington city in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

To Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Flagship Minnesots.

[B]
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
OPF NEWFORT NEWS, Va.,
July 4, 1863, 2,30 P. M.
SIR: Your communication of this date is received.
I will report by telegraph your arrival and object,
and inform you of the result without delay.
Very respectfully yours,
S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral,
Command's North Atlantic Blockad's Squad'n.
Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Military Commissioner. CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORPEDO,
OFF NEWPORT NEWS, Va.,
12 o'clock M., July 6, 1863.
Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, United States Flagship Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, United States Flagship Minnesota:
Sir: Will Admiral Lee inform me, if he can, how long it will probably be before an answer will be made to my note of the 4th instant?
Will he please, also, forward the accompanying letter from Hon. Mr. Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Lleut. Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, United States Agent of Exchange!

Most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

[D.]
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
OFF NEWFORT NEWS, Va., July 6, 1863.
Sir: The request contained in your communication of the 4th inst. is considered inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral. Commanding N. A. Blockading Squadron, Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. [E] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORT MONROE, July 6, 1863. ader H. Siephens: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens:

SIR: In the temporary absence of Major General
John A. Dix, commanding this department, I have
the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, addressed to the officer commanding United States forces, Fort Monroe,
and, in the execution of instructions from the Secretary of. War, to inform you that the request therein
contained is deemed inadmissible.

The customary seems and channels are considered contained is deemed inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are considered adequate for all needful military communications and conferences.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut. Col. and Asst Insp'r General,
7th Army Corps,
Agent for exchange of prisoners.

AN ARTICLE AGAINST DAVIS.

AN ARTIOLE AGAINST DAVIS.

GROWLS OF A REBEI JOURNAL.—The Richmond Examiner of the 18th instant has a curious article against Davis, founded upon the failure of this scheme. It says:

"Mr. President Davis! proclamations and promunciamientos, his horrible threatenings and gloomy appeals, have been so often repeated that they are the sneer of the world. But never have they resulted in one solitary performance. He is very obstinate, very bitter, when he gets into a quarrel with some Southern officer over whom the law gives him temporary control. He is very firm indeed in maintaining a minion or a measure against the smothered indignation of a people who are compelled by their present unfortunate situation to support silently agreat deal growt their officials," But whea his ly a great deal from their officials. But when his

duty brings him 'into contact with the enemy he is gentle as the sucking dove.

* "Mr. Stephens was sent to Washington with a letter of credence to Lincoln, and another of instructions to himself from President Dayls. A good deal was said in this last letter about titles, &c., which looks pitiful enough; and the rest relating to the business on hand, amounts to this: that if the Federal Government will only vouchsafe a civil word or so, will say, for instance, that it would like to mitigate the horrors of war, the Confederate Government would be happy to induge in boundless compassion for the two Yankees aforesaid. As to the two murdered Confederate officers in Kentucky, who feels compassion for them?

"The Vice President went on his errahd as far as Hampton Roads; was stopped by the enemy's admiral there, to whom he signified his desire to open communication with the Federal Government; kept two days in his steamtug on the water; and then dismissed with a fiel in his ear.

"Now, who will deny that the Confederacy makes a sorrowful figure in this matter?" THE DEFEAT OF LEE.

THE DEFEAT OF LEE.

The Richmond papers conceal their great distress under a bold front. The Whig of the 9th says:

"The intelligence from Gen. Lee falls short of the promise of the despatches published yesterday, and will prove a grievous disappointment to the highwrought hopes of the public. Superadded to the calamity at Vicksburg, it casts a sombre shadow over our affairs; but we must constantly bear in mind that it is in adversity that true greatness is revealed in its noblest attributes; and we must resolve that, come what may, the cause shall never go down, nor lack courageous hearts or stout arms enough to bear it on to a glorious triumph."

The Dispatch, in alluding to the fate of Lee's army, says: enough to bear it on to a glorious triumph."
The Dispatch, in alluding to the fate of Lee's army, says:
The telegraphs which have undertaken to give us the operations of Lee's army have been so inconsistent that we are not yet prepared to make a reliable sheetof. We expect further news before going to press, which we suppose will be more definite and accurate, as time enough has now elapsed to allow ascertained truth to take the place of first reports. Some of the wounded participants in the Gettysburg battles have arrived here; but their observations were confined to their own part of the field, and they add but little to our information. They represent the fighting to have been very severe and sanguinary, but that we steadily drove the enemy for about five miles beyond Gettysburg, where we stormed some fortified eminences, but were unable to hold them.

General Lee determined to fall back to Hagerstown, where, we understand, he had accumulated stores, ammunition, &c. The enemy, finding he town, where, we understand, he had accumulated stores, ammunition, &o. The enemy, finding he had marched, followed the next morning. This is, we believe, the simple truth of his "rout" and "flight," and the vigorous "pursuit" of the victorious Federals. Our best information represents vith his gallant army around him, and ready trike out as occasion invites. We presume the esity of taking care of the numerous prisoners in d captured, and getting them safely into Virgini d something to do with his march to Hagerstow incoln had recently issued an order forbidding h ev will be allowed the full benefit of the march t As to the casualties in Lee's army, we are with

out further positive information, and we forbear to publish mere reports in a matter of such tenderness THE FALL OF VIOKSBURG.
The Richmond Whig of the 9th has several articles on the fall of Vicksburg, from which we make a few on the fall of Vicksburg, from which we make a few extracts:

What is most to be feared as the immediate result of the fall of Vicksburg is the conversion of the great army under Grant from a stationary into a moving force. From its organization, almost, it has been confined to the work of taking that city. It is now free to operate elsewhere. This is the evil against which the Government is now called to make the most energetic preparation. It is not difficult to imagine in what direction Grant will move; nor to estimate the effect of so powerful an army coming upon the field, with no corresponding accession on our side. This is the danger that presents the most serious grounds for alarm. It would be blindness not to see it, and imbedilty not to put forth the most strenuous exertions to guard against

forth the most strenuous exertions to guard agains it. We can only pray that those to whom the man-agement of affairs is entrusted may be equal to the The Whig says that the following official despatch was received at the War Department on Tuesday Jackson, July 7. Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War The garrison was paroled, and are to be returned to our lines, the officers retaining their side-arms and personal baggage.

This intelligence was thought by an officer who left the place on Sunday, the 5th.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General. [From the Sentinel, July 10.]

[From the Sentine], July 10.]

JACKSON, July 7.—Vicksburg has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starving condition, and completely worn out with excessive fatigue. The terms of capitulation were that the officers should be allowed their side-arms, horses, and all their private property. They and the men were paroled, and immediately allowed to march out with all their colors.

Immediately after the surrender General Grant sent a boat-load of supplies to the famished garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here. GRANT MARCHING ON JACKSON. JACKSON, July 8.—Col. Montgomery, aid to Pemberton, with 200 mounted men, arrived h day.

Gen. Grant sent ten thousand men back, and about the same number to attack Gen. Price Grant's force was near one hundred thousand. H. commands in person the forces which are marchin commands in person the forces which are marching on Jackson.

Jackson, July 8.—Everything here is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction, and the streets are filled with stock, negroes, etc.—Families are leaving in ox-carts and every other species of conveyance. There was a terrible storm here last night, with very heavy rains. Citizens living beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling they pass. A fight is hourly expected here.

[From the Dispatch, July 11.—]

Jackson, July 9.—4 P. M.—The enemy are still

light is hourly expected here.

(From the Dispatch, July 11.1

JACKSON, July 9—4 P. M.—The enemy are still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within four miles of our works. There will probably be no engagement before morning.

JACKSON, July 9—9 A. M.—A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, three miles off. The Yankees are moving up slowly and steadily. Warm work is looked for at daylight.

JACKSON, July 10, 8.30 A. M.—The attack has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force.

JACKSON, July 10.—Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement has taken place yet. Our troops are in excellent spirits—every man at his post.

JACKSON, July 10.—The heavy skirmishing continues on the Clinton road. The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement has taken place yet. Our troops are still pressing forward. But few men have been lost on our side yet.

The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. The thermometer indicates 92 degrees.

JACKSON, July 11—11 P. M.—The enemy are still concentrating on our right to reach Pearl river. Our forces have just driven them back in the centre, and burned the houses occupied by their sharpshooters.

JACKSON, July 12.—The enemy opened fire at six o'clock this morning from his batteries on our left, and at 8 A. M. rained shell upon the city. The enemy made a charge and were repulsed, and are now moving around our right. Scouts report that Burnaide is crossing at Birdsong's Ferry with two divisions. Col. Withers, an old citizen, was killed by a shell.

[From the Sentinel, July 10.]

From the Sentinel, July 10.3
BATTLE NEAR LAKE PROVIDENCE.

NATCHEZ, July 6.—The Courier says that a letter from a member of the Conner Battery, dated last week, near Lake Providence, La., reports that a battle had just occurred, in which the enemy were severely punished, with the loss of 1,500 prisoners. The Conner Battery came out of the fight without loss. loss. [From the Whig, July 9.] SUCCESSES OF GENERALS LORING AND TAYLOR. TAYLOR.

JACKSON, July 7.—General Loring attacked Osterhaus yesterday near Edward's Dépôt, and after three kours hard fighting, drove him across the river. Our loss is reported heavy. The enemy's loss not known. An officer from the vicinity of Port Hudson says Dick Taylor crossed the Mississippi river, under cover of our guns, last Saturday. He and Gordon attacked Banks and routed him with heavy loss. They are marching to reinforce Johnston. Nothing further in regard to the fall of Vicksburg. THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON—DISAS.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON — DISASTERS ACKNOWLEDGED. The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th, in anjeditorial says:

"The fall of Vicksburg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters, the most serious that have attended our arms since the commencement of the war." war,"
The defeat of Johnston by Sherman had not been heard from at that time. The attack on Charleston, it will be observed, is regarded as a disaster in advance. No one in Charleston or Richmond, since

vance. No one in Charleston or Richmond, since the previous attack, has had any hope or thought of being able to hold Charleston against the monitors, so soon as they were in the hands of a vigorous admiral. Hence the mere attack is regarded as a disaster to rebeldom.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—The attack here has commenced. There are four iron-clads off the bar, one at the mouth of Stono river, and one in that river.

There are also fortuithree other reseals off the bar. There are also forty-three other vessels off the harbor.

There was heavy firing from 5 o'clock A. M. for two hours, our Morris Island batteries replying.

Troops are landing at Grimball's.

An iron-clad and a gunboat have gone up Stono river to attack Fort Pemberton.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—The enemy attacked in force Battery Wagner at daylight this morning, but were quickly repulsed. All quiet on James Island.

LATER NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

FORTHESS MONROE, July 15.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived from City Point at 5 o'clock last evening, and proceeded immediately to Annapolis, having upwards of 1,300 prisoners of war, in charge of Major Mulford.

The Richmond Sentinel of July 13th says: "Two Yankee iron-clads, three wooden gunboats, and five transports, are advancing up the James river, and have got as far as Brandon, belew City Point."

"JACKSON, Miss., July 10—Evening.—The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skinmishers are still blazing away. Our loss to-day will not exceed fifty."

"CHARLESTON, July 13.—To General S. Cooper: Nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long-range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island.

"On Saturday fifty-one Yankee prisoners were received at Libby Prison from Staunton. Among There are also forty-three other vessels off the har

Morris Island.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

On Saturday fifty-one Yankee prisoners were received at Libby Prison from Staunton. Among them are Lieut. Col. C. A. Hoten and Captain S. Marsh, 5th Maryland Regiment, and Lieut. W. Christopher, of 2d Virginia Cavalry.

"There was a notable arrest on Saturday, in the person of Brigadier General Neal Dow, of Maine Law fame, captured near Port Hudson, on the 30th of June. He was furnished quarters at the Libby, where he will probably remain for some time.

"An order was issued yesterday, transferring from Castle Thunder to Libby prison all those persons who refused to take up arms. The object is to place these miscreants in their proper company, with whom they will await transportation by flag of truce to their proper country." HOW TO DEAL WITH RIOT.—Bishop Bailey, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, N. J., in reference to the riotous conduct so unhappily prevalent, says there is but one way to deal with it, and that is the Napoleonic one—namely, to use grape and canister until every disturber of the peace should return to his duty. There are not a few people here who agree in this view of the case. Our military highly approve the theory, and are fully prepared, if unfortunately necessary, to carry it into practical effect.—Boston Journal.

The Conscription. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: There is an impression among the oppone of the draft law that for every man who pays the 300 dollars there is taken another man who cannot pay, until the list of drafted names is exhausted. I have

argued the improbability of this, but I think it would

be a great point in favor of the law if the above

onstruction could be thus publicly contradicted.

I am, sir, yours truly,

THREE CENTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.

Gold was somewhat depressed early this morning On rumors of the capture of Charleston it fell to

125%@126, selling at these figures until noon, when t reached 125@125%, closing weak. Business generally was dull, and there is very little change to note in street matters. Money is still very plenty, with signs of increasing case and a consequent promise lower rates. Government securities are rather ateady, no special demand being observable for them. The stock market showed more vitality than for some days past, and prices look like taking a turn upward. The feeling of speculation appears to be eveloping, and the ease in the money market, and the absence of numerous avenues of investment, will, likely, have their effect on prices. Reading Railroad shares, and Susquehanna Canal, were in demand at better figures, the former running up to 55%—an advance of 1%; Susquehanna at 12%@12%. 105% was bid for 1881s; 106 for seven hirties. City sixes were steady. Allegheny county sixes sold at 81; Camden and Ambov mortgages sold at 108. 92 was bid for North Pennsylvania sixes; 110 for Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgages; 107% or 2d do. Reading bonds were firmer, 109 being bid or the convertibles. Susquehanna Canal sixes sold 4 631%: 82 was bid for Schuvlkill Navigation sixes 2. Little Schuylkill Railroad sold at 48; Catawissa preferred at 23, the common at 7½; North Penn-

Delaware Division sold at 43; Lehigh Scrip sold at 44; Union Bank at 40; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 55%; 123% was bid for Philadelphia. The market was rather dull at the close. Drewel & Co. quote: Inited States Bonds, 1891... Inited States Certificates of Indebtedness... Inited States 73-10 Notes....

ylvania was firm at 16%; Pennsylvania rose to

64%: 38 was bid for Long Island: 35 for Elmira:

and Eleventh : 65 for West Pihladelphia.

uce and Pine sold at 15; 40 was bid for Tenth

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., a Quartermasters' Vouchers..... Demand Notes..... Sales of five-twenties to-day, \$643,700. Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street, note foreign exchange for the steamer Washington, rom New York, as follows:

trom New York, as follow London, 60 days' sight.
Do. 3 days.
Paris, 60 days' sight.
Do. 3 days.
Antwerp, 60 days' sight.
Bremen, 60 days' sight.
Hamburg, 50 days' sight.
Cologne, 60 days' sight.
Leipsic, 60 days' sight.
Berlin, 60 days' sight.
Market une 60 days' sight.
Market unettled.
Market unettled.
Market unetetled. The Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company anounce a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, pay: able on demand, free of tax. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at the office of the company, in this city, on and after the 21st inst., free of tax. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, at the same time, pay a dividend of 5 cent. to their stockholders, free of tax.
The Hazleton Coal Company announce a semi-

The Second and Third streets Passenger Railway ent., payable on and after the 25th inst., clear of ending Thursday, July 16, 1863:

Pottsville.
Schuylkill Haven......
Auburn
Port Clinton
Harrisburg and Dauphin .1,739,731 16 The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

...53,773 498,293 For the same period last year: The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present season and week and the same periods last year:

Total to July 4, 1863. \$132, 196 89
Week ending July 11, 1863. 10,708 33—\$142,908 71
Total to July 5, 1862. \$97,772 23
Week ending July 11, 1862. 2,475 67—\$100,247 90 The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia du

Considerable anxiety has prevailed to learn

Considerable anxiety has prevaled, to learn whether the State of North Carolina has issued since the rebellion any bonds in addition to the \$9,129,555 six per cents, which were out when the war began. The Richmond Sentinel of 14th inst. enables, us to answer this question. North Carolina new sixeg are quoted at 125@130, and North Carolina new eight at 140 and interest: while North Carolina did sixes are quoted at 240. new eights at 140 and interest. National old sixes are quoted at 240.

The following table shows the principal movements of the market as compared with the latest quotations of yesterday evening:

Fri. Thur. Adv. Des

burg. ...

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, July 17. | SECOND BOARD | 124 | 100 Catawissa R | 100 Delaware Division | 124 | 100 Susq Canal 6s. | 124 | 100 Little Schuyl R | 100 Alleg Co R 6s | 100 Al 150 Susq Canal. Bid. Asked
N Penna R.... 16 163
Do 68 92 93

| Do. | Coups Do 10s 10
L Island R ex-dv 38 40
Do bds 60
Lehigh Val R 60
Lehigh Val R Weekly Review of the Phila. Markets,

Business has been dull and neglected, owing to the unsettled state of gold and foreign exchange; and the great riot in New York has also had a endency to check business. Bark is dull and lower. Flour and Wheat are dull and rather lower. Oats are in fair demand, and prices better. Cotton is dull, but prices are better. In Coal there is more doing. Coffee continues scarce and dull. In Fish and Fruit there is no change to notice in price or emand. In Provisions there is very little doing, but prices are unchanged. Naval Stores are rather lower. There is a fair demand for Coal Oil, at former rates There is very little doing in Seeds, and prices are without change. There is very little demand for Your truly, UNIONIST. Whisky, Wool is firmly held, but there is very CAMBRIDGE July 15, 1863.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEERLY.)

THE WAR! PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by! Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. The War Press.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty.

extra copy of the Paper will be given.

rittle doing. In Dry Goods there is very little doing; buyers are holding off for lower prices than seliers are willing to submit to, and the market is very inactive at the high rates demanded for staple Cottons. Woolens are firm, but quiet. The Breadstuffs market is dull and drooping, owing to the news from abroad and decline in gold. The export demand for Flour is limited. Sales somprise about 6,000 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$60.625 ;500 bbls choice do at \$6.75, and 2,000 bbls, mostly city mills extra, on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying, in a small way; at from \$4.50.65.76 for superfine; \$5.67.66.12% for extra's \$68.65 for extra family, and \$7.67.75 \$P\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Plour is dull, and offered at \$4.50.64.75 \$P\$ bbl, without much selling. In Corn Meal there is very little doing. Pennsylvania is held at \$4, and Brandywine at \$4.25 \$P\$ bbl.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and the market is dull sad lower; shout 18,000 bushels sold at 140.61455 \$P\$ bushel for Pennsylvania red, closing at the former rate, and white at 150.000 bushels bushels for Pennsylvania.

CORN.—There is very little demand; about 15,000 bushels sold at 18.605.76 for prime yellow, and Western mixed at \$1.605.75 bushel. Cats—There is more doing, and prices are rather better; sales meach about 24,000 bushels, at 76.6000 weight; the nore doing, and prices are rather better; sales each about 24,000 bushels, at 78@80c weight; the rates.

BARK.—Quercitron is dull, and prices are lower, with sales of 30 hhds at \$30. \$\psi\$ ton for 1st No. 1 to note. Tanners' Bark is unchanged, and Spanish Oak sells at \$18 \$\psi\$ oord.

CANDLES.—There is more doing in Adamantine; 500 boxes sold at 20@22c for Western. In Sperm there is very little movement. 500 boxes sold at 20@22c for Western. In Sperm there is very little movement.

COAL.—There is more activity in the market, but the high views of the miners checks business; we quote cargo prices at \$6.526.50 % to nat Richmond.

COFFEE continues very dull; small sales of Rio are reported at 28@30c, and Laguayra at 31@32c % high; 413 bags St. Domingo, a prize cargo, sold by auction at 25%@26% c % h, cash.

OOTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and holders are firm in their views; a few small lots of Middlings have been disposed of at 60@64c % h, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing in either foreign or domestic, and the market has been almost at a stand still. Among the sales we notice some Alum in lots at 3½c; Nitic Acid at 8½ @9c; Cream of Tartar at 50c; Soda Ash at 3½@3%c % hb. The stock of Indigo is very light, and prices are very firm, ranging at from \$1.75@2.75 % h, as to quality.

FEATHERS.—There are but few Western here. uality.
FEATHERS.—There are but few Western here. FEATHERS.—There are but few Western here, and good quality are worth 48@50c \$\psi\$ \text{th}\$.

FISH are rather more inquired after, and Mackerel are held firmly. Sales of large and medium No. 38, from first hands, at \$8.50@5.50 \pm bbl. The store quotations are \$12.50@13 for Bay 1s; \$16@18 for Shore do; \$10.50@11.50 for 2s, and \$5.75@8.76 for medium and large 3s. Codish, Herring, Salmon, and Shad remain as lest quoted.

FRUIT.—A cargo of Oranges and Lemons sold on landing on terms kept private. Raisins are scarce, and held firmly. In Dried Fruit nothing doing to fix quotations.

fix quotations.
FREIGHTS.—There have been no engagements annual dividend of \$2 per share, payable on and after August 3d, free of tax.

The Thirteenth and Fifteenth-streets Railroad Company announce a dividend of 75 cts. per share of \$15, equal to 5 per cent.

The Second and Third-streets Passenger Railway nent goods, and \$3@3.25 for pig and manufactured GINSENG.—There is very little crude or clari-HIDES are dull, without sales of either foreign or domestic.

HOPS are in limited request, at 18@20c for Eastern and Western.

HAY is scarce, and selling at 100@120c # 100 hs.

LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing for the season, and prices are steady for all descriptions. Cargo sales of Yellow Sap Boards are reported at \$20@21, White Pine Boards range from \$21 to \$24, and Laths from \$1.60 to \$1.75 # M.

MOLASSES.—The market has been quiet and without sales to any extent, at 37@46c for Cuba.

NAVAL STORES of all descriptions are scarce. Small sales of common Rosin at \$31@32 # barrel, which is a decline. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand; small sales at \$3.15 per gallon, which is also lower. There is no change in Tarot Pitch. limited demand; small sales at \$3.15 per gallon, which is also lower. There is no change in Tar or Pitch.

OILS.—Linseed is rather firmer, and selling at \$1.20. The sales of Fish Oils are limited at former rates. Orude and refined Whale ranges from 95¢ to \$1.05, cash. Red Oil is searce. Small sales of winter Lard Oil at \$5c. Petroleum—there is a fair demand for crude at 2930c; refined in bond is selling at 48650c, with sales of 700 bbls at the former rate, and free at 55660c # gallon.

COAL OIL.—The following are the receipts of crude and refined at this port during the past week: Crude.

COAL OIL.—The following are the receipts of crude and refined at this port during the past week: Crude.

2.745 bbls.

Refined.

2.620 bbls.

PLASTER is dull; the last cargo sale was at \$4 # ton for soft.

RICE is selling in a small way at \$1/408 \$2,0 but there is very little here.

SALT.—The only arrival is 1,400 sacks Marshall's fine, which sold on private terms.

SEEDS.—The market is bare of Cloverseed, and it is worth \$5.5065.75 * bush. Timothy commands \$2.2562.50 # bush. Flaxseed is held at \$2.50. The export of Cloverseed from the United States from September 1st to July let amounted to 110,955 bags, most of which was recleaned and purchased here.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are neglected and dull. N. E. Rum sells slowly at 556680 * gallon. Whicky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls at 476471/sc; hhds at 461/4, and drudge at 451/2046c * gallon.

SUGAR.—The market is very quiet, and prices remain without change. Sales of 200 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico at 101/2012, on time, and 120 hhds New Orleans by auction at 102/212%, cash.

TALLOW is drooping. Sales of inty-rendered at 101/2012, and country at 10c, cash.

TEAS are quiet, and the sales of both Greens and Blacks limited.

TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either Leaf or Manufactured, and the stock of the latter continues extremely light.

WoOL.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, and rather more inquiry, with small sales of Fleece and Tub at 80081

> Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.
>
> The Shoe and Leather Reporter, July 16th, says: The shoe jobbers are very quiet. A few are visiting the eastern shoe towns, but a majority of the dealers are unwilling to go into the market while the military excitement continues and the fluctuations in quotations prevail; consequently merchants are holding off for something to turn up. Very few retail buyers are now sending forward their orders, as a majority of sellers are supplied with summer work, and the coming orders will be for fall goods. Our manufacturers are daily anticipating the appearance of jobbers from the western cities; a few orders for fall goods have already been received, and the producers are busily employed in getting up stock. Prices are not uniform, but shoes are now being made on recent contracts at figures which have governed during the paet two months. There is no disposition to advance rates, although journeymen are becoming very scarce, and stock is held at full values. Business, however, is at its ebb tide, and we must not anticipate any active movements before the character of the market gan be fully determined. we must not sandiffue any active investments sent the character of the market gan be fully determined.
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> The Shoe and Leather Reporter of July 16th says: Trade has been very light since our last report. We notice some small arrivals of leather from country tanyards, and a light demand for slaughter and hemicok sole, but otherwise there has been very little movement. Most of the tanyards that have been heard from in that section of the State recently occupied by the rebel army have been undisturbed by the invaders. At Carlisle the army wagons were brought to the tan vats to carry away the half-taned stock, but the hasty orders to concentrate for battle hurried off the soldiers before the stock was touched. At Shippensburg they tried to induce a tanner to finish up his leather for their benefit. The live stock and provisions of tanners has nearly all been taken off, and where no other loss has been sustained, the tanning interest has been greatly checked, and very little stock can be expected from the scene of invasion during the next four or six weeks.
>
> SLAUGHTER SOLE:—The receipts continue unuweeks.
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> SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The receipts continue unusually light, even for the season. The inquiry has not been urgent, though sufficient to take the stock offering at full figures. The city taniers are selling stock as fast as it comes from the yard at 40@420; some choice selections have been sold a trifle higher. We quote country slaughter at 33@41c, choice tainnages being taken at outside figures.
>
> STANISH SOLE.—There has been but very little call for dry hide leather. Eastern shoe manufacturers are still holding off, while the local trade are using an unusual proportion of hemlock tannages.
>
> Prices are unchanged.
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> Philadelphia Hide Market. Prices are unchanged.
>
> Philadelphia Hide Market.
>
> The Shoe and Leather Reporter, July 16th, says:
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> The hide market is nearly at a stand. Importers are not offering dry hides to any extent, while tanners and dealers have been entirely idle. Salters are receiving very few green hides from butchers hands, and are selling small lots at 10% (201c; the association are selling at 11@12c, but getting in very few hides at present. New York Markets, July 17.

> ASHES-Pots are quiet, with sales at \$7@7.25. Pearls are nominal for want of stock. BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western. BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and western: Flour is more active, but prices are 5000 lower.
>
> The sales are 14,000 bbls at \$404.50 for superfine. State; \$5005.25 for extra State; \$404.50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c., \$5005.50 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio, at \$5.5005.55 and trade brands do at \$5.9007.30. Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales 700 bbls at \$6.06.50 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.650 9 for extra do.
>
> Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales 600 bbls at \$5.250.550 for common, and \$5.550.7.25 for goodat \$5.25@5.50 for common, and \$5.55@7.25 for good to choice do.
>
> Rye Flour is dull at \$3.50@5.10 for the range of fine and superfine.
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> Corn Meal is quiet; we quote Jersey at \$4.
>
> Wheat is more active, but the market is one cent lower, with sakes of 150.000 bus at \$1.07@1.22 for Chicago Spring; \$1.24@1.26 for amber Iowa; \$1.17@1.23 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.27@1.30 for winter red Western; \$1.30@1.31 for amber Michigan; and \$1.28 for Green Bay Spring.
>
> Rye is dull at \$0.000\$1 for Western and State.
>
> Barley dull and nominal.
>
> Oats are dull at 70@76c for Canada, Western, and State. State.
> Corn is in active demand and firm; sales 95,000 bushels at 65%@66c for shipping, and 64@65c for Eastern.
> WHISKY is unchanged, with sales of 300 bbls at 45%@45%c.
> HAY is inactive at 75@80c for shipping, and 90@95c for retail lots. Personal.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: The following Pennsylvanians were graduted from Harvard College to-day. The class num. bers one hundred and sixteen : William Furness Jenks. Philadelphis Albert Chevalier Haseltine, Philadelphia. Charles Eliot Furness, Philadelphia. William Gibson Field, Easton. Charles Hazlett Bagley, Meadville. Clement Lawrence Smith, Upper Darby. SCOUT.