SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu ons. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

The End Approaching. We have a cry of lamentation from the echoes the agony of the dying South. The persuade the foreign nations to an immeabout to conquer. In the Southwest PEM-GARDNER seemed to be impregnable at Port his triumphant army, was marching into the loval State of Pennsylvania. The organs vengeance to Northern homes-and the Enquirer was demanding, on the part of the people, that the retribution inflicted upon the North should be stern and unrelenting,-that our coal mines should be destroyed, and that our most fruitful valleys should be so many scenes of desolation. We find these words anticipated, or, perhaps, echoed, in the English journals. The London Times has no more jubilant theme than the invasion of Pennsylvania, and the more unreasonable newspapers of the same sentiment speak with malignant joy of the sufferings to be inflicted upon the people of the Northern States, by the victorious army of LEE. In the Tuileries the sly NaPoleon quietly speculates upon intervention, and the House of Commons is asked to throw its great influence against the cause of freedom. In the

South, among our enemies, and in Europe, great joy over the anticipated triumphs. changed. Well may the Southern journals speak of the present hour as being the darkest in the history of the rebellion. They have been defeated everywhere. Their Confederacy has been rent in twain, and the Mississippi is ours, from the source to the mouth. We possess every great town upon its banks, and in taking such possession we have captured two strongholds and two armies. BRAGG is retreating into Georgia, and, as will be seen from the letter of Parson BrownLow, his retreat is that of a mob-beaten, broken, demoralized, flying for safety into the interior Cotton States. The victories in the East are too recent and too glorious for us to repeat them now. We may regret that LEE escaped annihilation; but when we rememguns carried terror into the free homes of back upon his capital in dismay, we thank God for having given our army strength and

In all these victories we see the speedy purpose, and thus far we have succeeded in feated the rebel armies in the South, conquering and occupying thousands of square miles of the rebel territory. We have reduced every rebel fort with the exception of the forts in Charleston harbor; and, if we was the news aright, the day of their doom is at hand. We have taken many rebel sities, and now entirely control the vast hold the Atlantic coasts, and while carrying the war to the homes of those who have from making a permanent invasion of Northshort years, with the odds so evenly watched, and so many circumstances conbeginning to near the end. We have done so nobly, and have endured so much, and have shown such great devotion, that now we cannot falter when one more effort is Let us all stand together, and make one more effort. Peace will come in the midst

of glorious victory. Encouraging Truths for Drafted Men.

The fact that, under the terms of the Conscription Act, men are to be drafted for three years, has caused many persons to look with apprehension upon the probability of a prolonged separation from their homesan indefinite series of campaigns. This anprehension would be decidedly qualified, if they would understand that the probabilities are in favor of a more agreeable result. There is the best reason to believe that the war is rapidly approaching a triumphant close; for the victories recently obtained are so decisive and terrible that the rebellion trembles to its very centre. In one month, at the lowest estimate, seventyfive thousand men were lost to the Southern armies—seventy-five thousand men who can- the British lion in international agony over not be replaced. The defeat of the army of the misfortunes of the eagle. The accasion Gen. Lee destroyed all its offensive power; of all this grief in the Times is the recurrence and, more than this, so weakened its spirit of the 4th of July—the poor Fourth of July, and numbers, that it cannot be depended upon for defence. Its flight into Virginia was a confession of Inferiority and fear, and tors, but never before from such a heavy moral the victory we have gained must result in his that the Tymes in 1963 educes. The great the capture of Richmond before the end of newspaper, after describing the auniversary autumn, at the farthest. That the victories as "a day set aside by America for the culof Vicksburg and Port Hudson will shorten tivation of national vanity," and sketching a the war we know. Every rebel newspaper | highly imaginative picture of the usual man. of influence has repeatedly declared that | ner of its celebration, bursts into tears over the capture of these places, by the Federal armies, would be the greatest of misfortunes to the South. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, in turns again"—and this startling piece of and the address of the accomplished gentlea speech before the legislature of Mississippi, news is not the less interesting because of man, and he has made troops of friends by which he must now bitterly repent having | its pleonastic expression—"and with what | his kind and firm course. General Whirmade, earnestly pointed out their paramount | festivities is it likely to be celebrated? importance, and emphatically assured the | What is America doing to-day? How is people that the loss of these points was the | she keeping the annual festival which | ruin of the rebellion. The words of warn- she consecrates to her own glorificaing he then uttered have often been quoted, tion and the villification of all the upon a good man, in making him a brigayet they cannot be too carefully studied; rest of mankind?" These questions are JEFFERSON DAYIS said: "Vicksburg and answered by a long string of supposed hor-Port Hudson are the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture these | iurid sketch of the North "at the mercy of | subjects, which are rejected because the places, with the object of forcing the navi- | an enemy whom she has done everything in | names of the authors do not accompany gation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our her power to drive beyond the bounds of them. The Editor desires to know the communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and of severing the western from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. | to a journal which professes to supply the | more than simple courtesy that he should Let, then, all who have at heart the safety of world with authentic information. If the be so informed. The author of an anonythe country go without delay to Vicksburg and | Times, like Mr. CHADBAND, must perpetually Port Hudson; let them go for such length of | inquire "what is truth?" it ought to await | trouble of sending it, as he may be assured time as they can spare—for thirty, or sixty, | the reply of somebody acquainted with its | it will not be read. or ninety days. Let them assist in preserving | nature. In comic papers, when a conunthe Mississippi river, that great artery of the | drum is published, a week elapses before the country, and thus conduce, more than in answer is announced, but this journal asks, any other way, to the perpetuation of the | and replies to, questions of cosmopolitan | Confederacy, and the success of the cause. | importance in one stroke of the pen. It Vicksburg and Port Hudson are points that | might at least have waited ten days for a must be defended, and every effort must be steamer. strained for the purpose. The Confederacy must stand or fall by the defence of the river." The defence of the river could not be main- Times, "is the present Fourth of July." tained, and all the calamities which the And yet while these words were being writleader of the rebellion predicted would folten a great battle was raging, which, before low the failure to maintain it, now inevi- they were published, resulted in the ignotably impend. The ablest of our enemies minious defeat of the enemy unto whose has thus confessed that the fate of the power was entrusted the dangerous task of great conspiracy against Freedom is de- making their statement good. On the very cided. But our knowledge of the import- day on which these words were given to ance of these victories does not depend the world, the great stronghold of the reupon the confession of the arch-traitor; his bellion, the Gibraltar of the West, had OPINION METELY ENGOISES A BELL-TYINGAN WAYA DEEN UNCONSIVISHALLY SOFTENDENED 19 241 which needs no confirmation

Everything indicates a short and decisive the Times declared to be "a day of humiliwar. If the attack on Charleston effects ation," the entire North was enwrapped in the capture of the city, that success will be one mighty passion of joy and gratitude to another proof that the great contest has God for the victory His power had given. culminated; and even if it fails, the failure This Fourth of July of 1863 was kept by will not materially alter the result. The the people with a pride and enthusiasm unpossession of the Mississippi is sufficient known in the annals of its celebration; proof of our immense superiority of strength, and, as if to show how idle are the propheand by no isolated victories can the enemy cies of the foreign enemies of American regain the position he has lost. The great freedom, the anniversary of its birth was army which the draft will create must, by made the day from which the world shall the mere preponderance of numbers, over date that triumph which insures its perpecome any resistance the South can possibly | tual preservation.

make, and will inevitably end the war long before the three years, for which it is enrolled, are passed. Thus far, every element of strength the rebellion possesses has been taxed to the extreme limit, and the South stands before us to day in the attitude of an exhausted land. The fall of the rebellion will be as rapid as its rise. It may be, we have every reason to hope that it will be, that before this year is ended, all armed opposition to the Government will be subdued. The men who are drafted under the act now being enforced have, at the very least, no cause to expect three years of military service. When that law was enacted, the na-

Richmond Enquirer, and we feel that it but | tion did not stand upon that high table land of hope and victorious assurance upon which recent defeat of LEE has crushed the hopes | it now stands. Then the future seemed of those who expected by the rush of inva- gloomy, and though Congress undoubtedly sion and the glare and tumult of battle, to | did right in fixing three years as the term of overwhelm the North into surrender, and enrolment, we doubt if it would now call out the national forces for so long a period. No | only 345 were convicted. Out of nearly sediate recognition. A month since and the drafted soldier, who has reason to dread pro-Southern rebellion seemed conquering and longed separation from his home, should permit himself to be deceived by the formal BERTON defied Grant at Vicksburg, and language of the law. It is possible, of ignored the indictments against 1,498. That Hudson. BEAUREGARD was resting on the vice of his country for the full term, but it grand jury; one in ten had true bills found laurels of the recent success. Brace was is in the last degree improbable. Long holding Rosecrans at bay,—and Lee, with | before the three years are ended, the men who are now called by a stern but just law to the defence of the common interests of of the rebellion were threatening fire and all will return from a victorious campaign, crowned with the honors and emoluments of a true soldier, and welcomed with the

gratitude of a nation. The Families of Drafted Men. Thousands of men in this city would long ago have volunteered had not upon their daily labor their wives and children depended for support. Thousands of men now look with fear upon the operations of the draft, because they believe that if by blind fortune they should be selected, those dearest to their hearts will be left to poverty and suffering. These men are not disloyal; many of them would be glad to fight for their country were they assured that the misery of their families would not be the consequence of their patriotism. Could such an assurance be given, the popular feeling in regard to the draft would be very greatly changed; without such assurance, while all among the allies of our enemies, there was | loyal citizens admit the necessity of the measure, many will poignantly feel its hard-It seems almost impossible to believe, but ships. Laboring men who earn but a dollar in every way the situation has been and a half a day cannot be expected to greet with enthusiasm the draft, by which their families are deprived of even that little sum. Let them understand that their families will be cared for in their absence, and the opposition to the draft will be confined to the very few who are really disloyal and mu-

We are glad that an assurance to this effect will be promptly given. It is elsewhere announced in these columns that a number of our wealthy and liberal citizens have resolved that no drafted man shall leave the city without full knowledge that his family hall not only be protected from suffering, but maintained in the position in which his industry has placed it. The measure is worthy of all support, and can easily be executed. Of the men who will be drafted, ber that two weeks ago the thunder of his | probably a majority will leave families selfsustaining, or otherwise provided with sup-Pennsylvania, and that now he is falling | port. The minority may be a large proportion, but the necessity of supplying its wants will impose no very heavy burden on the wisdom to free us from invasion and woe. | city; and we are convinced that if the plan is properly presented, it will prove a comapproach of peace. The end of this war is | plete success. Millions of dollars have alat hand. We entered upon it with a certain ready been voluntarily expended upon measures less important, for it must be underaccomplishing that purpose. We have de- | stood that the support of the families of poor men drafted for the defence of the country is a duty imposed upon those who have the power to remain at home. It is not charity, but justice; it is the golden rule: "Do to

That the draft must and will be enforced is beyond all doubt. That by its enforcecountry beyond the Mississippi river. We | ment the families of hundreds of men will be dependent upon the support of the public is equally unquestionable. To this plan caused it, we have prevented the rebels there seems no objection; it is simple, practical. Its application will be immediate, ern territory. History cannot show us so | and its benefits impartial. We may easily many grand results in a campaign of two infer its reception by an incident which occurred yesterday. A gentleman who employs a number of respectable mechanics spiring to cause our defeat, and prevent the visited the place where they were working. complete triumph of our armies. We are and inquired the reason of the absence of one of their number. He was told the man had been drafted, and was then absent en deavoring to obtain some means of supporting his family during his term of military only necessary to overcome the great enemy. service. "Tell him," said the employer "to come to me before he leaves the city, and I will assure him that his wife and children shall be cared for by me, while he fights for us all, whether he is gone six months or three years," "And if I am drafted," said the man he addressed, "will you do that for

right earnest, and wept tears of delicious re-

my wife and children?" "I will do it,"

the gentleman replied. The other looked

up quickly, saw his employer was in down

Prophecies Unfulfilled. "To those Americans who have not wholly lost in the rage of party and the thirst for vengeance all feeling and all sympathy for what was once their great and united country, the recurrence of every 4th of July must be an event fraught with inexpressible bitterness." It is thus that the London Times begins an elaborate lamentation over the miseries of the American people—a wail of which, of all days in the year, has suffered most from the speeches of interminable orawar has brought it. "The 4th of July requestion and answer is not very creditable of the writer's good faith; and it is no

Misery, defeat, unprecedented evil, ruin, a day of humiliation, "such," affirms the besieging armies. On that very day, which

Prison Commitments. More than once, when noticing the annual report of the Prison Agent, we have been compelled, by the glaring character of the facts it disclosed, to animadvert, in strong language, upon the evident evils arising out of, or at least committed by, the existing system of dealing with accused persons in this city. The report, just published, shows that these evils are unmitigated. The statistics which it communicates are sufficient to awaken the sympathies, if not also to arouse the indignation, of all who study them. We shall briefly point out the leading facts, leaving the public to say whether such things should be permitted in the lawgoverned metropolis of such a sovereign

State as Pennsylvania. It appears, then, within the last year, of 16,587 persons committed to the county prison, charged with offences against the law, venteen thousand persons so committed, only 3,119 were indicted, and the grand jury found true bills against only 1,621, and course, that he may be retained in the ser- is about one in five cases went before the against them; one in forty-seven were convicted. What became of the remainder? The

prison agent answers this question. Out of the 16,587, the magistrates discharged 7,046. the prison inspectors discharged 6,511, and the prison-agent effected the release of 1,285. This makes a total of only 14,842—a sufficient approximation, however, to the actual result. The unfortunate men and women released through the intervention of the prison-agent, had actually been committed for trial, but, on inquiry into their cases, it ap peared that either the charges against them were groundless, or, at any rate, so trifling that it would be cruelty to detain them in prison. It is to be regretted that the same humane interference had not been extended to the unfortunate, innocent prisoners, to the number of 1,285, against whom the grand jury declare there was no prima facie case. The sum of \$130, chiefly raised by the 1,285 prisoners and their friends, was paid, the prison agent affirms, "to the magistrates, district attorney, and other officials;" for it seems to be the rule that, whether the prisoner be innocent or guilty, the aldermen and lawvers in office get their fees. The 1,285 persons discharged through the intervention of the prison-agent would have cost the taxpayers \$11,160 for subsistence in prison, had they remained there until the term of the

court in which their cases would have been disposed of. According to COCKER, therefore, more than \$55,000 was saved to the tax-payers in the item of subsistence expenses, by the inspectors' discharge of 6,511 prisoners. Is it too much to infer that out of the 7,046 persons committed to prison by the magistrates and subsequently discharged by them, not one in twenty ought originally have been sent to prison? Magistrates and policemen may think, and often do think that it is a trifling thing to send a man or woman to prison on slight suspicion; but they err in such belief. It is no light thing for man, woman, or child to be sent even "down below"; it is a severe infliction to innocent persons, and it puts a slur upon their character that is rarely, if ever, wholly obliterated. If magistrates would only be a little considerate, this evil might be greatly mitigated. If hasty and unjust decisions were punishable with a fine, in each case, their number would speedily be much re-

duced. It is a monstrous wrong that of 16,587 persons committed to prison within the year, 14,842 were discharged without trial (which shows that they never should have been sent to prison), and that out of the 1,621 against whom true bills were found, only 345 were convicted on trial. others as ye would that they should do to The thanks of the public are due to the avison agent for disclosing these facts The case is bad, but there is a remedy for it. Public opinion suspects that the

numerous committals are caused by desire to get certain fees. We say, abolish the fees, reduce the number of magistrates, pay them respectable salaries, and, to insure competent men, provide that each magistrate, (to hold office during good behaviour,) must be a "counsel learned in the law," and of sufficient standing and experience to secure his being the right man in the right place. The Aldermanic system, with a very few exceptions, is a failure, and should be changed. The Week of Riot. The Express thus characterizes four days

of the past terrible week in New York: SUNDAY.—A day of leisure, thousands of Workingmen pondering upon the draft of Saturday.

MONDAY.—The Conscription Riot developed in attacks upon the Provost Marshals and their Piaces, so.

TURSDAY.—The Riot of Thieves, not only from
New York, but from Philadelphia, Boston, and all
quarters, who rushed here to steal.

WEDNESDAY.—* * * * Not a Conseription Riot, nor a Thief Riot, but the consequence of the collisions of the military and the mob. In comment of the foregoing, a few ques tions are pertinent. What will account for the cowardly massacre of unoffending, de fenceless negroes and white citizens on each of these days? Are the workingmen of New York responsible for the brutalities committed? If they are not, has not the Express grossly insulted every man in New York who lives by his daily labor? Did the military unnecessarily attack the mob of ruffians who killed women and children, and burned an orphan asylum? If not, how dares the Express suggest that the bloodshed on Wednesday could have been prevented by the military authorities? Lastly, is not this attempt to excuse and palliate the action of the rioters characteristic of a journal which has not published one word of earnest condemnation of the mob-save in quotations from its loyal contemporaries?

WE ARE gratified to announce that the President has conferred upon Lioutenant Colonel WHIPPLE the rank of brigadier general. General WHIPPLE has been the commander of Philadelphia for some months, having been transferred to this city as the chief of General SCHENCK's a vision of the inglorious state to which the staff. In this position he has exhibited the skill of the soldier, the loyalty of the patriot, PLE has been a soldier all his life, and is one of the most thorough officers in the service. The President has made an excellent appointment, and conferred deserved honors dier general.

WE are constantly receiving communicarors, consequent of the rebel invasion, and a | tions, and many of them on interesting reason and moderation." This style of name of his correspondent, as a guarantee mous communication may save himself the Morgan's Raid-Charleston

Information has been received in Washington to the effect that it is very probable that the military dispositions of Burnside have effected the predica ment of Morgan. The rebel trooper is now perhaps surrounded and cut off. The report of the capture of Charleston is dis-It has been rumored from the stories of cantured rebels, who have doubtless exaggerated the preliminary successes on Morris Island, &c. The Prisoners at Vicksburg. Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

The feeling among the captured is variously stated.
Gen. Bowen, for instance, appears to think that he
has been sold, and other officers attribute their mis-

has been sold, and other officers attribute their mis-fortune to want of general-ship in Pemberton, and still others swear that Pemberton sold out to Grant, but all the privates appear delighted, and are quite free in the expression of their determina-tion not to follow the Confederacy, but to return to their homes. their homes.

The soldiers from Louisiana are constantly describing across the river, and all others who can find the means of doing so. follow their example. To such an extent has this been carried, that General Carried that the such as the such as the such as the such that the such thas the such that the such that the such that the such that the su the means of doing so follow their example. To such an extent has this been carried, that General Bemberton has been formed to compilling at it to Cifild an interference of the considered in the last last last is said to have declined to interfere. He assured Gen. Demberton that he considered it no part of his business to use arms to force men to fight for the Confederacy. According to the cartet, Generall Pemberton and his army were to be paroled and placed outside the Federal lines. Thus far it has been impossible for that to be done, and in the meantime he had no interest in compelling men to go where they did not want to go; consequently, notice has been given that all who wish to take the oath and go home, can do so. Some of the officers refuse to take the parole, and will be sent North as prisoners. reinse to take the parole, and will be sent North as prisoners.

Hon. Albert Gallatin Brown, the colleague of Jeff Davis in the United States Senate, came to Snyder's bluff on the 6th, and took the oath. He said he had never believed in Secession, had never been a Secessionist, and had never been in favor of the rebellion. His wife, who was present, said his course had ruined her, and there need be no fears that he would act disloyal in future.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863. Indian Affairs. The Indian agent for the Upper Arkaneas, in au official communication dated Colorado, 13th, speaks of visiting the Caddoes and other Indians, thirty miles south of Fort Larned. They were destitute of ooth clothing and provisions, having been robbed of everything by the rebels before leaving Texas. But for the abundance of buffalo they would have starved. The agent ministered to their necessities, They say they will always remain loyal, and would celebrate Fouth of July, as had been their custom.
Other Indians from Texas will soon join them. Those remaining in Texas are in a deplorable condi-tion, having been plundered of all their atock to feed the rebel troops, a large body of whom were on the Red River, moving northwest. Governor Dory has made important treaties with Indians in Utah, hus additionally securing safety to emigrants.

The Draft. WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OF. IOE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1863.—Circular No. 48.—The operations of the draft lately ordered n the New England and Middle States, though in some instances completed, or now in progress without opposition, have, in one or two cities, been temporarily interrupted. Provost Marshals are inform ed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. An adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted. Provost marshals will be ustained by the military forces of the country in enorcing the draft in accordance with the laws of the Inited States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered

to co-operate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General. FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16 .- Fred. A. Rowe, of

he 99th New York Regiment, and commander of the army gunboat West End, is promoted from first ieutenant to captain. David J. Baily, 99th N. Y., promoted from first ieutenant to captain. J. A. Fleming, 99th N. Y., promoted from second ieutenant to first lieutenant. A member of Dodge's Cavalry left Portsmouth. Va., last Tuesday morning, on a visit to Suffolk. When a few miles from town he zecreted his horse. and passed in on foot, after waiting till dark. He obtained quarters at a friend's house. The next morning he (being in disguise) breakfasted with

three rebel officers, and returned to Portsmouth that He reports that on Sunday following the evacuaion of Suffolk by the Union troops, three rebel infantry men visited Suffolk from motives of curiosity, making only a brief stay.

From this time till Thursday of last week, the lace was visited only by officers and others having relatives in town. On Thursday of last week, Colonel Griffin, of

Georgia, with four companies of cavalry, numbering 100 men each, came into Suffolk, and took the build-ing formerly occupied by General Terry for his headuarters, and held possession of the town till last unday, when, from some unknown cause, they nastily decamped.

Immediately after our troops left. Suffolk, the renaining merchants raised the price of boots to fifty lo lars, and everything else in proportion. The silence of death prevails through the town. No rebel flags are displayed.

The citizens have not been molested in any way. There are no troops between Suffolk and Blackwa er, and none at Blackwater at present.

Two regiments of infantry, numbering six hundred men, who were stationed there, have left for James river, having heard that the United States troops were about to land at a farm near City Point, where there is a Confederate storehouse con ining 15,000 bushels of wheat. Dr. D. M. Wright, of Norfolk, charged with the shooting of Lieutenant Sanborn, will have his trial next Monday before a military commission, over which Major General Keyes will preside. Major General Dix and Colonel Ludlow left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon. The personal staff of Major General Dix proceeds with him to New York. The corps staff, for the present, remains here. It is understood that Major

General Foster, from Newbern, N. C., is expected greatest and best army the Confederacy ever had. here to take command of this department. Flag of truce steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, left for City Point this afternoon, with shout one hundred rebel prisoners, in charge of Major John E. No news to-day from our Tames river fleet Heavy showers have visited this locality for the last twenty-four hours.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Rebels under Forrest Routed by Gen.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—The reports from the army at Vicksburg are all favorable.

Sherman was pursuing Johnston with every prospect of destroying his entire army. General Dodge, at Corinth, reports that he routed The lebel forces and Forces and Simes, and had been scouring the country north of his lines, wounding and capturing quite a number. Hurlburt's cavalry scouts report that Colonel Blythe, with 900 men and four pieces of artillery,

A letter received from Chalmers states that Johnston has been fighting near Jackson, and was falling to him.

Gen. Sherman's Movements.

MEMPHIS, July 16 .- Gen. Hurlburt's scouts re port that great excitement and consternation prevails throughout Central Mississippi, caused by Gen. Sherman's movements. Cattle, mules, horses, and negroes, were run across the Tombigbee river trying to make their way into our lines.

Colonel Hatch's 2d Iowa cavalry is in pursuit of the rebel bands north of the Charleston and Memphis railroad. He encountered Forrest, Biffles, and Newcomb, with 2,000 mounted men. A fight com-Tennessee. Colonel Hatch gained possession of the place, and drove them. Our loss was 13 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss from 50 to 100 prisoners,

It is reported that there was a fight at Helena The Attack on Charleston—Its Capture Reported. Boston, July 17.-A letter to the Boston Herald. ated off Charleston July 12, says 1 ! The grand and final attack is assigned for Tuesday, the 14th inst. Everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours. Charleston and the forts are completely be

"Two iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Fort umpter, and ten gunboats, one 40 gun frigate, and the New Ironsides, will come over the bar to-night "Three more iron-clads will arrive this afternoon. Six hundred fresh men to assist the iron-clads and gunboats have arrived. "Batteries with heavy 200-pounder rifled guns have been erected on Morris Island by our troops, and will take part in the bombardment of Sumpter." [NOTE.—There is good reason to believe that the overnment has received a despatch from General Rosecrans, stating that a copy of the Chattanooga

Rebel had been received there, announcing the cap-ture of Charleston by the United States forces on the 14th inst. l NASHVILLE, July 17 .- News received from Chattanooga to day says: "Charleston is in possession Major General Gordon Granger will take comand of the Department of the Cumberland, with his headquarters at Nashville. Probable Capture of Morgan and his Band.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Col. Rourke with 1,500 men encountered Morgan's force at Berlin, Jackson county, this afternoon. The enemy lost four killed, while our forces sustained no loss. Morgan moved off in an easterly direction, and it is supposed he is making for Pomeroy or a ford below Buffington Is-The roads leading to Pomeroy are blockaded with trees for fifteen miles. Gen. Hobson's advance

reached Piketon to-day, twelve hours after Morgan A despatch from Portsmouth says the rebels on Thursday burnt a steam saw mill and bridge across canal St. Jasper, and a bridge across Scioto above Piketon. This morning they burnt a flour mill and silroad dépôt at Jackson, completely sacked the own, and carried off all the horses they could find LOUISVILLE, July 17 .- Morgan is reported to be and it is thought that his forces will now he can

Heavy Firing Heard near Portland. PORTLAND, July 17.—The captain of the steamer New York reports hearing, about 10 o'clock this morning, twelve heavy guns southwest of Cape Elizabeth, apparently eighteen or twenty miles off, he being within six or eight miles of vessels, in PORTLAND, July 17 .- A fisherman reports that. when coming up from Harpswell this morning, he heard, from 10 to 11 o'clock, heavy firing about ifteen miles southeast from Portland, apparently

peared to have heavier guns than the other. Attempted Disturbance at Portsmouth, PORTSMOUTH (N. H.), July 17.—Some rowdies atsummarily squelched by the Mayor, with a posse of police and citizens. Three of the leading rioters were badly wounded. Troops from the navy yard and fort were promptly on hand, but the mob had dispersed. Lee's Losses.

nor-did they leave any medical stores on the field. This fact should be contrasted with the battle at Chancellorville, where Lee received medical stores and surgeons from the Federals, who took good care of their rounded?

Excursion to Long Branch .- We invite at zens and soldiers, and everything went off in fine tention to the advertisement in another column, of style. a "Grand Excursion" to Long Branch, to be given There was a third celebration, which in interest by Measure L. B. Cole and W. A. Delaney to-day, and novelty far excelled the other two. There were the last boat to leave Vine street wharf at 4.15 P. M. about 1,500 to 2,000 "American citizens of African Parties wishing to spend Sunday out of the city descent" in a procession, with music, banners, and will find this a delightful way of doing it. The ex-saher displayed. One of these, the servant of Mr. cursion given by these gentlemen a few weeks ago. French, of this city, who reads and writes very was a great success; and we have no doubt that well, read the Declaration of Independence, and the one to be given to-day will be even more plea-commented on it, as he progressed. When he came to the sentence, "all men are born free and equal," he exclaimed that this doctrine had been proclaimed

The Campaign in Maryland. dence of The Press.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 15, 1863. Maryland is again freed from her pseudo friends.

The people, relieved from that terrible suspense which is felt by all who reside near the dropping of the shells, have lost their nervous fears, assumed unwonted serenity, and praise God for having so early confounded and dispersed the vile invaders of their State. When Lee's army of vagrants passed through this place into Pennsylvania, they were buoyant, hopeful, victorious. Winchester had fallen an easy prey to overwhelming odds; we were driven from

Martinsburg, and felt sore over Chancellorville. These disasters to us, ruined our foes. They ceased to be wary, and thought only of plunder. The goods they packed up and sent to Richmond were inoffensive sources of woe to the invaders. Here disorganization, disintegration, destruction to Lee's grand army began. As they advanced into the older and wealthier Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the paneful effect riches have over renown became more and more apparent. The young and tende time by the unfortunate discovery of a shining substance among the sand in the James river, which the planters thought to be gold. Immediately, says Capt. Smith, work of all kind ceased, and nothing was thought of but the new and valuable meta that glittered in the sand. The rebels expected this investor to be oftended with no danger. Plunder had been promised them, and plunder they would have, at the risk of discip-Ewell was to take Harrisburg with his corps. line. Ewell was to take Harrisburg with his corps. The Army of the Potomac was to be divided into fragments and captured or destroyed scriatim. No calculation was made with regard to the militia—

they were expected to fly on the approach of Lee. In every encounter, the Eleventh Coros was to be origorously assailed. Prisoners have told me their officers said they had only to fire on this corps and they would run. At Gettysburg they fought the Third Corps all day—mistaking it for the Eleventh. But the different corps all did well at Gettysburg, while the Eleventh has not lost in these bloody battles one jot of the renown won under Gen. Sigel. Lee is not the omnipotent man his friends would have us believe. I have conversed with some of his officers, who are braggarts like himself. They say he is the greatest general in the world. Others (and they are thoughtful, moderate men) say he has colonels under his command who can do as well as he. I am inclined to be of the latter opinion. To these subordinate officers General Lee owes all his success; to General Jackson more than any one Whenever Lee was on the sharp horn of a dilemma Stonewall extricated him. The convenience, the comfort, the very lives of his men, were all wan tonly sacrificed for the accomplishment of this single end. Many a time has Lee been thus saved from dishonor; but who came to deliver Jackson from death? To the first, glory; unto the second, the grave. Lee has said: "I have but to show my lans to Jackson, and if it be possible for human strength to accomplish them they will be executed.' But a few weeks ago he came through here. His army was never in a better condition, the bands never played louder, and his flags floated triumphantly. The loyal heart of Maryland, that suffered so much last fall, began to bleed afresh. They sighed for Washington, we shuddered for Philadelphia; Harrisburg we almost relinquished in four alarm Behold the wonderful change! The Army of the Potomac, which they imagined still reposing unsuspectingly on the banks of the Rappahannock, and which they slways pretended to despise so heartly appears suddenly before them, grim, solid, vengeful And the rebels will never forget Gettysburg; neit will they doubt the prowess of General Meade's Lee seeks safety in flight—ignominious, disorderly,

dastardly flight. Almost a week his ragged scourers cowed and cringed under the shadow of the heights opposite this place. The heavy rain, the roaring iver, the wicked curses, could not efface the fever they suffered from their late castigations. The very act of their crossing the river, in the face of such lifficulty and danger, with such indecent haste, and ittle regard for life, is an open acknowledgment of their inability to fight us in Maryland, and I feel ertain they will not risk another encounter for the regent, even in Virginia, if they can possibly avoid The glory has departed from Robert E. Lee. He

has failed to procure the plunder from that paradise which he so glowingly described, and so often and seriously promised his soldiers. He has lost the His invincibility, his prestige, are both gone. How can he return and say, "My dead were left un-buried. True, we filled a deep well with their bodies, and placed a dead horse over them, (this was done at Gettysburg,) but in every field they lie corupting-their groans fill every barn and house by the wayside. I left you victorious-I return van uished; my pledges all unredeemed-my dreams of conquest I am compelled to give over." Monday night the last of their artillery, trains and olunder, were transported across the Potomac. That very night the head of the column began to move over a pontoon bridge, at Falling Waters, and a ferry of old scows and boats at the place. Everything was ione with the utmost secrecy, but with unparalleled haste. A large force was spread out as far as possi ble, to deceive us, and an occasional battery shel our advance. Every night, under the cover of the darkness, large numbers passed svar Mia stat norming our cavalry would go out to reconnoitre,

but the rebels could not be found in their old en-

renchments. I am informed by prizoners that the passage of the river by night was fearful. Large and accoutrements away, preferring to swim over on officers with drawn swords urged, coaxed and drove the men over. There was no noise made—everything was a suppressed whisper. Tuesday night a brigade of D. H. Hill's division had just gone to sleep, expecting soon to cross, when our cavalry dashed in on them, capturing them all with their division men had been brought over the Potomac the Friday previous. They were conscripts. Whether sent from Richmond to get killed in Maryland, or save understand how closely was watched a North Caroin a state of great perturbation, fearing every moment an attack from us which they knew would finish them. All the ammunition had been equalized, and there were only a few rounds to each man, including what they had brought over with them. To day the whole Army of the Potemac is in ill humor. They lose sight of the vast amount of good they did their country during the past few weeks. The gain at Gettysburg is forgotten when they think what a splendid opportunity they lost at Williamsport. These men forget-as are we all ant to do so—that it is but two weeks since we despaired of ever recovering from this Rebel Invasion. Then we only asked that Lee's progress should be checked. That he should be so dreadfully defeated, or would fly to quickly and ingloriously, was a degree of ortune too good for us to expect. Now, he is not only conquered, but in the zenith of his glory he is robled of greatness. At least, one third of his boastble passage of the Potomac by the select remains of his terrified army will never be forgotten by him, nor forgiven by the Confederacy. He got off cheaply; he gave a brigade for an army. Let us be content. No one can imagine the difficulty of managing a large army. General Meade wrought wonders wi it, keeping it always consolidated, confronting the enemy and defeating them with their favorite tactics. I presume some readers would inquire if I saw either bridge or boat, which I could imagine had been used by the rebels in crossing the river. Nothing that would in the least facilitate their passage could I discover. They were clean gone; scarcely a vestige remaining, with the solitary exception f an old and utterly worthless caisson wheel, and one or two hospitals which contained a few miches, who they thought would not be able to pay for transportation in such times as was the overcoming them. Palling Waters is four miles below this place; here they had a pontoon bridge, and at Williamsport flatboats were used, in which citizens told me artillery and cattle were conveyed into Virginia. Strong fortifications can be seen for five miles around. Undoubtedly they had prepared for the worst, yet risked all to cross the Potomac, plain-ly showing which of two evils they thought the least. When Gen. Buford made the charge on the rebels, at Falling Waters, they raised a white flag, which was honored by our soldiers, who were fired on for this act of comity. General Pettigrew, of North Carolins, was here killed. We have his body. It has no great value attached to it that I have heard. On Saturday and Sunday evenings a council of war was held at General Meade's headquarters. All the corps commanders were present, and freely expressed themselves. Generals Meade, Howard, Newton, Sedgwick, and Pleasanton, were in fathey had done so, for we must deplore the loss of such a glerious opportunity. But, like Meade, we

should respect the verdict of such brave old corps ommanders as Slocum, Sykes, French, &c. No doubt they had good and valid reasons for awaiting Yesterday afternoon, near 2,000 Pennsylvania mi itia were taken from Hagerstown to charge the enemy. They started for their task with alacrity, and performed it bravely, heroically. Gen. Kilpatrick spoke of them afterwards in unmeasure erms of praise. Gen. Mesde has his whole army moving from their camping grounds. A new basewill be formed, and all the passages through the mountains barred with bayonets and cannons. The race has begun. If Lee is caught, he will be cut up. Some citizens say Lee was wounded, while here, by a patriotic ourgher, and that he was carried fainting over the iver. Don't believe this story. The road from Williamsport to Frederick is full of excited militia, on their way to New York. Some protest against fighting friends, but by far the greater number seem pleased to get what they facetiously

A Letter from Parson Brownlow NASHVILLE, July 13, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: The Baltimore American says:

"Surgeon General Hammond, of the United States army, upon unquestionable authority, reports the following casualties of General Lee's army at Gettyshurg: Left behind 11,000 wounded, 8,000 wounded taken away by him, 4,500 buried by the Federals, and 17,000 taken prisoners; captured at Falling Waters, of General Pettigrew's command, 1,000 prisoners and 4,000 killed and wounded—making an aggregate of 42,500 of Lee's army.

"General Hammond reports further that only six lebel BITEODS WOTE Left behind at first wounded with the Grove, were all grand beyond description, and upon a scale equal to the occasion. Professor McCoy delivered the oration, and occupied a space of two hours and a half. The address was well reflect behind at first wounded in the grand beyond description. In Our neighboring town of hugenship use vyr indifference as to the condition of their wounded.

In Our neighboring town of hugenship use vyr the Cumberland river, there was a second celebrate. SIR: Being constantly employed, I have but little

the Cumberland river, there was a second celebration going on, largely attended, and the Hon. Horace Maynard delivered the oration, an effort characterized by his usual ability, giving entire satisfaction

a great many years ago, but had never been acted out until recently! The negro question has greatly changed in its tone purposes, and progress, in this quarter; and many native born Tennessee slaveholders are out and out

n favor of destroying the institution. Indeed, wellinformed men agree that the South has destroyed slavery by bringing on this rebellion. The slaves themselves are becoming bold and defant. But the other day, the sister of Mrs. Gen. Barrow undertook to correct her negro woman for disobedience, when the servant girl turned upon her and actually chas-tised her! A Mr. Sharp, a Secession school teacher, undertook to chastise a negro man for personal insolence, when the negro knocked him down and stamped him. This was on the 4th, the negro quoting the Declaration, "all men are born free an equal." So we are having it all over the South. call it negro rights! Our State Convention was well attended, not less

than two hundred members being present, and halling from more than forty counties. We had har-

mony and talents in the convention, and called upon the Governor to issue writs of election so as to convene a loyal Legislature at as early a day as practi cable. We are getting the rebels out of Middle and West Tennessee, and as soon as we can expel them from East Tennessee, we shall rebuild the fabric of civil society, drive from power and place all rebe villains and demagogues, and restore law and order. So far as the rebellion is concerned, it is though to be on its last legs. You are doing a good job for the rebels in Pennsylvania, Grant has ruined ther in the South, and Rosecrans is on middle ground, driving them into Georgia. There never was guel a chase on earth as our army had after Bragg's rebel forces. They fied in every direction, in wild confusion, and more terror-stricken than if the dev had been after them. They left guns, side-arms, blankets, hats, caps, canteens, knapsacks, haver-sacks, horses, wagons, saddles, cooking utensils, and everything they possessed, strewn along the road and in the woods. They took to the bushes in wild confusion, and panic-stricken; hundreds plunged nto Duck river, and hundreds were drowned. Fifty rebels have been picked out of one hole in Duci river, near Shelbyville. The tyrant and beast, Bragg, went in advance of his demoralized army, to prepare quarters and rations for them. The retreat was conducted by the Right Reverend Major General Bishop Leonidas Polk, who, with his prayer book in one hand, and a bottle of liquor in the other, and eyes lifted toward heaven, asked the blessing of God upon his rations, and that of Davis upon his army! But on they went, and they are going yet! They have crossed the Tennessee river, and destroyed the great bridge at Bridgenort. If they make any stand at all, my opinion is t will not be this side of Atlanta. There they will e reinforced by Jo Johnston and the remnant o Lee's army.

Thousands of Bragg's men have deserted-some taking to the mountains of Middle Tennessee, and some coming into our lines, giving themselves up. and going into our ranks. Two of our regiments re cruited fifty of them in one day last week, among whom is Lieut. Runde, a son of the old East Ten nessee Congressman. I have conversed with young Runde, for he was once an apprentice to the printing business in my office in Knoxville. He tells me there are 10,600 of Bragg's army disposed to desert, and resolved not to leave Tennessee. On the retreat, they placed all the Tennessee conscripts in front, and drove them before the Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi troops. Runde was a conscript, caught in the attempt to bring a company into Kentucky, some eight months ago.

Last night, between the hours of nine and ten, an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. Peters, the man who killed Van Dorn. Dr. Peters is boarding t the same house I am, and I was in conversation with him, Mr. Maynard, and others, on a long portico, in front of our rooms, from teatime until we dispersed to go to bed. My room is on the floor above his, and I distinctly heard the crack of the

pistol. He had gone to bed, and the assassin fired at his head, through the window, from the portico missing his head but a few inches. The miscrean made his escape, and is evidently in the employ of Van Dorn's friends, or of that villainous trio who composed his staff, and who published a false card concealing facts and expressing falsehoods, in al that relates to that affair. The hope is, by the death of Dr. Peters, to prevent the publication of the facts in the case, and of such documents as he holds, in the handwriting of Van Dorn. Had they murdered the Doctor they would have failed in this, for he has deposited with a friend the documents, sealed up, requesting their publication in the event he is assas-

Tennessee be redeemed? It will astonish my friends in the loyal States when I tell them, as I now do, that East Tennessee has twenty thousand men in the Federal army, and twenty thousand more ready to join them when they are furnished with arms, and released from the caves in the mountains and the jails in the South. Neither Massachusetts nor Vermont is more loyal to this Government than is Eas citizens live forever! And may ber hills, valleys and streams live in song and in history, when Old Time is dead and gone! I am, sir, yours respectfully, W. G. BROWNLOW.

Chauncey Burr.

Sin: The name of this individual has again got into the public prints. In the early part of the late terrible scenes of murder and arson in New York, this subject: he was seen in the thick of the crowd, in front of the ribune office, haranguing the deluded mob. Shortly afterwards he appeared alongside of Governor eymour, when that functionary addressed his friends." The next day Burr showed himself in hiladelphia, having put up at the La Pierre House. Whether he came on here to escape the police of New York, or to excite a similar riot in this city, cannot be known with certainty; perhaps both moit is about seventeen years since this bold, bad man came to reside in Philadelphia. He was at one time a lawyer in the State of Maine. He subse-

quently became a Universalist preacher, and had a church in Troy. He left Troy to come to this city, and went away without paying his rent to his un fortunate landlord. Suit was brought for it after his arrival here, but nothing was recovered. He was for a time a member of the temperance society, but not an honor to it. His connection with the Universalist church in Callowhill street was not long. Why he left, the older members of that con gregation could tell, if they chose. It was not fo being "righteous overmuch," nor for a fanatical de reason to be thankful when he left them. Without principle and without reputation of a desirable kind, he has since been leading a wandering life, living in troubled waters, and without a stake in the community. A few months ago he appeared before "the so-called" Democratic society, which meets in Walnut street, below Sixth street, and de-livered a tirade of abuse of President Lincoln whom he styled a gorilla. Mr. Charles Ingersoll, who pre sented him to the meeting, must surely have been

ignorant of this man's antecedents. Wherever he goes the police would do well to have an eve upon him. If still here, it is to be hoped that the authorities of New York will demand him as a fugitive from justice. Very respectfully yours, The Conscription.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: A resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to pre vent the raising of soldiers for our army was introduced into the late meeting of our Common Council. The city of Philadelphia and its citizens have hitherto been at very great expense to raise soldiers, and we think it hardly fair it should be put to further great expense for precisely the opposite purpose if it can be avoided. Now we suggest to the offerer of that resolution and his friends that it costs Jeff Davis a great deal more than \$300 to get each of our soldiers out of the way. He has to find another soldier to but against our soldier, to pay, feed, and clothe his soldier, and when at last his soldier is put against ours it somehow has recently happened that it has been his soldier that has been very obvious that it is to his advantage to pay th very dovices that it is to his advantage to pay the \$300 at the beginning, and prevent our soldier ever going in; and as he and his friends have pretty long heads and undoubtedly see this, the suggestion we have to make to the friends of this resolution is that they see if Jeff Davis will not pay this \$1,000,000 I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The Exemption of the Only Son. To the Editor of The Press: of the subscriber, are not provided for in the prescribed forms of exemption from the draft, and, yet, which seem from their nature to be equally entitled to the benefit of exemption—for instance: The subscriber is not an "only son." but he is the only son for support. All his brothers, three in number, are them was killed in battle, one discharged on the ground of "total disability" (loss of the use of the right arm), and the other is still in the service. Do you not think the subscriber fully entitled to exemption, although he does not come under the prescribed Pads for Wounded Soldiers.

SIR: A gentleman who has devoted much time to the care of our wounded, says that among other things much wanted, and aut to be overlooked, are pads to rest wounded and amputated limbs on, and to prevent bed-sores. He savs : "I well know this from my experience near Antietam. They are best made by taking pleces of muslin, linen, or calico, from twelve to fifteen inches square, and stuffing with the finest quality of oakum. About half should have holes in the centre about four inches in diameter, to relieve bed-sores. When stuffed (not too hard) with the hest oakum they are useful for some time, as the tar in the oakum has antiseptic properties; but when stuffed with wool, hair, or feathers, &c., they soon putrefy and become offensive." I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.

To the Editor of The Press :

To the Editor of The Press:
Six: One of the effects of this week's doings will e to drive out of New York hundreds of pe where, thus depriving the working classes of that support which the expenditure of their indomes would have given them. This was shown in Philathe riots of 1844. No one can be a greater enemy to the working classes than he who rives away from their vicinity those who would naturally give them work and wages. Yours, respectfully. PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.

The Result of Rioting.

The Draft in Springfield, Mass. STRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.—The quots in this city has been filled to-day. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the names of many of the drafted men were received with applause.

Many prominent citizens, including a number of professional man are among those consentated. The THE RIOT IN NEW YORK

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. Another Proclamation from the Mayor.

General Brown Superseded by General Canby. COMPARATIVE QUIET OF THE CITY.

GENERAL HARVEY BROWN SUPERSEDED.

From the New York Evening Post of yesterday,] Brigadier General Harvey Brown has been sureded by order of General Wool. Brigadier General S. Canby takes the place of General Brown. R. S. Canby takes the place of General Brown.
Gen. Canby takes sued his first order.
The following is the first paragraph of the order:
HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROODS, CITY AND HARBOR
OF N. Y., 300 Mulberry street, July 17, 1883.
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.—Under the authority of
instructions from the Secretary of War, and the
order of the Major General commanding the Department of the East, the undersigned assumes command
of the United States troops in the city and harbor of
New York.
The order then directs that reports be made of all
the forces in the city and harbor.

THE KILLED LAST NIGHT.

A considerable number of the rioters, roughly estimated at twenty-five to thirty, were killed last night by the 7th regiment, and by the troops under Col. Mott, who were posted in Mackretville, and who fired on the mobs wherever they appeared. OPERATIONS OF ASSASSINS -- A MARVELLOUS CPERATIONS OF ASSASSINS—A MARVELLOUS REGAPE.

Licutenant George Stone, attached to the staff of Colonel Mott, of the 14th New York Cavalry, an officer who deserves great credit for his efforts to put down the rioters at the mouth of the cannon, last evening accompanied the 7th Regiment up town, and returning alone by way of Third avenue. When at the corner of Twenty-fourth street, two discharges of muskerty took place at short intervals, and the lieutenant heard bullets whistling near him. Turning, he saw nothing which attracted his attention, and passed on, supposing that the shots were accidental, or were tired by the Seventh at the mob. Arriving at the corner of Twenty-third street, he stopped for a moment on the curbstone. A Third-avenue car approached, and many persons who were in it were much excited. They called loudly and almost flercely: "Captain!" "Colonel!" "Licutenant Stone, not recognizing any of the persons, paid but slight attention to them, as his impression was they were speaking to some other officer, or were mistaken as to his identity.

A gentleman jumped from the car, however, and rushing at the licutenant, struck him so heavy a blow as ant only to knock him from his place, but almost to fell him to the pavement.

At that moment a bullet whistled between the two men as they stood, and the licutenant's life was saved.

It appears that the occupants of the cars had nosaved.

It appears that the occupants of the cars had no-ticed an armed man following the licutenant, and when the ruffian arrived at the corner of Twenty-fourth street, and the licutenant stopped one street below, the man stooped, brought his gun to a res on his knee, and took deliberate aim at the lieute on his knee, and took deliberate aim at the lieutenant, who was standing altogether unconscious of
the fact.

But the percussion cap which the intending assassin used failed to explode. The rain was failing at
the time. He put another cap upon his gun; that
also failed. The third cap exploded, and the piece
was fired. While all this was in progress the car
was coming; and the gentleman who saved the life
of the lieutenant did so at the immigent risk of his t the lieutenant did so at the imminent risk of hi Lieutenant Stone, after an affecting recognitio of the service done him by his deliverer, passed out of Third avenue to Lexington avenue, but he was shased by four ruffans, one of whom was subse-quently arrested and will stand his trial.

A RIOTER PUNISHED.

A Degro servant, who accompanied the 152d New York Regiment to this city, was, when the regiment was at the Park Barracks last night, set upon and heaten beaten.

Captain Hill, of the 152d, perceived the act of the principal rioter, and drawing his sword gave the assailant a blow, which, without killing him, laid bare his skull. The cowardly companions of the rioter did not wait to carry off their comrade; they took to their heels.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S MEETING. The Evening Post, in the following, is satisfied that the recent call signed with the name of the Archbishop is genuine:

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

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

THE ORDERLY IRISH CITIZENS.

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

Not even Governor Seymour pretends to deny th necessity for instantly minorcing the army, and this can be done only and most rately by conscription. The World wrote, but a few weeks ago, on this subject:

"The belief so generally entertained, that if Lee is thoroughly defeated there will be no draft, is, we apprehend, erroneous. The Government has promised to give heavy bounties to the old soldiers who re-enlist, and there is no fund for that purpose except that contributed by those who will pay three hundred dollars for exemption. The time of our veteran army expires next spring, and some measures must be taken to supply their places now. So, victory or defeat, the Administration will probably resort to a draft." ANDREWS "FROM VIRGINIA."

ANDREWS "FROM VIRGINIA."

This person is reported to have remonstrated against his arrest as unconstitutional. No doubt. He demanded to be admitted to bail, too. But a wretch held on a charge of wilful murder, in leading a mob of assassins, will not be bailed; though even if he were, there is a charge of high treason hauging over him, for being concerned in procuring supplies and ships for the rebels, on which he would be at once retaken and held without bail.

In regard to a report that Andrews had been concertaken and held without bail.

"We never heard of the man until his name was mentioned in connection with the disturbance."

GENERAL SANDFORD HOLDS HIS GROUND. GENERAL SANDFORD HOLDS HIS GROUND. Messenger-All quiet, sir, everything goes on resident Acton—Does the General want any reinorcements this afternoon?
Messenger—No, sir! he still holds the arsenal! The messenger then left with haste, amid the mer riment of all those who heard him. THREATENING LETTER.

[From N. Y. Express.]

Nr. Acton received the following letter per pos this morning: mmissioner, & Conspirator against Your State and the People, Prepare to meet Your God!

By advice of THE COMMITTEE. FAREWELL ORDER OF GRN. BROWN. Prior to his departure Gen. Brown issued the following orders:

New York, July 17, 1863.

In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York.

In parting from the troops of his command in the harbor, he desires to express his sense of their uniform good and soldierly conduct, and he cannot separate from those of his immediate connection in the city without his testimony of their bravery, discipline and soldierly deportment.

Engaged sight and day in assets and annilat with the midd, that have been in fiftuan or twenty severe contests, in most of them outnumbered more than ten to one, many of them being armed, whipped, and effectually dispersed, and have been uniformly successful. In not a single instance has assistance been required by the police when it has not been promptly rendered, and all property, private and public, which has been put under their protection, has been perfectly and efficiently protected, and with pride he desires to record, that in this city, surrounded by grog shops, but one single instance of drunkenness has fallen under his observation.

To Lieutenant Colonel John E. Frothingham, his able and efficient Adjutant General, he tenders thanks for his unretiring assistance.

Having, during the present insurrection, been in immediate and constant co-operation withit, he desires the privilege of expressing his unbounded admiration of the police department of this city. Never in civil or military life has he seen such untiring devotion and such efficient service.

To President Adon and Commissioner Bergen he offers his thanks for their courtesy to him, and their kindness to his command.

Brevet Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN. Prior to his departure Gen. Brown issued the

Brevet Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN. ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. NEW YORK, July 17-Evening.-Andy Sullivan, rious leader of the mob in the Eleventh ward, has been arrested.

The police, protected by the 7th Regiment, are searching the houses for concealed weapons. There has been no disturbance up to dark.

The call of John Hughes, archbishop of New York, to "To those persons whom the papers call rioters," was genuine. In response to it, some five thousand Irishmen assembled at his residence this afternoon, including many well-known rioters, some of whom were armed. In his address, which was quite lengthy, Bishor Hughes said he addressed them as their father, and declined, on the ground of being a priest, of going into the question which brought about the present unhappy state of affairs. He referred to Ireland, and thanked God he had come to this country where no such oppression existed. He counselled them to bear under their supposed evils rather than commit greater ones. In this country the Government is a foundation not to be destroyed. Everything here is in the hands of the people, who build the superstructure every four years. Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, he said. I am willing to be governed by that majority. He exhorfed them to go to their homes, stop these proport the laws, which have not been ceedings, and sup enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholica The crowd then peaceably dispersed.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION. The proclamation of Mayor Opdyke is as follows: To the citizens of New York: The riotous assemblages have been dispersed. Susiness is running in its usual channels. The various lines of omnibusses, railway, and telegraph have resumed their ordinary operations. Few symp-toms of disorder remain; except in a small district in the eastern part of the city, comprising a part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards. The police is everywhere on the alert. A sufficient military force will be no quarrel between us about rank."

s now here to suppress any illegal movement, how—Lord Palmerston has given, this year, nine pen-

ever formidable. Let me exhort you, therefore, to pursue your ordinary business, avoid especially all crowds, remain quietly at your homes, except when engaged in bublind almost from her birth, who has written a quietly at your homes, except when engaged in bu-siness, or assisting the authorities in some organized novel or two, and some very good poetry; to Gerald When the military appear in the streets, do not gather about it, being sure that it is doing its duty in obedience to orders from superior authocontributions to geographical science, the fruits of rity. Your homes and your places of business you have a right to defend, and it is your duty to defend golia. In these explorations Mrs. Atkingon asthem at all hazards. Yield to no intimidation or to companied her husband, and helped to record his draft in this district will be closed to morrow.

any person warns you to desist from your accus omed business, give no heed to the warning, but arrest the person and bring him to the nessest station-house for punishment as a conspirator. Be assured that the public authorities have the ability protect you from those who have conspired alike against your peace, against the Government of your choice, and against the laws which your Re-

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor. The fire marshals estimate the losses by fire, growing out of the late riot, at \$400,000. Thirty-four fires occurred between Monday and Thursday The 54th Regiment of militia and 13th Regiment

of volunteer artillery are on the way here from New York, July 17-3 o'clock P. M.-Morris Boyle, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of shooting at the police and soldiers, was locked up in he station house. Judge McCunn promptly issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at three o'clock to-day, but there being a serious informality in the writ, the prisoner was retained, and has been renoved to military quarters.

There are some 6,000 troops now in the city, and

No disturbances have yet taken place to-day.
ALBANY, July 17.—The 14th Volunteer and 54th Militia, from Rochester, are here. Their orders to proceed to New York have been countermanded. imilar orders to the 46th and 57th Regiments, of Onondaga county, were also countermanded to-day. THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK. New York, July 18-11/2 o'clock, A. M.-All has een quiet during the night.

General Dix will arrive here in the morning. About 200 military were withdrawn from the scene of Thursaay night's fighting. Over 200 houses had previously been visited and quantity of arms seized. Not a casualty has been sustained by the 7th Reriment.

Gen. Kilpatrick had a long conference with Gen. Sandford to-day, which was understood to be in reference to the arrival of cavalry from Washington to Gen. Sanford has ordered all the liquor stores in the vicinity of the Areenal to be closed for three days. Cannon will remain in that vicinity with a

strong guard of military, but there is no probability that they will have to be used. A dozen persons who attempted to extort money from James B. Taylor, at his foundry, in George street, to-day, were all arrested. The military still hold possession of the Thir-teenth ward, on East river.

The efforts to effect the withdrawal of the troops from the Eighteenth ward failed, though recom-mended by the Governor. Police Commissioner Acten was again notified yesterday by some a number of lunatics calling themselves "the committee;" "to prepare to meet his God." Mr. Acten is not particularly affected thereby, and anticipates the exercise of the pardoning power. The prisoners captured in the city are thirty in number. It is not positively known when the drafting will commence, but it is intimated that when it does the Government will have not less than 35,000 troop The Christian Commission.

George H. Stuart, Chairman United States Christian Commission, Philadelphia:
The money contributed here in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers, since the battle of Gettysburg, now amounts to more than thirty thousand dollars, and is still flowing in voluntarily, not only from Boston, but from other cities and towns. The sympathies of this community are evidently awake to this noble object, and we have cause for gratitude that this channel of benevolence was early organized, and available at a timely moment.

Chairman Army Com. Young Men's Christian Association.

Chairman Army Com. Young Men's Christian Association.

HANOVER, Pa., July 17, 1863.—If the contributors to the Christian Commission could spend a day here, as I havedone, and see how a portion of their funds is being used, they would not only be thankful for what they have given, but would entrust us with still larger bounties.

Our Baltimore committee have secured a large freight car, and placed it in charge of Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt, Mrs. L. W. Cornell, Mrs. John T. Graham, and Mrs. Lieut. R. B. Hall. four self-sacrificing Union ladies of Baltimore, who, with twelve devoted, loyal gentlemen, feed daily 1,500 wounded soldiers, as they pass through the place on their way to the hospitals. All the trains from the field of battle pass through bere, and but for our supplies the soldiers would be without food for twelve hours. Our Commission has the blessing of every soldier for what our delegates have done on the bloody field of Gettysburg. I expect to reach Gettysburg tonich! Stir un our people to do still more for the or Gettysours. I expect to reach Gettysourg to-night. Stir up our people to do still more for the brave defenders of our country. I have ordered a large amount of stores from Baltimore for this station. GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman United States Christian Commission.

A Letter from Gen. Logan. A patriotic letter addressed to the authoress of the following spirited poem, by the distinguished Western soldier, Major General Logan, is published in the Missouri Democrat. A portion of the song is in memory of Douglas, of whom Logan, while in Congress, was so earnest a friend and follower: DON'T FRAR DEATH, MEN, FEAR ONLY DISHONOR From Donelson's steen scried heights,
For our country—God's blessings upon her—
Rings out Logan's brave rallying cry;
"Don't fear death, men, fear only dishonor!"
(Dlange heuroly fine Donglag Badayy.
White Datrick And Frederic are presting;
Tho' dead he shall win the proud hald,
While we shout a victorious greeting.

Remember the Land of the West—
Our homes toward the sun's golden setting
That the hearts which have loved us the best
Kay have naught for repreach or regretting []
Strike home for our banner to day—
For our country—God's blessing upon her!
For the blood-haptized flag of the free;
"Don't fear death, men, fear only dishenor!" Brave words of a brave, Ioyal heart,
Fair sunlight for death's frowning portal;
Embalm them, O, centuries grand,
In their patriot beauty, immortal!
Ring out that brave rallying cry—
Por our country—God's blessing upon her!
For the blood-baptized flag of the free—
"Don't fear death, men, fear only dishonor" oseneath, Ky... April 24, 1853.

M. R. M.
Subtoined is the letter of General Logs.

Subjoined is the letter of General Logan : Headquarters 3D Division, 17th Army Cores,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 29, 1863.

Mrs. Mary R. A. McAbay, Faris, Ky.:
Respected Madan: Through the kindness of our mutual friend, Lieutenant C. H. Dickey, I am placed in possession of what you please to call a little poem, the subject matter of which appears to be a rallying cry addressed by myself to the brave men I had the honor to command in the ever-memorable battle of Fort Donelson. The words of cheer addressed upon that occasion to men of iron will, determination and courage, unexampled in any history, are still fresh within my recollection, although I had no idea that for such an admonition, so distinguished an honor would be conferred upon me as to make it a subject for so beautiful and expressive a poem. Whilst I am unwilling of myself to claim the compliment bestowed, as due me for any special or meritorious services I may have rendered the country, you will permit me, madam, to say that there is an import in the actual language used, of remarkable and important significance. The word dishoner, in its real meaning, whether employed in a national or individual sense, comprises, to so great an extent, the stern principles of justice, right, and duty, as of itself to form almost exhaustless subject of inquiry. To succeed in attaining a position of national security, to secure the confidence of those who are eminent for their social refinement or moral culture, to represent properly a people who constitute the most perfect of human governments, it is imperatively necessary that a strict regard should be paid to all the duties imposed upon the citizen towards the sovereign power to which allegiance is due. To render moral or mutual aid to those who would seek if sestruction is eternal infamy. To rush manfully to its rescue when assailed by donestic or foreign enemies, is an obligation inherent in the human heart, to perform which, thousands to day are offering up their lives as a testimonial of their fidelity to principle. Your allusion to the departed Dougla HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 17TH ARMY CORPS, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., June 29, 1863. he opinion expressed that the influence of his noble xample animates our brave men, and will continue example animates our brave men, and will continue to lead them onward to renewed victory. His dying injunction to his children to support the Constitution and obey the laws; his manly declarations that there are he are the support and the support the Constitution and obey the laws; his manly declarations that there are he are the support the final overthrow of the conspirators and their allies. Acting under such profound advice, we are still bearing aloft "the blood baptized flag of the free," pointing to it with pride in its victorious fight as a symbol of power, a shield of protection; and an emblem of peace. Allow me, madam, after expressing my appreciation for so striking a proof of loyalty, emanating as it does from a resident of a slaveholding State, to hope that at an early day the clouds of war may be dispersed by the sun of a perpetual peace and

promise, but a quietude made lasting, because it proceeds from that consciousness of quiet which will yet compet the insurgents to submit unconditionally to the authority of the Government. B. Peterson & Brothers send us an early copy of "The Tiger Slayer," by Gustave Almard, author of "The Prairie Flower," "The Indian Chief," and ny other novels of Indian life of great merit. Of ate these novels have become very popular, and the heap editions published by Petersons have attained very wide circulation. "The Tiger Slayer" is a fair specimen of the class, and it is full of dashing adventures, spirited dialogues, and descriptions of wild scenes of Mexican life.

may be dispersed by the sun of a perpetual peace an prosperity—not a peace patched up by an ignoble com

-Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hale, president of Hobart years, died at his residence in Newburyport, o Wednesday, of disease of the heart. His health had anticipate any serious results until Monday last.

—The father of Gen. Grant, living at Covington, Ky., was lately serenaded by a large deputation from Cincinnati. The wife of the Gene the same compliment on Tuesday. Gen. Strong. acknowledging this tribute for Mrs. Grant, desired, in her behalf, that the gallant soldiers of the army should be remembered with gratitude. "Mrs. Grant is now on the way to join her husband, who, since the commencement of the war has not asked for one day's absence. He has not found time to be sick. With these remarks, she bids you good night. and begs that you accept her thousar - General Keves is appointed to the command at Fortress Monroe, vice Dix, transferred to New - General Sickles has passed the critical point in his case, and is now rapidly recovering. The Buffalo Courier of Thursday says: "Mr. Vallandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, yesterday morning. He was met there by Dick Merrick, of Chicago, Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, and

Merrick, of Chicago, Mr. Voothees of Indiana, and other friends. It is supposed that he will soon issue an address to the people of Chic."

— The soldierly feeling existing between Generals Banks and Grant is illustrated in the fact that Gen. Grant, at a certain crisis in his operations, invited Ten Banks, and Join him. "Tell Banks," said Grant, "there will he accurate hetween us about trank." sions to literature, four to science, and one to education. The most notable of these are \$500 a year Massey \$550, "in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet, aprung from the people;" and to Mrs. Atkinson \$500," in consideration of her husband's