MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Yoluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. The Conscription.

Why should men take up arms and commit murder and arson because of the conscription? We all know that it is a necessary act, and that it was adopted as the last measure of self-preservation. In a time of war the necessity for new armies invariably surpasses the supply. In the first gush of martial feeling the people become soldiers by enthusiasm. They are charmed by the fife and the drum, the fascination of a new life, the danger to the country, and the feeling of pride which all patriots posrow for the dead, and extraordinary taxes, and the yearning for peace, which is after the healthy feeling of civilized communities, combine to take away the enthu-

more tedious and uncertain process. Men do not reason rapidly nor, as armies. Men have families and homes, and interests, children and real estate, and, in looking upon public affairs, they arrive more rapidly at the conclusion that everybody else should go than that they should go themselves. They see and know that battles should | ers in the New York riots will be called to be fought, but duty and love wrestle a weary time together before they believe they should go forth and fight them. So that the traitorous speechmakers and writers, in any war, no matter how popular, and will probably escape. This is almost invajust, and necessary, the time will come, if it | riably the case, but the people do not exis prolonged, when the State must make military service the first duty of every citizen. It is a high tribute to the loyalty of the people of America, that although an ag- | cult. But thoughtful men, who may have ricultural and business people, and with large interests at home, and, when compared with older countries, sparsely populated, that they have sustained the war with so much heartiness and good will. It was not so in the South. Conscription was among the first measures of the Southern rebel leaders.

war in its defence.

The Republic has merely resorted to conscription now, so to swell its armies that they may throw themselves upon the South and overwhelm it at once. It is an act of kindness and humanity. We have reduced the rebellion into a small and narrow compass-we have demoralized its forces and thrown dismay and suspicion upon its leaders. In this way we have conquered submission in the hearts of the Southern people and acquiescence on the part of those enemies in England who have made recognition their dream and hope. We have in other words, compelled the cause of the rebellion to abandon its position. It is falling back and only requires a general advance along the whole line to utterly destroy it. It is possible that we have men enough in Tennew strength to the rebellion. Every hour disaster to ourselves, and give the leaders of the South time to inflict such disaster. A conscription is merely telling the speople that the rebellion is so nearly crushed and the end of the war so close at hand. that a general and unanimous effort will overwhelm the whole scheme in immediate discomfiture. A conscription is a defensive measure. Our armies have been weakened. and it may be that other invasions will be attempted. All who have seen the effects of the invasion of General Lee—all who have read of the devastation that was spread through the lower Pennsylvania countiesall who remember that many days have not passed since the shells of the enemy were falling into the peaceful and terror-stricken town of Carlisle-will see the dangers one

dangers in the future. When men speak of the hardships and tyranny of the conscription, they should think of the greater hardship and tyranny that it will save them from. Is there any man, not a traitor or a coward, who would hesitate to take up arms if the sound of the enemy's artillery were heard in his own home? Remember, friends, that on the fourth day of July such a sound carried terror into many hundreds of happy Pennsylvania homes, and that before the fourth day of next July, if we hesitate and palter, and permit the rebels to regain strength, we may have a Gettysburg on the banks of the Schuylkill, while Philadelphia may be another Carlisle. Every appeal that can be made to the honor of man to defend his flag, his country, his fireside, the lives of himself and his children-every plea and inducement that eloquence can make may be offered in behalf of the conscription. It is the most sublime sacrifice a country can ask its sons to make—and in the present time it can hardly deserve the name of a sacrifice, for if proper energy and wisdom are shown in the management of our military affairs, the rebellion will be over and the conscripts at home again before the rustling corn is ripe

victory has saved us from, and the neces-

sity of a conscription to save us from such

King Mob.

Chief among the tyrants whose sway has desolated nations, assuredly the most pitiless and most exacting is King Mob. The scenes which disgraced New York, last week, may be adduced in evidence of this. Notwithstanding the vigilance and lovalty and courage of the municipal authorities and of the military, New York, which boasts itself to be "the metropolis" of this vast empire, was a prey to rioters, robbers, incendiaries, and murderers during three days. Archbishop Hughes, we suspect, is the only person wlo doubts the character of these awful scenes and of the base participators in them. When he told the "men, not gentlemen," (as if gentle conduct were a fault!) that they "were called rioters," his delicate diction might have been taken to imply a doubt whether they were justly so designated. They were more than mere rioters -they were also assassins, thieves, and traitors, and miserable dupes and tools to

It is not difficult to excite the populace. Audacious oratory, which insinuates much more than it expresses, has great power over the masses. It speaks mildly enough, at aks oronno tive manner, and, when reported, exhibits little of the real poison it communicates. Its sentences become the text, (as in New York,) upon which such journals as the World and the Herald, the Express and the Daily News, expatiate at length and with frequency. Soon it becomes bolder and uses language more audacious. The disaffected newspapers follow in that wake, and are less timid in their utterances. Crafty ringleaders find their way into the homes and haunts of the populace, wickedly pouring evil counsel into the minds of these deluded persons, sometimes giving them money, generally promising that, when rioting occurs, they shall be permitted to enrich themselves by plunder, and satiate their passions by brutality. At last, when the pear is ripe, a pretext for action is readily found: " Some watchword for the fight

Must vindicate the wrong or warp the right; Religion—freedom—vengeance—what you will, A word's enough to raise mankind to kill;

Some factious phrase, by cupping caught and spread In the midst of the first day's riot, when

it was considered necessary to give a fillip to the excitement of the mob, apparently satisfied for the moment, there was a call for a speech, and forthwith an orator was found, in the person of "Mr. Andrews, of Virginia," but now of Fort Lafayette-a ruffian who ought not to be suffered to cheat the gallows. This fellow told the dupes Who listened and applauded, that they had acted nobly. This was after they had plundered houses, and then burnt them down, committed numerous murders, destroyed the Orphans' Asylum and dispersed the children, torn up the railway tracks, and generally broken almost every law in the decalogue. This, in the orator's eyes, was acting nobly; and he then pressed them to organize, to keep together, to appoint leaders. "and crush this damned Abolition draft into the dust;" and then he swore, "by Heaven, if you don't find any one to lead you, I will do it myself!" Yet, two or

generalissimo was "wanted" by the police, he was found, trembling and pallid, hidden sess. The monotony of combat and sor- | away in a woman's attic, seeking safety in concealment. In fact, the persons who urge the populace into crime, usually take care of themselves. They make the bullets for others siasm and appeal to the reason. This is a to fire. If VALLANDIGHAM had talked the people of Ohio into revolt against the Executive, the Constitution, and the Government of the United States, we may be sure that he would have managed not to be on hand when the violence was being done. when personal danger was to be appre-

three days later, when this self-instituted

hended. A time will come when the leadaccount and punished by the laws which they have violated—but the real instigators, perience that it is so, until too late. To get up a popular excitement against the law and its action is by no means diffi-

the power, will pause ere they exercise itwill hesitate before, like Frankenstein, they create a Monster which, ere long, will destroy all that is nearest and dearest to them. Thus, the cry "resist the draft," placed New York in the hands of a brutal mob for three days, and (to borrow an example from hisiory,) a few ill-advised words They elevated treason into a cause, and took spoken by that fanatic fool, Lord George away the people from their homes to make GORDON, to the Protestant Association, caused the "No Popery" Riots of 1780, during which London was a victim to the mob for four days, and the injury done to property exceeded \$2,500,000, at the lowest estimate. Let the populace once be started into a riot, no matter what the pretext, and havoc, robbery, arson, and murder are almost inevitable. The first popular tumult of any importance in Paris, in 1789, was that got up for the destruction of the Bastile-even that was stained with massacreand created all the succeeding excesses which disgraced the French Revolution. Once call up the foul fiend of Riot, and no

power can lay it, without a sacrifice of blood. For our own part, after what has just occurred in New York, -to be strongly connessee and Mississippi and Virginia to meet | trasted with the loyalty and good conduct of and conquer any rebel army that may be in Philadelphia at the corresponding period, ed to acknowledge the me we are not dispos and bold exertions, a further enforcement tropolitan supremacy of that city. Two of the conscription, and a general system of | years ago Fernando Wood seriously sugplunder and robbery, may succeed in giving gested that it should be proclaimed a free city, (like Hamburg and a few smaller places that we give them is only another opportulin Germany, evidently hoping that the new nity. And as the leaders of this insurrection | civic republic would place him at its head. are men in apprehension—who have forfeit- We have no faith in Mr. Wood's power of ed their lives, and being man who have no government. As Mayor of New York all wish to be rudely hanged—they will from sorts of political corruption and pecuniary the instinct of despairing pride and self- plundering gave notoriety to his administrapreservation, use these opportunities to give | tion. Now, in a more private sphere, yet new strength to their cause. In throwing | with a certain prestige as Member of Conourselves upon recent victories, and asking | gress, to say nothing of his influence over a the armies of GRANT and MEADE to con- large number of the population, what steps tinue in their work and crush the rebellion | did he take to suppress the riots? He said without aid from home, we merely invite nothing, he did nothing. He would play the part of MIRABEAU, but nature intended him to be only a Robestierre. He assisted to enthrone and crown King Mob, and is

helpless in the hands of the tyrant he in voked. OUR ELOQUENT TOWNSMAN, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., will deliver an address to-day at Schenectady, New York, which will be repeated before the Marshall Col lege, of Lancaster, next week. This address is one of the very best of Mr. Dougn-ERTY's efforts. It is a brief but masterly analysis of the causes of the war, a rapid rehearsal of its principal events, and an earnest and glowing appeal to the young men of the country. It is little to say that Mr. Dougnerry never wrote a disloyal line, for it is not negative support that he has given to the Government. On the contrary, he has spoken as a true man should speak, and has given all his rare powers of thought and expression to the cause in which his whole soul is interested. His action in this war has been honorable to himself and valuable to the country, and entitles

him not to an idle compliment, but to a sincere and hearty acknowledgment. MR. J. W. FORNEY will deliver his lecture on the "Obligations and Duties of the Hour" to-morrow evening, at the Musical

Fund Hall. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, July 19, 1863 Army of the Potomac. A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the

afternoon in the direction of Vestal's or Gregory' Gap, arising, it is believed, from small parties o rebels reconnoitring those places, and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries. Several paymasters have arrived, and the officer and men attached to General Meade's headquarters are receiving their pay to July 1. No definite information can be obtained of Lee' present or intended movements. About seven hundred prisoners arrived at headquarters on Thursday night, and more have been forwarded by other routes. ington to-day, says that on Thursday, General

Shepherdstown, for six hours, from communication with our army. He finally relieved himself, according to the same authority, by a gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners three stand of colors, and four pieces of artillery. The Whereabouts of Lee. There is nothing definitely known in relation to Lee's army. The impression is that he is making his way to Culpeper and Gordonsville with all pos-

NEW YORK, July 19 .-- A special despatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac says that Lee's army is supposed to be between Martinsburg and A private of the new division of the 3d Army Corps has been ordered to be hung for brutal violence to Miss Carroll, a granddaughter of Charles A despatch from Shippensburg, Pa., says that the

firing heard on Friday forenoon was supposed to be an attack by General Buford at Clear Spring, where A Serious Cavalry Skirmish. A detachment of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, comprising about three companies, returned on Friday

evening from scouting service on the Alexandria Railroad. They encountered a large body of the enemy, supposed to be a portion of STUART'S Cavalry, at a point on the railroad, and routed them, with a loss on our side of twenty-two men. The fight, while it lasted, was a desperate one. They represent our cavalry to be at Culpeper

The main body of the rebel army is reported to be at Winchester, and moving rapidly down the Valy towards Culpeper, where it will be joined by from Richmond, The BRAGG's army is said to have arrived there, and also some troops from Mobile and Eastern Tennessee. The rebels are believed to be strengthening their works around Richmond, mounting them with guns brought from the sea-coast fortificat Over 1,000 rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from the Army of the Potomac. Twenty-eight officers are included among the number PRISONERS FROM THE REBELS.

The number of rebel officers, ranking from lieu tenant generals down to ensigns, now in our hands is estimated by the authorities here at over 5,000 Retaliation will be a dangerous game to play at. Following is a nearly correct statement of the number of rebel prisoners known to be in our hands. It is below, rather than above, the actual mark: On hand at Memphis.....

.86,300 The rebel prisoners captured, some days since, at Falling Waters, were brought here to-day and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. They were dirty and ragged, and numbers of them barefooted. Taken as a body, they were in a more deplorable-looking

condition than any that have been brought in during the campaign.

The Potomac flotilla continues to send up pri oners, taken in attempts to run the blockade Yesterday, the tug Lillie brought up LESLIE J. IANDY and R. C. EVERBON, who were taken before he provost marshal this morning, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

HANDY is said to be a clerk in the Confederate Commissary Department. He and EVERBON had with them, crossing from Maryland to Virginia, three trunks, containing bonnets, &c.; \$412 in Confederate notes, \$190 in specie, and a sight draft on Baltimore for \$500.

The goods were placed in the custody of the Priz Defeat of Rebel Cavalry at Jackson, Tenn. Major General HURLBURT telegraphs from Memphis, July 17th, to the War Department, as fol-The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at

Jackson, Tennessee, by Colonel HATCH, on the 13th. Their loss was seven hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners. Four hundred conscripts were re leased and two hundred and fifty horses taken, with more than that number of arms. Despatches from Admirals Porter and Farragut. The Navy Department has received a communic tion from Rear Admiral Porter, dated the 9th inst., in which he states that having received information

from various sources on the 21st ult., that the rebe General Price was moving from Arkansas toward the Mississippi, he made the proper isposition to meet the rebels at such points as he knew to be available, sending a force to Helena. The Bragg, Tyler, and Hastings were the vessels detailed. The object of the expedition was to prevent the rebels from their design of moving upon some point on the river, cutting off our transports and relieving Vicksburg. They attacked the outposts of our troops on the 4th instant, with their whole force, and as these works were slight, succeeded in getting possession of a small fort and four small guns. The troops under Gen. Prentiss behaved most nobly in the engagement, and at the writing of Admiral Porter's report, Price was retreating towards Alexandria Rear Admiral Farragut, in a report to the Navy Department, dated the 10th inst states. There the onor to inform the Department that while at Port Hudson, on the morning of the 7th inst., I received a note from Commander Palmer, of the Hartford, stating that the gunboat Price had arrived from

Vicksburg, with a bearer of despatches to Gen. Banks, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg. with 27,000 prisoners, 128 field picees and heavy guns. On receiving the intelligence, Gen. Banks proposed to me to join in firing a salute of 100 guns as a " feu de joie." Being called down the river by a knowledge of the fact that the Texans were erecting batteries on the river, to cut off General Banks' supplies, I proto Donaldsonville. At Baton Rouge found an army transport with a bearer of despatche to General Emory, commanding the defences of New Orleans, announcing to him the fall of Vicks burg. I sent two boats to convoy her, but on my way up I met the Monongahela and New London, which vessels had just had a fight with a battery, and, sad to say, Commander Read was mortally wounded. Well might it be said of him that "the country could have spared a better man." I know nothing of him prejudicial as a man, but I do know that no navy can boast a better officer, and I deem him a great loss both to the navy and to his country. Captain Jenkins was also on board the Monongahela, on his way up to take command of the Richmond. He was wounded by the same shot.

The United States gunboat Itasca recently captured the schooner Miriam, with 170 bales of cot-Important Notices to Drafted Men. WAR DEPARTMENT,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 47:--1. Drafted men become so of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the provost marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned: When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the enrolment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by a sonally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of re sidence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty, after a notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying \$300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by court martial and sentenced to

If a person, after being drafted and before receivleaving it at his last place of residence; and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish a substitute, or pay the \$300, he will be by law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly There is no way or manner in which a person on enrolled can escape his public duties, and then and after, whether present or absent, whether he change his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will

WM. WHITING. Solicitor of the War Department. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 49 .- 1. Hereafter, a reward of \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter, and paragraph 24, page 6, of regulations for Marshal General of the United States, as well as paragraph 2 of Circular No. 23, from the Provost Marshal General's office, are amended accordingly 2. Paragraph 23, page 7, same Regulations, is the guard may be allowed for the time actually and arily employed on the trip a per diem of not more than \$1.50 besides their actual expenses, pro-

vided they accomplish the duty assigned them." JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 51.—The fourth paragraph of the Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of Hon. WM. WHITIG, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable: OPINION.—A person drafted into the military se

vice of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other puroses," claiming exemption from the draft by reaso of any disability, as provided in the said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted and passed upon by the Board of Enrolment whose decision thereon is final.

If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision against him, to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended times as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Earol-WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department

save that the draft in New York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the enrol ment act will be enforced without fear or favoria every loyal State. Mr. WHITING leaves Washington to-night for The enrolment of names for the draft in this city will be completed here on Monday. Twenty thousand of the first class, and seven thousand of the second class, were enrolled. Excepting in very few instances have the enrolling officers met with any been attempted. It is thought that only two regiments will be called from this District. Medals of Honor.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded medals of onor to the following persons in the navy for distinguished services: Watthew Arthur, John Mackie, Matthew McClel and, Joseph E. Vantine, John Rush, John Hickman, Robert Anderson, Peter Howard, Andrew Brinn, P. R. Yaughn, Samuel Woods, Henry Thielberg, Robert B. Wood, Robert Jourdan, Thomas W. Hamilton, Frank Bois, Thomas Jenkius, Martin McHugh, Thomas E. Corcoran, Henry Dow, John Woon, Christopher Brennen, and Edward Ringold.

General Orders. WAR DEP'T., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, Oo. 217.—By direction of the President, the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina are united into one, and Major Genera . G. FOSTER is assigned to the command. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Shocking Murder. merly a member of the Garibaldi Guard, a native of Parma, was brutally murdered on Capitol Hill, on Friday night. His body was found on the pavement, near a tenement house occupied by a number o Italian families. Seven men and three women were rrested, but on examination before the coroner no evidence could be found against them. They were, murderer has been obtained. The Navy

off the coast of Texas, captured the schooner Seadrift, from Havana. The United States steamer Fort Henry captured. on the 20th ult., off Crystal river, Florida, th chooner Frolic. The United States steamer Tioga captured, on the 29th ult., the schooner Julia with a cargo of cotton Acting Assistant Paymaster Horace M. Harn-MAN has been detached from the mortar flotilla and is awaiting orders. Texas and Mexico.

The New Orleans Erg. received here this evening states that the rebel conscription is going on a Brownsville, and almost everybody is compelled to oin the ranks. It is said that the conscripts are to do guard duty in sickly localities, and the veterar olunteers are to be sent to healthy points. The Mexicans claim that hunger, and not the French, defeated them at Puebla. The Mexican express a flerce determination to continue the fight Mexican refugees continue to arrive at Matamo ros. It is claimed that five thousand have arrived there during the past five months.

A Mere Rumor. There is doubtless no authority for the following statement, or for any other to the effect that the victor of Gettysburg will be relieved from command: New YORK, July 18.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says Genera Grant will relieve Gen Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Gen. Foster's Progress on James Island--All the Forts Taken up to Secessionville. The Storming and Siege of Fort Wagner by General Gilmore.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT PALTERING. Fort Sumpter Bombarded for Three

Days by the Monitors.

Breaches Made in the Walls-the Weehawken Shot Through her Smokestack. TWO-THIRDS OF MORRIS ISLAND

OCCUPIED.

BOSTON, July 18.—The correspondent of the Boson Herald gives the following account of the second lay's fighting on Morris Island: On the morning of the 11th of July the 6th Con ecticut and 9th Maine made a furious attack upon the Cummings' Point battery. They got possession of it and hoisted the American flag. At daylight Fort Sumpter opened, when a Pennsylvania regi-ment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades. [This is a Yankee story, which we take the liberty

The other regiments held the battery until they vere badly cut up. They then abandoned it, and he rebels again took possession. These two regiments have shown themselves he oes in this campaign.
At 10 o'clock one of the monitors proceeded to attack the Cummings' Point battery, and at 30 clock hree wooden gunboats opened on the battery at long range, and threw their 200-pound shot directly nto the works. Fort Sumpter has been throwing shell into Morri and without doing any damage to our side,

The cannonading ceased at 4 o'clock P. M.

om the different ships.

The monitors had been supplied with fresh ore

The iron-clad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieutenant Boomer, of the Housatonic, will take command of her. She is over the bar roceeding with the gunboats and fourteen vessels, n front of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter.

We shall recommence the attack to morrov orning, when we will be sure of silencing the fummings' Point battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well—the ball is opened in The Memphis has just brought in a rebel sideheeler loaded with cotton, which was capture while trying to run out of Bull's Bay last night. our troops will have their battery done in two days nore, and then they can shell Fort Sumpter.] NEW YORK, July 18 .- The advices per the Fulton state as the result of Gen. Gilmore's operations up to the morning of the 14th, that he has possession of all the batteries on Morris Island save Fort Wagner It is reported that our iron-clads had made a breach the south wall of Fort Sumpter. On the 13th, 113 wounded rebels were brought into

Folly Island. Many of them stated that they were

orced into the rebel service, and intended take the

oath of allegiance. They are Germans, and will be sent North. The other advices per the Fulton are merely corroborative of the Boston Herald's account. NEW YORK, July 18.-The steamer Fulton from Port Royal, with dates to the 15th, has arrived. General Gilmore has commenced mining For Wagner, and the siege was progressing favorably. General Foster had advanced along James Island and taken all the fortifications up to Secession ville The steamer Emilie, from Newbern, has arrived with dates to the 16th. Among her passengers are NEW YORK, July 18.—The following particulars have been received by the steamer Ful General Gilmore, intending for some time to land his force on the southern front of Morris Island sent for several nights a working party from Folly Island to that point, for the purpose of erecting a battery behind a cluster of thick foliage. This was effected by the brave soldiers, by landing at dusk,

and working through the night, and retiring the next morning at daybreak. Concealed by the thick wood, the rebels never knew of the existence of that battery until at a quarter before four, on the morning of the 7th inst. when they were awakened by the shells of the Federals flying into their camp. The rebels, thus surprised, ran to their rendez yous in their shirts, and there dressed. The shelling was kept until midday, when General the rebels back. The monitors, at this time, also opened fire on the enemy, and, thus attacked from two sides, the rebels

etreated, and gave our forces possession of twothirds of Morris Island. The monitors, on the same afternoon, commence days. At times the effect of their heavy fire was istble. Large breaches had been made in the walls of the fort, and nearly every shot from the fleet sent louds of dust and sand from the shattered walls On the 12th instant, General Gilmore ordered the storming of Fort Wagner by the 7th Connecticut, 9th Maine and 47th and 48th New York Volunteers." and the two first named regiments had actually reached the top of the parapet, when a murderous fire from the enemy drove them back. The 76th Pennsylvania, which were to support the assailing party, did not come up in time, and our troops had to withdraw.

The cause of the failure of the 76th Pennsylvania is ascribed to the fact that Colonel Strawtal sick, and as the major was shot in both legs early n the day, the command devolved upon a captain in whom the men had no confidence, and thus faltered The 47th and 48th New York Regiments, and the ingly, losing probably three hundred men in the at-The hostilities then ceased, and General Gilmore entrenched himself near the fort. The fleet, however, kept up their fire against Fort

The following named "monitors," besides the New ronsides and several wooden vessels, were engaged New Ironsides, Capt, Thomas Turner, Montank, Capt John S. Worden..... Webanken, Capt, John Bodgers.... Nabant, Capt, John Downes.... Katskill, Capt, G. W. Rodgers Patapsco, Capt, Daniel Ammen... Nanucket, Capt. McN. Fairfax The armament of the New Ironsides is sixteen h guns and two 200-pound rifled Parrott guns.

All of the monitor class have each an 11-inch and a The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 180 counds; the 15 inch guns a solid shot weighing 476 counds. The total weight of metal which can be hrown at a single discharge sums up : ...8.232 The frigate Wabash left Port Royal on the 13th

for the scene of action, but the Weehawken re-

shots through her smoke-stack, and other trifling njuries. It is believed in military circles that the city of Charleston will not be taken for some time, but that t is not impregnable to a strong combined effort of both branches of the service. On the 15th, when the Fulton left Port Royal, no news of the evacuation of Charleston or the fall of Sumpter had reached that point, nor did the Fulton on her passage north see the signs of any conflagration in the heavens when off Charleston bar. On the morning of the 14th Port Royal was alarmed by the report that the iron ram Palmetto State was in sight, she having evaded the blockading fleet off Charleston. Captain Lamb, of the Quartermaster's Department, immediately directed all steamers to fire up, while the Vermont (frigate) ran out her guns, and the prize ship Fingal was also cleared for action; but the report turned out false, no vessel like the rebel ram having hove in sight. The rebel iron-clads are reported to be all anchored in the rear of Fort Sumpter, so as to protect the city The steamboat Cosmopolitan arrived at Port Royal

on the 14th, with 113 rebel prisoners and a number of our own wounded in the fight on Morris Island General Terry had possessed himself of James Island up to Secessionville, where he fortified his position. A day or two before the Fulton left. General Terry, on reconnitring, came near being taken prisoner by the rebels, who were lying in wait The mortality in Port Royal and adjacent posts is said to be quite large, the malarious fever of the

country killing about nine men a day.

tended attacking our force at the same time we at-Further from Charleston-Our Losses on Morris Island. NEW YORK, July 19.-Full details of the opera tions on Morris Island have been received. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island. She was driven off, and destroyed by our gunboats, the troop barely escaping. It is reported, also, that a rebel gunboat, ventu ring too near our vessels, was captured. Our losses in the capture of the Morris Island batteries, and the attempt on Fort Wagner, foot up m are missing: 3d New Hampshire, 8 killed and 21 wounded; 76th Pennsylvania, 149 killed, wounded and missing: 7th New Hampshire, 5 wounded; 6th Connecticut, 1 killed and 11 wounded; 48th New

York, 4 killed and 23 wounded; 62d Ohio, ded; 9th Maine, 3 killed, 35 wounded, and 20 missing. Rebel Reports from Charleston. FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th contains the following: "CHARLESTON, July 16 -To General S. Cooper We attacked part of the enemy's forces on James Island this morning, and drove them to the protect tion of their gunboats in the Stone, with small loss on both sides. The enemy is massing their troops on Morris Island, evidently for another attack on Battery Wagner to-night or to-morrow Three monitors and the mortar-boats kept up an al most constant fire all day on that work, with little damage to it, and little casualties. "There has been heavy skirmishing at Jackson

A Rebel Battery on the Potomac. NEW YORK, July 19 .- A Washington despate says that on Saturday the rebels fired on the steame George Peabody, with field pieces, from Matthia Point, on the Potomac. Gunboats were sent down for her protection. Newbern, North Carolina. NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Guide has ar ived from Newbern. Colonel Darr, Lieutenant ved from Newbern. Coloner Dari, Model Chambers, and Major Atwood are among

Miss., but nothing important.

FRTRESS MONROE.

Parting Overs of Gen. Dix-Gen. Foster Arrived—Ge. Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder be Held in Retaliation for Cap-tains Sayer and Flynn. FORTRES MONROE, July 17.—The following rder has ben issued : HEADQUARERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16, 1863. In pursuage of instructions from the War De-partment, it undersigned, preparatory to assuming comman of the Eastern Department, relinquishes the command of this Department to Major General J. SFoster, United States Volunteers. Until the grival of Major General Foster at these eadquarter, Brigadier General George W. Getty United Stars Volunteers, will perform the duties of departmet commander. JOHN A. DIX,
Wajor General Commanding. Yesterdaysfternoon the rebel Gen. W. Fitz Hugh ee and Cotain Winder were removed from th McClellan Hapital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemat under a guard, and notice sent to the rebel Government that if they execute Captains Sawyer and Flynn, whom they now hold in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, Lee

JULY 18.-Najor General Foster and staff arrived Capture of Three Hundred of Morgan's Gang. WHEELING July 19.—Governor Boreman reeived the following this evening, from Parkers-

and Winder will be executed in retaliation.

burg:
"Three lundred of Morgan's men were captured
near Buffinton to-day, and among them Col. Dick
Morgan. Chere is no doubt that the whole of Morgan's forcewill be captured. EUROPE. Arryal of the Steamer Hansa.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Hansa has prived from Bremen, via Southampton, with dates The steener City of New York arrived out of the 8th ins.

CREAT RRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Rugell stated in the House of Lords that he would make a statement on the 7th instant, regarding Poland.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck appealed to Lord Palmerston to fix Thursday or Monday for the resumption of the debate on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Lord Palmerston fixed on Monday.

Lord Palmerston said that the Government entered into no engagements binding them to go to war on accounted Poland, if a war should arise on the subject between France and Russis. Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds had been voted by Parliament for lefences. arliament for lefences. The steamer Gibraltar, late Sumter, has left Liver pool for Nassai, freighted with monster guns, to look out for United States merchantmen.

There was a good demand for discount at the Bank—short loans on Exchange 2½@3. Consols firm at

The trade and crops are flourishing. Rente closed at 681, 60c.
POLAND. The National Government had agreed to a conference of Powers on the Polish question, on condition of a conslusion of an armistice, and the admittance into the conference of its representative.

RUSSIA. RUSSIA.

The Russian Government awaits the result of the debate in the English Parliament, on the 10th, on Mr. Hennesser's motion on the Polish question, in order to shape its answer according to the attitude of the British (abinet.

The insurgents have defeated the Russians in Volhynia. O'Milinski has cut to pieces a detachment of Russians. Rochebrun, the French commander of the insurgents, has appeared with six hundred well-armed men on the Russian side of Pruth.

ruth. Numerous detachments of Poles are near Olkutz. ITALY. Recruiting in Sicty has been very successful. The English squadron at Messina has been recalled to the Pircus. GREECE. GRECE.

The recent outbreak was caused by the arrest of Lieut. Leotzenko.

The Bank of Athens was attacked by insurgents, and fifty persons killed and wounded. The building was subsequently occupied by marines from the English. French, and Russian ships-of-war.

The English, French, and Russian Legations had addressed identical notes to the National Assembly, declaring that if order is not re-established the consuls would leave. The disturbances, however, continue.

CTRCASSTA. Insurrection in Oaghestan is spreading. The Circassians bad taken Seakatal, a fortified village; two generals and 920 soldiers were killed. Arrival of the City of London.

Yew York, July 19.—The steamship City of odon has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to 8th, via Queenstown to the 9th inst. he steamer Clympus arrived out on the 7th, and steamer Georgia sailed on the 7th inst. for New rk.

fork. Her advices are mainly anticipated.

A powerful iron-plated ram, 1,900 tons, has been aunched from Laird's yard, ostensibly for the Emperor of China, but evidently for the rebels. She is to have revolving turrets. and barriond were actually commenced, when the tumult was put down by an armed force, and lifty-STATE OF BUSINESS AT CHARLESTON. STATE OF BUSINESS AT CHARLESTON.

LONDON, THURSDAY, July 9—Evening.—The
Firmer' City Article says: A commercial circular just
received from a respectable firm at Charleston, gives
a general report of the state of business in that city
down to the 3d uft. It states that large arrivals
of foreign goods continue to take place, so that the
market, notwithstanding the blockade, was, for
the time, overstocked. With regard to cotton,
it makes the important announcement that
many speculators were eager sellers in order to
avoid the Confederate States war tax which has recently become a law levying an impost of S per cent,
ad valorem to be paid on all cotton that shall be
held after the present month of July by every one
who is not a producer. It is added this tax, however, once paid it is expected that cotton prices will
further advance, and some well-informed parties
look for fifty cents as a minimum. Several of the
individual States, it is said, laid a tax on cotton
since the 1st of May last, placing it on a footing
with all other property or merchandise. The value

with all other property or merchandise. The valu of the hypothecated cotton given as security for th the extent to which these measures have bee THE CORN MARKETS. The tendency of the Corn markets yeaterday in various parts of the country was more decidedly downward, in consequence of the fineness of the weather, and the report concerning the grain prospects in most parts of Europe. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The Times oity article says: With the commencement of the payment of the dividends the English funds were yesterday firm at an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \), but in all other departments there was complete absence of life, and the shares of the financial company have experienced a slight decline, while those of the Hudson Bay at one moment almost touched a discount. In the Stock Exchance short loans were offered at 2 per cent. At the Bank there was scarcely any demand for discount. Greek bonds experienced a rise, but the foreign market generally was again languid at an average further decline of about \(\frac{1}{2} \).

The Decla Newel city article says the stock markets.

about 1...

The Daily News' city article says the stock markets yesterday were generally firm, but there was an entire absence of animation, in consequence of the approach of the holiday season. The dullness of the Paris Bourse is chiefly attributable to statements, made apparently on good authority, that the answer from the Russian Government is not likel to be of so favorable a character as the Frenc iournals have been instructed to represent. AMERICAN AFFAIRS. DEMAND FOR PRACE.—The New York correspondent of the Times, writing on June the 26th among all classes. The object of General Lee, i bis advance in Maryland and Pennsylvania, is ac mitted by nearly every one, except a few phi phical opinionists and Government contractor phical opinionists and Government contractors, to be nothing less than the capture of Washington. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, as well as General Hooker, share this opinion. There is a very wideepread and earnest wish that Lee may be successful. The belief that the present Administration is incompetent to conduct the war, that it cannot conquer the South, that the South will indubitably achieve its independence, and that it is better for all parties that it should do so without further bloodshed spread rapidly from the lower grades of the working classes unwards, until it has pervaded the wibole mass of society except the contractors, the breachers, and the newspaper editors; it is openly expressed in the ferry-boats and the omnibus; it is discussed in hotels lobbeys and reading-rooms; it is the staple tonic of conversations, and appears to be so deeply-rooted, and so universally diffused, as to have hushed the trumpeters of war, and welded the conflicting passions, interests, and convictions of a great people into the homogenity of one weavy, disgusted and all but indignant prayer for pease. In every part of the country the war mania seems to have subsided; New England, which spoke of 500,000 volunteers which she would send to support the policy of emaniciation, has not sent a man to the relief of Pennsylvania. The Northwest organizes all their young men in secret societies to resist compulsory aid to a war which the common sense of the majority has long since ceased to approve. Such is the situation while Lee is thundering at the gates of the capital, and the people rather approve than condemn the Confederate chief, and wish that he were President instead of Mr. Lincoln'to settle a difficulty which is out of Mr. Lincoln'to settle a difficulty which is out of Mr. Lincoln'to sectle and difficulty which is out of Mr. Lincoln'to reach even to suppreciate. In fact, the Federal Government e nothing less than the capture of Washingto

were President instead of Mr. Lincoln to settle a difficulty which is out of Mr. Lincoln's reach even to appreciate. In fact, the Federal Government seems to be tumbling into perdition.

The Times, in a leader, remarks that the Southern States produce the best generals, the best statesmen, the heat public functionaries of all kinds in the Union, and are fully proved to be the nearest approach to the present approach to the control of the proach to a governing class. It admits this, while stating that it is to Southern statesmen England owes the numerous insults she has received from America.

The Star says: "That this is the crisis there can hardly be a doubt. Now or never we may say one side or the other must conquer. The great Republic will perish or prevail according to the measure of the force it may put forth at this crisis of the struggle with the treason that would make slave power supreme in the law and on the soil of a free people." LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERFOOL, July 9—Conton is quiet and unchanged. Sales for two days 11,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are flat and tending to a decline. The weather is favorable for the crops.

Provisions are quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 9.—Consols for money, 92%@92%. The Supposed Pirate. The Supposed Pirate.

PORTLAND Me., July 19—The mayor has received the following from Cane Elizabeth: "The steamer Cambridge. Spicer, just arrived off this port from a cruise off the New Jersey coast, reports that heavy fogs continued for eight days. Two officers who landed and forwarded despatches for Washington, report having fallen in with a large steamer off Cape Cod, two nights since, which mysteamer off cape in formation.

steamer off Cape Cod. two nights since, which mys-teriously refused to give information. When the Cambridge beat to quarters she quickly made off in the fog, and was lost sight of. The Cambridge is now (5 P. M.) standing out to sea. The firing heard on Friday off this port was undoubtedly a thunder shower at sea." The Bark Oak Ashore. P BOSTON, July 19.—The bark Oak, from Philadelphia for this port, is ashore at Scituate. A steamer has gone to her assistance. Departure of the Steamer New York. NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer New York sailed to day with 130 passengers and \$600,000 in

OIL CITY, July 18.—A large fire is raging up Oil creek to-day. Van Slyck's well, and five or six others, with about six thousand barrels of oil, are destroyed. The Corpusal account. nata, about a mile from town, was also destroye The Price of Gold. NEW YORK, July 18.—Gold opened this morning t 125½, and at this hour (1½ P. M.,) it has fallen

Ship News.

New York, July 19.—Arrived, ship Cynosure, from Liverpool; bark American Eagle, from Palermo; bark Mustang, from Port Royal; bark Goethe, from Oporto.

Arrived—bark Providence, from Havana; bark Julia, from Cardenas; brig Waverly, from Cientuegos; brig San Spiridlon, from Alicaute; brig Mary Ann, from Rio Grande; brig Sweabratte, from St. Thomas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Union Sentiment. FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—General Foster a ived here at 11 o'clock to-day. The town of Williamston, on the Roanoke, was combarded by four of our gunboats, under Captain Flusser, on Monday night. The bridge across Gardner's creek was destroyed, and the rebels, who had cently become quite bold, were driven entirely from the river many miles back. The Wilmington Journal, an original Secession sheet, in spoaking of the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature, on the call of Gov. Vance, ostensibly to consider the question of the rebel curency, charges that other and more important ob jects occasion the called session, and bitterly de nounces the reconstructionists, with the intention to use the Legislature as a means of accomplishing their purpose.

The Raleigh State Journal alleges the disco-

very of a secret organization, whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, and which, doubtless, has ramifications throughout the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the most anathetic. The recent arrest and detention of Mrs. Chas. H. Foster and daughter, by the Georgia Cavalry, while seeking to join her husband within our lines, is universally denounced by the people of this State as a gross and unwarrantable outrage, who are now inder the iron rule of Georgia, Carolina, and Vir-NEWBERN, July 17 .- The Department of Vir-

ginia, by a recent order from the Sccretary of War,

as been annexed to the Department of North Caro-

lina, Major General J. G. Foster commanding, who

eaves to day for Fortress Monroe, to organize the

ommand. If the Government will furnish him with a respectable force, which it has thus far been mable to do, important lasting results will at once be realized; for a more active, persevering, and able For the past few days, much activity has been exhibited in this department, and results of a beneficial character will soon be realized. The Raleigh Standard is in favor of the reconstruction of the Union, and thinks it probable that terms of a reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious States, which North Oarolina, in common with the other slave States, will accept, if the United States Government insists upon the same as the only terms that can be granted, otwithstanding the life of the institution is not in he least impaired by this war, as is generally believed at the North. Nothing but a great standing rmy between masters and slaves could impair the institution, over which is thrown the shield of State nd municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people. Hence, these are the cheanst the Government can offer, and the best the South an accept. Gen. Hickman is in command here during Gen.

Foster's absence.
New York, July 19.—Newbern letters report the capture of the outer picket guard of the 82d New York, garrisoning Fort Anderson, by a party of nerillas. This occurred three miles from New pern, across the river. Our gunboats shelled Wiliamston, scattering the rebels there. Two deserters from Beauregard's forces, en route or Virginia, had reached Newbern. The blocksde running steamer Kate was driven shore and destroyed, near Wilmington, by our The Raleigh State Journal admits the existence in

he State of secret Union societies. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 19 .- The steamer Thomas A. Scott, from New Orleans, with dates to the 12th nst., has arrived. She brings 300 discharged and furloughed soldiers. The United States steam frigate Hartford, and unboat Albatross, from above Port Hudson, had None of the captured rebels had been paroled by Gen. Banks to the latest accounts. Of the garrison, 4,000 were in line when the garrison surrendered besides 500 wounded and 1,000 siek. The wounds were mainly in the head, from the bullets of our Our batteries had destroyed an immense amount of stores. A good supply of ammunition fell into

our hands. Agreat Union meeting and torchlight procession was held at New Orleans on the night of the 11th inst. A large number of residences were illuminated

Quiet in the City-Arrival of General Dix-The Exemption Fund Bill. NEW YORK, July 18-midnight.-All is quietness The New York regiments sent from this State to renel the invasion of Pennsylvania are arriving ra midly and are heartily welcomed home. The 8th Reguest Regiment and Marie 8th Regular Artillery, arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac. The troops from the forts and the navy yard have een returned to their original localities. Three regiments of militia are expected to arrive here this evening. General Dix is among the recent arrivals. Generals Wool, Dix, Canby, and Gover nor Seymour were in consultation at headquarter The Aldermen and Common Council have resolved

manimously to pass the bill to pay the exemption fee, by raising a fund of two and a half millions o dollars, over the Mayor's veto, if he should veto it Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour very dull; Ohio ex tra \$6.50 Wheat same. Corn dull; white \$1.81@ 1.82 Whisky firm. Very little business doing

Four Days Spent on the Battle-fields o Gettysburg. [Reported for The Press.] On vesterday (Sabbath) evening, in St. Matthew' Lutheran Church, New street, in the presence of a

very large and appreciative audience, the pastor, Rev. E. W. Hutter, delivered an interesting account of what he had witnessed during four days' service on the battle fields of Gettysburg and vicinity. The speaker said it was not his purpose to preach a ser-mon, (hence he would take no text,) but rather to make a statement, with such inculcations and de ductions as would serve to render the subject profit able, and stimulate the audience to works of bene volence and duty. He said that in company with even others he had reached Gettysburg, in the way sinners get to heaven, "through much tribulation, the party having first gone to Harrisburg with fiftytwo boxes of stores for the sick and wounded, with all of which they had been obliged to return to Philadelphia, and from hence to Gettysburg via Baltimore and the Hanover junction. From the latter place, ladies and all had been obliged to travel nearly all night in burthen-cars, with bags of Go vernment oats serving them as seats. We will furnish the rest of the Rev. gentleman's address, fo the rake of convenience, under appropriate he ads HO OUGHT TO VISIT GETTYSBURG—AND WHO NOT The speaker and his party had taken with the and distributed, in person, among the wounded, ar immense quantity of clothing, refreshments, and by the great success of table No. 14 of the floral fair recently held at Concert Hall, of which two thousand dellars were appropriated to this object. No one o morbid curiosity. This exhibits a most vitiated and deprayed taste. All such are worse than use less. They are mere cumberers of the ground, an seers, too, are the greatest croakers conceivable. odations, to curse the Government and the citl ens, when they have no business to be there at all Unless, therefore, the object be to seek after loved ones, or, in imitation of the Master, "go doing good," this class of visitors had better all re

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD. .The Rev. speaker said he had no desire unne by any attempt to present a graphic delineation be an unprofitable employment. To be realized be seen. Hearing of them only at a distance, o themselves to regard war as little more than rmies, a battle, a defeat, and a victory. But the Then to exaggerate its horrors, there can exist no temptation. To the reality of the frightful scenes in and around Gettysburg no paint of fiction or depth of coloring could approach. The sight had sent a pang of shuddering through his frame. A than Gettysburg, especially dear to every Lutheran vered institutions. Now its fruitfulness and happistreets, and over those fertile fields, two ravaging rmies have passed, confronting each other not to draw closer the bond of brotherhood, but to re ous weapons. Oh, what a scene those hospital tents furnish! Thousands of stalwart men welter ing in blood, their bodies mangled, their limbs shat tered, and from many almost every vestige of the human form and countenance departed! Hucanity shudders at the scene, and Pity draws over it a veil.

It is the concurrent testimony of all the people o settyshurg, that when the rebel army first entered the town, they were confident and deflant beyond measure. Gen. Early was heard more than once in the streets to evoluin . "Weit a dev or two and we will show you what rebels can do. We have a small job on hand that will take us only a few hours to attend to, viz: to despatch the remnant of Joe Hooker's broken-down army. That done, then hurrah boys! Then Baltimore is ours! Washington is our's! Harrisburg and Lancaster fall into our hands, and Philadelphia becomes our headquarters! Then we will make the Quaker's howl! Then Philadelphia herself pays our share of the expense of the war, and in case of failure, we shall fire the four corners, and reduce it to ashes!" Such was the general braggadoria tone of the rebels. Said the redoubtable Barksdale: "We never have been whipped, and never can nor will be." And no one who was an eye-witness to their imperious insolence can for a moment doubt that, had they been successful, Philadelphia this day would exist only in name, and Ichabod would be written on the very door posts of the nation! Under God, we owe our salvation to the brave Army of the Potomac! For these noble men, then, how is it possible, in our eforts to relieve their suffering, to transcend the bounds of moderation? It was that brave army, with their accomplished General, that made a dash in the reckoning, and taught the insolent braggarts that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the

THE DESPERATE CHARACTER OF THE STRUGGLE. It is doubtful whether Thermopyle or Marathon elicited nobler deeds of daring than did the battle o Gettysburg. To both sides it was patent that it was for life or death. Had the fight continued where I was begun, on Seminary Hill, it would have inevi-

and secondly, the Seminary, filled with our wound ed, being between the forces. Before our side could dislodge the enemy we would have had to slay our own noble wounded. But by a most dexterous and soldierly movement, Gen. Meade, by an apparent wavering and retirement of his army, transferred the main battle to Cemetery Hill, on the other side

tably resulted in the success of the rebels, for two

reasons: First, the advantage to them of position

of the town, where the most extensive and formidable breastworks had been thrown up. And here the shot and shell fell thick and fast as hail. Here the forest trees are swept as by a storm. The rewere confronted by our brave legions, who mowe them down as the scythe levels the grass. HOW UNION SOLDIERS BEAR THEIR SUFFERINGS. If war has its horrors, it also has its nobler and etter developments. Having mingled freely among the wounded, passed from tent to tent, proffering them refreshments, and conversing with them, the speaker was much impressed with the heroic fortitude of these brave men. From the Union soldiers, not a murmur of discontent did he hear—not a regret from any one that he had gone to the war. All are soothed and sustained by an unfaltering confi-

lence in God, and in the righteousness of their THE RERELS NOT NEAR SO COMPOSED. The speaker said he had been forcibly struck with the difference in this respect between the Union and rebel soldiers. The latter exhibited much more distress, and express themselves heartily sick of the war. Some there are, it is true, who even in the most abject misery are bold and defiant, but the mass are greatly subdued, and confess that their cause is ess. This is especially the case with the men rom North Carolina. The speaker had spent much time in carrying supplies to the rebels, and in every instance did the North Carolina men express their attachment to the old Union, and declare that they were compelled, at the point of the bayonst, to take up arms against it. They even charge that, in many instances, they have been shot by their own men. In one tent we saw ten North Carolinians hadly wounded. We gave them to eat and drink, and said, "It affords me pleasure to wait on the men o North Carolina, for I believe she, at no distant day, will return to the Union." "God grant it!" shouted one. "Amen! Amen!" shouted all the rest.

RECIPROCAL KINDNESS OF THE WOUNDED. known a class of men among whom there existed fewer rivalries or jealousies. Indeed, he had not discovered any. They seem "in honor to prefer one another." Again and again, when approached with ents, they would say: "I thank you, good friend. If you have enough and to spare, I will accept it with gratitude; but if you lack, take it to others, for there are many much needler than my self." Their gratitude for benefits received is also THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONTRAST OF THE

TWO ARMIES.

It would be a slander to assert that there are no moral men, or religious, among the rebels. The contrary is the fact. The pletism of many borders rather on fanaticism. They religiously believe they are right, but are not the less mistaken. So d Jews, Turks, and Manommedans believe that they are right—and yet, if they should take up arms against our holy Christianity, their sincerity would prove no shield to them. Force would have to be repelled by force. They are, nevertheless, the blind dupes of wicked and selfish men and engaged in doing the Devil's own worst work But it is equally a slander, to assert that the rebels as such, have a deeper flow of piety, and more of it, than our own brave and good men. And as to gene ral intelligence, the rebels are vastly, vastly inferior. The mass of them, on general topics, are lamentably ignorant—the "poor white trash of the South," as the aristocratic cotton-lords term them—and this very ignorance is one secret of the success of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Committee, by the company of the committee, by the committee of the com leaders in instigating them to rebellion. They read no newspapers, and the truth is habitually concealed from them. I met a good-looking young Georgian

who had been in the army two years, and who, when I spoke to him of New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis. and other places being in our possession, said, "I do not believe a word of it—they are all Yankee lies!" AN AFFECTING SCENE. Some of the scenes witnessed on and near the battle-ground, are singularly solemn and impressive. We will relate one: In passing among the tents, we came to a young man from Eastern Virginia, not over nineteen years old. We offered him food and inks. "Oh," said he, in a hollow, sepulchral tone: "It is nothing that I need for my body. I am shot and says mortification has set in, and that I cannot live many hours. Can you do nothing for my poor soul? Oh, that I had a hope of heaven—but my heart is so hard, and I cannot feel that Jesus has forgiver my sins. Oh, Jesus! Jesus! help me." We pointed the dying youth to the Lamb of God, knelt at hi side on the damp earth, and offered a prayer. The ladies of our party came and sang, "Alas, and did my Saviour bleed," with the chorus, "Oh, Lord, emember me." Then the young rebel folded his hands on his breast and prayed fervently. We could

not remain to see him breathe his last, for hundreds of others were dying around him and they are claim on our attention, too. DEATH OF CAPTAIN GRIFFITH An affecting scene, too, was the death of this brave man, of Baxter's Zouaves, of our own city. He was mortally wounded, and carried to a private sidence in the town. His commanding ger brave Howard, came to his side. They loved each ther as brothers. When the General saw his favorite captain sinking into the arms of death he fel in his neck, kissed him, and burst into a flood of tears. Recovering his self-possession, the Christian General read to the dying captain a part of the 14th chapter of John's Gospel, and then offered a fervent and impressive prayer. In a few moments the spirit of the brave captain had fled, when the General egain burst into tears, wringing his hands, and exming, "Oh, that I had died instead of he. He AN AFFECTING FUNERAL.

was such a brave and a true man." We witnessed, in an open field, within sight of hospital tents containing 2,500 wounded, the burial of eight Union soldiers. They were laid side by side in a trench, their blankets serving as coffins, and several hundred spectators surrounding the place of interment. Oh, how grave the words of the chaplain; how affecting his earnest and eloquent prayer; how indescribably solemn the scene ! THE COUNTRY AROUND A VAST GRAVE-YARD. tery received within these memorable days. In one place we counted over one hundred graves of New York volunteers, the names of the brave men all inlie fifty six rebels in one trench, and not far off fortytwo more, without a solitary name inscribed. The snot itself is designated by a board nailed against the tree, with the inscription that here lie so many rebels. Several soldiers are buried within arm's length of Dr. Krauth's rear door. The Seminary grounds and Dr. Schmucker's garden contain a umber, and thus it is all through the country, burial ground.

within a circuit of eight or ten miles. It is a vast SAVED A REBEL SOLDIER FROM DROWNING. On last Sabbath afternoon we were at the hospital tents of the army corps No. 2, when a violent thunder-gust prevailed. The rain fell in torrents. We were in comfortable quarters in the tent of the Christian Commission when we recollected that some fifty or sixty rebels were lying at the foot of a hill close by. Prompted by motives of humanity, we went to look after them. Oh, what a scene! There they lay in the drenching rain, in all their filth and wounds, without cover or shelter. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed one, "won't you gentlemen hold your umbrella over me, I am a stream of water was rushing into his mouth. We shielded him with our umbrella until ourselves trenched to the skin, when we elevated his head on a pillow made of a cast-off army coat, and were compelled to leave him. UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS.

Most, if not all, of the complaints made against the Government and citizens are unfounded. They lo all in their power to relieve the sufferers as fast as possible, and no community has done more than the people of Gettysburg. But, when it is borne in mind that they themselves were "eaten out" by the rebels, their horses stolen, their stores robbed, and the place literally stripped of its means, every allowance ought to be made. We have observed it s an almost invariable rule, that the loudest croaks against the Government and citizens are those who do not themselves turn a finger to relieve the rufferers. They come as mere selfish sight-seers, and if not rolled from place to place on plush seats, idulge in bitter invective. Who sent for them? CONCLUDING THOUGHTS. At the close of his varied and interesting statement, attentively listened to throughout, Rev. Hut ter remarked that the thoughts uppermost in his mind, since his return from Gettysburg, have been the following: I. The gigantic and heaven-daring wickedness of the Southern demagogues and politicians, by whom, and by whom alone, this cruel and desolating war has been inaugurated. On their heads, in the sight of God and man, reat the guilt and responsibility of every drop of blood that has been shed, North and

South. Gigantic crime! Horrible iniquity! To characterize it, as it deserves, defies the descriptive nergies of language.
II, The infinitely augmented value of the Union nd institutions, founded and formed by our fathers. od and mankind, let us, on ten thousand holy alsars, swear renewed fealty to them, intermitting no sacrifice, until the hydra-beaded rebellion shall have neen effectually and forever "crushed out."

III. The deep and abiding debt of gratitude we owe to our brave and gallant Army and Navy. The memory of the fallen let us cherish in our heart of hearts, as martyr-heroes, who have sacrificed their lives in defence of as holy and good a cause as has ever appealed to the love of men. The living, especially if they be maimed and wounded, together with their dependent families, let us nourish, protect, and care for, as one of the holy lives together with their dependent families, let us nourish, protect, and care for, as one of the holy lives together with the latest ments of the market compared with the latest prices of Friday evening:

Note that the transactions are reported in simplified in cent.

Gold, on a report of the capture of Charleston, went down to 122½. The price recovered almost immediately, and as we go to press stands at 123½

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of Friday evening: est treasures ever committed by God and His Christ to the prayers, the sympathies, and the substantial aid" of the church, of society, and of every humane and philanthropic citizen nore than ever, let us open our hearts in a kind and generous flow of sympathy to the wants of suffering umanity. Let us be kind to all men that claim our kindness; but let us be especially and unceasingly kind to our brave and noble soldiers! THE NATIONAL FINANCES. - Jay Cooke,

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay COOKe, the subscription agent, reports the sale of \$973,000 five-twenties on Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 28th. The formation of national banks in various parts of the Union is creating an active demand for Government loans, while the recent military successes render the further issue of permanent loans extremely doubtful, and those already issued desirable not only for investment, but for banking purposes. WE ARE REQUESTED to state that the Summit House Hospital, near Darby, is much in want of thin wrappers, lemon, wines, jellies, &c. We feel assured that the fact need only be stated to secure a bountful supply of these and other articles needed at a hospital. They can be sent out by the City Ex-SPECIAL MEETING .- A special meeting of the Common Council is called for this afternoon, to take action upon the bill providing for the cleansing of the atreets of the city. The call has in it the clause "and for other purposes."

His remains were, buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

The funeral of Daniel W. Willingmeyer, who was killed on July 2d, at the battle of Gettysburg, while bravely defending the flag of the Union, also took place yesterday afternoon. The remains of this hero now rest in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. He was a member of the 26th Regiment, P. V.

The remains of John H. Beck, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, were interred yesterday afternoon in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. He was a member of the 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The members of the Fairmount Fire Company and of the Star of America Lodge of Odd Fellows attended the funeral.

The funeral of George B. Fox, killed at Gettysburg on July 2d, took place yesterday afternoon. He was a brave, noble hearted man, and a member of the 56th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. His remains were buried in the ground of St. Michael's Church. remains were buried in the ground of St. Michael's Church.

The funeral of Edward Hayde, of the 69th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon. This hero fell in battle on July the 3d. He was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

We saw most of these funerals. As they passed by, like a solemn pageant, we could not help thinking of the men who, though sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, were plotting treason to-overthrow it. We beheld the weeping families of the deceased—the sorrowing friends as they stood around the biers—and could readily attribute all to the perjury committed by the men who struck the blow, and thus inaugurated the rebellion. The departed spirits of the brave who have fallen in the defence of law, order, humanity, justice, will meet the cowering souls of the treason plotters, their Northern aiders and abettors, in a sphere from which the father of all rebels was hurled into perdition.

hurled into perdition.

THE WOUNDED IN THE FIELD.—Mrs. Mary A. Brady, Mrs. M. A. Dobbins, and Mrs. R. G. Chase, of this city, still continue their voluntary efforts to ameliorate the condition of the wounded on the late battle-field, having their tent and stove at the Second Division of the Third Corps Hospital, about fice miles from Gettysburg, where they are engaged in their granulous rabors both, day and night. The recent wet weather causes great need of fiannel shirts, drawers, and other clothing, as well as suitable delicacies of every description, and donations of which are respectfully solicited to be sent to the office of Edward Brady, Attorney at Law, No. 135 South Fifth street, or to St. Mathias Church, Nineteenth and North streets, as Mr. Brady has arranged to forward on by the Government trains any stores for the above ladies from time to time. THE TENTH NEW JERSEY .- This regiment

MILITARY FUNERALS.—At four o'clock

yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Joshua S. Garsed, of the 23d Regiment P. V., took place at Roxborough. The deceased was a member of the Roxborough Lyceum, and also a graduate of the Central High School. He fell in the battle at Gettyphure, was a wong gentlement of

Central High School. He fell in the battle at Gret-tysburg; was a young gentleman of much promise, and universally esteemed. His remains were buried in the LeverIngton Cemetery. The funeral of A. F. Dupont took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the members of Weccacco Steam-Engine Company. The deceased was a brave soldier, and belonged to Baxter's Fire Zonaves.

Jouaves.
The funeral of Charles T. Nonnamaker, of the

26th Regiment, P. V., who fell in action while gal-lantly defending his native State from rebel inva-sion, on July the 2d, took place yesterday afternoon. His remains were buried in the Odd Fellows' Ceme-

THE TENTH NEW JERSEY.—Thisregiment is now fully encamped in the beautiful Jefferson Square, in the Second ward. It has been in the service of the country nearly two years, and has one more year to serve. The warlike scene was novel to the people in the southern part of the city, and yesterday thousands paid a visit to the square, and had a view of the whole affair through the railing. The soldiers have, so far, acted with becoming dignity—are healthy looking, and seemed to be gratified to find themselves the "most observed of all observers." THE DRAFT.—The drawing of the names for the Twelfth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth wards will take place to-day; the first named at 511 Brown street, commencing at eight o'clock this morning; the second, at Broad and Spring Garden, commencing at six o'clock, and the third, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford.

EXPECTED.—The Independent Company under the command of Captain Wm. B. Mann, are expected to arrive this morning. They will have with them the Jefferson Cornet Band. A number

THE POLICE.

Scarcity.

In regard to the police market, its condition may be set down in the little word dull. At the Central Station on Saturday, the detectives generally reported everything quiet, the "coast clear," &c., &c. There was not a case called to the attention of the committing magistrate. This seems to augur well for the character of the city. Within the past two or three weeks a number of the most desperate and daring theives have been locked up for trial, and, therefore, our citizens are enjoying an immunity from burglarious operations.

One man, for stealing a hat from a store on Market street, and a woman, charged with abstracting the sum of forty dollars from the pocket of an unsuspecting man—both too trivial for especial netice—were the only cases of theft brought to the no-Scarcity.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. District Court in Banc—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare. The court was in session on Saturday, and en-engaged with the current and general motion lists. A number of sheriff's deeds were also acknowledged. Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter
Sessions—Judge Allison.
A number of habeas corpus cases were heard on
Saturday, but none of them were of any special interest. Deservation of them were of any special in-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863. The downward movement in gold continues, and be figure stands at 123 at the close, after a gradual ecline during the day. This, of course, is the immediate result of the recent victories, and it may be continued by the promise of others nearly as important. Charleston, Mobile, and Richmond are scale of the gold market, and if there are speedily 110 or 115, when, by a strong effort of the Government and the banks, a resumption of specie pay-ments might be effected, to the great credit of our ountry and its institutions at home, and the asonishment and discomfiture of nations abroad. The steady decline gold has experienced in the force of terrible and widely-extended riots in our principal money mart shows that the shrewder operators are thoroughly aware that this Government is fully able and coually determined to uphold the suprema derers may be for a time, their reign will be short. Business men, therefore, pursued the even tenor of their way, satisfied that Secession proclivities are

New York. Government securities continue without change, and money is easier than ever, large amounts seeking temporary investment at 4 per cent The stock market was very active this morning, and the demand for the more speculative stocks was extensive. Reading was in demand at 551/20551/2; Pennsylvania at 61%; Philadelphia and Erie at 24%; Camden and Amboy sold at 165; Beaver Meadow at 70; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 105; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 1st mortgages 103%; North Pennsylvania tens at 114; Camden and Amboy sixes 1870 at 104; Reading sixes 1870 at 106; 1886's at 112; State fives rose 1/2, selling at 100½; City sixes new at 108; sixes 1881 sold at 105%. There was but one session of the Board, and business, therefore, was limited to half a days' operations. The market closed strong.

Drexel & Co. quote:

Total ...

as follows :--

pany have made a dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable on demand, free of tax. The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year: | Reading R. | 56, 50 | 780, 75 | 1, 190, 31 | 559, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120 | 550, 120

. 179, 221 4, 494 552 3, 316, 713 128), 248 98, 410

The statements of the banks of the three principal

cities of the Union for the last week compare with

N. Y., July II Loans. Deposits. Specie. 5,922,005 Boston, 13, 73,455,677 99,277.505 7,774.991 7,309,442 Phila. 13, 34,866,342 28,701,513 4,360,000 2,507,739 The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compare with the previous week and for the

Philada Stock Exchange Sales, July 18

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 18
(Reported by S. R. SLATMARKR. Philadelphia Exchange.)

50 Phila & Erie R. 244
100 do ... 245
100 do ... 245
100 do ... 245
100 Try 68 Rew ... 108
50 do ... 245
100 Penna R. 444
38 do ... 445
100 Reading 68 1870 ... 108
5000 Penna 58; C & P. 100%
5000 Penna 18 S. 105
100 N Fenna 18
100 Seg Canal ... 105
100 N Fenna 18
100 Seg Canal ... 105
100 N Fenna 18
100 Seg Canal ... 105
100 N Fenna 18

THE CITY TROOF.—The City Troop will meet this morning at 9 o'clock, on the lot adjoining the Academy of Music, for review. It is expected that Brigadier General Whipple will be present.