TUESDAY, JULY 2I, 1863.

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

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all
parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it

The Weakness of the Rebellion. If statistics of population and material resources were not sufficient to prove that the great advantage of strength in this war rests with the loyal States, the history of two years would be itself enough. From the mere military attitude of the belligerents, independently of victory or defeat, can be inferred how unequally the power is divided. The States in rebellion have confessed their inherent weakness by assuming an attitude of defence; the strength of the loyal States is exhibited in perpetual menace and unceasing attack. The inequality of the two powers is never changed. Wherever we look we find the rebellion con centrating all its energies to meet some dreaded attack, or falling back helplessly when the attack is made. Thus far, the only success the rebellious States have obtained has been in postponing sure defeats; they have repulsed the Federal armies again and again, and this is all they have done. Their greatest triumph is that Richmond has been held against all our attempts to take it, and even this triumph is but negative. Even from their defensive position they have been driven, as Missouri, Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Mississippi river prove. When the Southern States have attempted to change this defensive attitude to one of offensive war, their failure has been complete. The rebel invasions of the North have been invariably rebel defeats. Twice has the Army of Northern Virginia attempted to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil; and twice has the attempt been foiled, and once, at least, most emphatically punished. Repeatedly have the rebel armies in the West threatened to inflict upon the loyal States the horrors of war, and prophesied the capture of Northern cities. Execution of these threats has been in no case attempted; the prophecies have melted into air, and when daring men, tempted by dreams of possible plunder, have actually led horse-stealing expeditions into the North, they have been forced either to make their robberies very brief or have been caught running away with their stolen property. The fate of Morgan's expedition is an instance of the misfortunes which usually attend even the most trivial invasions of the North. Such a contest can have but one result. We have discovered in two years of despenot only unable to invade the North, but is incapable of opposing the gigantic invasion with which the power of the North embraces her. Month after month gives additional demonstration of the weakness of

European Summary.

inch of its territory.

By this time, if not before, the London Times must have made the very unpleasant discovery that its imaginative New York correspondent is not worth hissalt, and that. either from sheer ignorance or mere incapacity to discern the truth, he has presented Europe with erroneous statements and baseless speculations. On June 26th, that unfortunate correspondent assured his emin favor of Rebellion, throughout the Union States—that General Leg's raid into Pennsylvania was felt and feared, even by wish that LEE may be successful," as well a conviction that the South must achieve its independence, and a hope that this may take place with the least possible delay and without further loss of blood—that the desire to end the war, in any way, is general -and that "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. LIN-COLN's reach even to appreciate."

Such mere rhodomontade as this is too extravagant for any rational person to place the slightest reliance on, for, were all this true, he would ask why, then, does not the Rebellion succeed? It happens, that, of the fine assertions, as above, made by the polite letter-writer of The Times, not even one is correct, or any thing like correct. The series is a tissue of falsehood, and we are compelled to say of wilful falsehood, for it is utterly impossible that any man with the usual quantity of brains, with eyes to see, ears to listen, and speech to inquire, could have been in New York three weeks ago, when The Times' epistle was written, and state such things as the fact. They must have been invented, for the occasion, and with a purpose-namely, to deceive the readers of The Times, to maintain a favorable impression of Secession, and to create a prejudice against the holy cause of human freedom, for whose triumph we are now contending. Were such effects produced, they were very short-lived. The steam-packet which left New York on the Fourth of July, a day glorious as the anni versary of the Declaration of Independence here, and also for the signal successes which our gallant warriors then achieved, carried over to England a large batch of intelligence strikingly in contrast with the assertions and predictions of its specious and special correspondent. The events which have since occurred, chief among which are the fall of Vicksburg, the capture of Port Hudson, the consequent opening of the Mississippi, and the hasty flight of LEE back into Virginia, must convince Europe, unless it be wilfully

incredulous, that the cause of Secession

(which is but a synonym for Slavery) is

near its last gasp, and that, ere long, the

honored flag of the Union will float in every

part of this realm, then, indeed, the home

and sanctuary of freedom. Before this intelligence could arrive in England, a singular exhibition would have been made in the House of Commons. The debate upon Mr. ROEBUCK's motion that England should acknowledge the independence of "the so-called Southern Confederacy," was to be resumed on the 13th July, on which occasion the political charlatan, who evidently is the paid champion of Mr. JEFF. Dayrs, and his associate traitors, would again attack the Union, and very probably draw some of his arrows from the quiver of The Times' New York correspondence. However, there would have been something else for Mr. Boebuck to do, on that occasion. He stands before the world as a politician, who has been openly charged by two leading members of the British Government, to anticipate a crisis and prepare for it. We (Earl Russell in the Lords, and by Mr. regretted what seemed to us to be an omis-LAYARD in the Commons,) with having sion, but we now find that there was neither spoken what was false, in his place in omission nor neglect. Governor SEYMOUR Parliament. In one point of view, this was positively notified, early in July, that is even a more grievous offence than was the draft was to take place, and yet he made his pecuniary complicity, so ruinous to no preparation to defend the honor of the many, in the proceedings and break- State. ing up of the Western Bank of London, for, if the charge be well founded, his influence as a public man must break down, and he will cease to be recognized as a gentleman. The denial by the Emperor Napoleon, made to Lord Russell by Baron Gros, that he empowered Mr. ROEBUCK to assure the House of Commons he intended immeditely to ask England to interfere in Amerimaffairs, has been officially repeated in the Minitur, the organ of the French Government and Lord Russell, and Mr. La-YARD have Iso added that the last communication between France and England took

the Emperor Napoleon's words, and frankly says that if he cannot justify himself, he must sink into an abysm of public contempt and disgust, out of which he cannot hope ever to emerge. There was not the slightest chance that his motion would be carried. The Government oppose it, as well as all the independent members. The intelligence from Continental Europe rather important. The Czar had not yet given any reply to the remonstrance of

awaited the result of a debate in the British Parliament on a motion respecting the affairs of Poland, to be brought on, by Mr. Pope Hennessy, on the 10th inst., but an impression prevailed in Berlin that his reply would be conciliatory. In France; however, there were preparations for war, and a declaration by Lord PALMERSTON that he meant not to be drawn into war, is suggestive and suspicious. The contest in Poland continues, with main advantages for the Poles. In Greece there had been a slight military revolt, soon suppressed. The Greeks complain so much of the delay. that the arrival. of their new King will be hastened, and he will reach Athens early in September. The long-expected revolution in Prussia would appear to have been commenced by an émeute in Berlin, when, in Parisian fashion, barricades were erected. The outbreak was put down by armed force, but it is impossible that the political condition of Prussia

can remain as it is. France and America. The people will be glad to know that amid all our troubles the American ministers abroad continue to hold high ground, and that in the event of any attempt on the part of European Powers to recognize the Southern rebellion as a Confederacy, the United States will make a speedy and decisive protest. The following paragraph from the London Times, in its Paris correspondence, will show the nature of Mr. DAYTON's reply to the overtures of Mr. SLIDELL to LOUIS NA-

"On Saturday, the 4th inst., about 25 or 30 American gentlemen (North) now staying at the Grand Hotel met at a dijedner to celebrate the Declaration of American Independence in 1776, of which that day was the anniversary. The Federal States flag was displayed, but soon after withdrawn, as several Americans of the Confederate States remonstrated with the proprietor on a demonstration which was distasteful to those who were also living at his establishment. Some of them, it is said, quitted the hotel altogether. There were several toasts given entitable to the occasion; and, in particular, that of the United Stoles minister in Paris, who, on learning that Mr. Slidell, the Confederate delegate, had had an andience of the Emperor a short time ago on the subject of recognition, informed the French. Government that if any proposals of the kind were renewed, his Government would consider it a casus belli, and he should demand his passports and quit France. His health was received with great applause by the party." We ask that men and the journals and leaders of ill parties consent to, and ask for, a postponement f the conscription act until its constitutionality

onscription act until its constitutionality tested in the proper courts.—New York In other words, this newspaper proposes that since we have beaten LEE, and driven him from the State, and sent him reeling rate war that the South, virtually united, is and bleeding down the Shenandoah Valley. we shall now stay our hands by weakening the Army of the Potomac. In the meantime, the unfortunate and sorely pressed LEE will have time to recruit his forces, and come back again to invade and the rebellion, and victory upon victory sub- desolate Pennsylvania. By all means, let stantiates the proud assertion of the Go- us wait and send this matter to the courts. thority should be re established over every | speeches, Lee may reopen his batteries

THE appointment of General GEORGE CADWALLADER to the command of the Department of Philadelphia is a guarantee that, while no disturbance of the peace of the city will be permitted, military authority will be calmly and wisely used. General CADWALLADER is a gentleman whose reputation is established on high moral character, decided intellectual ability, and uncompromising loyalty. He is so well known in Philadelphia that his appointment will give ployers that there was a general revulsion, general satisfaction. It is improbable that any need will occur for the full exercise of all the power with which General CADWAL-LADER is invested, but, in any case, his high the President and General HOOKER, to personal character and popularity will have aim "at nothing less than the capture of no unimportant part in gaining him the ear-Washington"—that even in the Union States | nest support of all his loyal fellow citizens. there was "a very widespread and earnest | He deserves and will receive the confidence of the public.

"LET IT BE demonstrated by competent authority that the conscription act is the obey laws? When they are made. We do were sincere and appropriate. not wait until the courts have decided upon a law before we acknowledge its validity, and particularly in times of war, when energy and might are necessary to save the country. Six months have passed since this measure was established, and the courts have not yet spoken. While we are waiting for the courts LEE may again visit

MR. BENJAMIN WOOD tells the readers of the New York News that "the existence of a large armed Federal force in our midst, or even in the immediate vicinity, when no domestic or foreign enemy threatens, is, in our judgment, dangerous to our liberties. It should not be tolerated." Of course not: and so thought the ten thousand men who took up arms in New York the other day. Mr. Wood calls such language defending the rights of the people. We are inclined to regard it as inciting to riot, and crime, and

THE NEW YORK WORLD warns us that the riots in New York caused riots elsewhere, and that "a renewal of the cause must be expected to renew the effect.' This is fair warning. If there is to be conscription, there will be anarchy. We thank the World for the information, and think we can assure the editor that we have profited by it in Philadelphia. There will be no riot in the City of Brotherly Love.

"THE CONSCRIPTION caused the late riots." This is what an enemy tells us; but we do not believe it. Conscription was a pretext, and not a motive. The men who took up arms against the provost marshal are the men who have been clamoring for an overthrow of the Government. They were against coercion in the beginning; they are against conscription now; and at all times they have been actuated by hostilitv to the Union. -

If the country is doomed to be ruined, it is at least a gloomy consolation for us to know how it might have been saved. A Democratic newspaper gives us the remedy: Stanton and Gen. Halleck, appoint some patrioto known energy and discretion to the War Department, and recall Gen. McClellan to the command of would bring to the ranks every soldier whose service has expired, and enlist two hundred and fifty thousand more within the year without a draft." This would certainly save the country, more or less; but what is to be done with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. FITZ JOHN

WHEN the tumult broke out in New York some of the newspapers censured the War Department for having failed to notify Governor SEYMOUR of the intention to kets, etc.

THE spirit of the rebellion is slavery. The empire it endeavors to establish, is defined by one of its own officers, as a "homogeneous slave holding confederation, where the people would all be united by one central interest, and have one common bond of sympathy." We may infer from this definition that the blacks and the non-slaveholders are not people, for these certainly have not any common bond of sympathy with the slave-masters, and have interests very

different. "No PARTY can hope to hold power place as far back as November, 1862. We which does not abide by the laws." These confess to some little curiosity about Mr. are the words of a Democratic newspaper, ROBBUCK's defence. Even The Times, and it reads as an unkind reflection upon while it approved of his intervention-pro- the thousands of Democrats who lately disposition, has savagely turned round upon tinguished themselves in the city of New Mr. RORBUCK, for his misrepresentation of | York.

THE King of Dahomey has an admirer and apologist in the Boston Courier. That high-toned and conservative journal declares that his murderous Majesty shows qualities of prudence and political skill not ways equalled by potentates in more civilized regions. The King had recently a conversation with Commodore WILMOT, on the subject of human sacrifices, in which he said: "You have seen that only a few are sacrificed, and not the thousands that England, France, and Austria upon the wicked men have told the world. If I were subject of Poland. It was said that he | to give up this custom at once, my head would be taken off to-morrow. These institutions cannot be stopped in the way you propose. By-and-by, little by little, much may be done; softly, softly, not by threats. You see how I am placed, and the difficulties in the way: by-and-by, by-and-by." Commenting on this statement, our Christian contemporary says:

"We commend the moderate and sensible views of his Majesty of Dahomey to his fellow potentate at Washington, who supposes himself able to subjugate half the country—indeed, the whole, for otherwise he could not succeed in his object—in order to abolish a custom of this country, at least as firmly rooted as the 'oustom' of Dahomey. To him, and to all fanatics who push him on to the execution of their desperate and ruinous purposes, the sensible remarks of the African ruler may afford a salutary admonition. Emancipation, if ever effected in this country, must be a very gradual process. and with admonition. Emancipation, if ever effected in this country, must be a very gradual process, and with the free consent of those who are chiefly interested in it. As the king sagely observes: "These institutions cannot be stopped in the way you propose. By and by, little by little, much may be done; softly, not by threats. You see how I am placed, and the difficulties in the way; by-and-by, by-and-by." It may be the plan of the King of Daho-

mey and his American organ, the Boston Courier, to stop human sacrifices and human slavery "softly, softly," but it will hardly, hardly, be efficient. We might also submit, in parenthesis, that emancipation has already had the free consent of those who are chiefly interested in it, the slaves and that "by-and-by, by-and-by," has already been discovered to mean in Dahomey and the slave States, "not at all, not at all." The Courier should give the world its plans for the amelioration of infanticide, little by little, and also tell us when it intends to commit hari-kari, softly, softly, and by very gradual process.

THE more we see of the enemies of the conscription, and the leaders in the recent riot, the more we are convinced that the men to blame are not the rude and unfortunate people, but the wretched and desperate men who profess to possess the confidence of the country, and are the leaders in these feaful events. The Evening Post speaks of them in words which we heartily endorse:

in words which we heartily endorse:

"The political renegades, then, who steal the name of Democracy to serve slavery in—who work in the interests of secession under the guise of a love of State rights—who are a diagrace to the ancient and bonorable designations they assume, and who ought to be spurned out by every decent organization, are responsible for the massacres, the burnings, the cruelties, the outrages, and the ineff-shle meanness we have witnessed. Not the wretched and ignorant tool, but the guilty user of it; not the misguided and intoxicated rabble, but the designing and reckless flomentor of its passions, is the chief culprit. Him it is that the tribunals must judge; him it is that public opinion must brand. The multitude are pretty much what society makes them, or leaves them; their debasement and brutality are their misfortune rather than their fault; but the treacherous, lying, selfsh, and malignant qualities of the demagogue by whom they are led into ruin are his own, and deserve, as they assuredly will receive, the immeasurable reprobation and hatred of every honest man."

THE venerable statesman and patriot DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York, has made an eloquent and patriotic speech in reference to the recent riots in New York. vernment of the United States, that its au- While the lawyers are making dreary This is the way in which he spoke of Governor SEYMOUR and the enomies of the conscription :

Conscription;

"He warned the merchants, farmers, and mechanics, that this spirit of rebellion, which politicians are seeking to handle with furred mittens, will take their goods, their produce, and their wares, and compel them to pay for their support, unless they put it down at once. He should do himself and the cause injustice if he did not say that he fell his State to be disgraced, when high officers of the State, from the Chief Executive to a high judicial functionary, talk to a mob in mild and deprecatory language, instead of putting them down with a strong hand. The only speeches he need make to such men would be made with shot and shell, and the only messages he would send would be from the mouths of cannon [Applause.] 1: When he saw public officers tampering with mobs and addressing them, he thought there must be something wrong."

NOT MANY WEEKS have passed since the New York World threatened that "blood would flow upon Northern soil," if such an act as the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM were repeated. We then imagined that the wish was father to the thought, and from the present course of that newspaper feel convinced that our anticipation was correct.

WHILE the crowd was burning a building in New York cheers were given for JEFFERsupreme law of the land." This is the fa- son Davis. "Immediately afterwards," vorite argument of the Democrats against says the reporter; "groans for Lincoln conscription, and we can conceive nothing were called for, and the response was loud more absurd and foolish. When do we and universal." The cheers and groans

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1863. A Volunteer Engineer Corps Authorized. of Pennsylvania, has been authorized by the Secre tary of War to organize a corps of engineers for three years, or the war. The polytechnic corps of engineers, composed chiefly of students of the col-lege, is to be recruited to a full regiment, officered by educated practical engineers, and report for service within sixty days. This is the first full regiment of engineers called for by the Government and offensive fall campaign.

Gov. Dory, of Utah Territory, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a communication to the Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian C ffairs, dated the 20th of June, at Great Salt Lake ity, says he had just returned from his northern expedition, having been absent six weeks in the Indian country, and travelled over 800 miles. He acmiles, where they separated, and the General proand south across the dividing ridge to Soda Springs, at which place he has established a military post, on the old California and Oregon roads. The Governor met the Bannocks and Shoshones in small bands, and, after counseling with them, he was satisfied they were disposed to be peaceable and friendly. The exhibition of a cavalry force among them apparently convinced them that they could be reached by the power of the Government, and that they would certainly be punished if they committed depredations upon the

white men. There are, undoubtedly, as they say, some bad men among them who will not be controlled by the chiefs; but efforts are made by the peaceable Indians to restrain them. The only bands that appear determined to coninue hostilities were those of Pokatels, Sagowitz and Sanpitz, and with these the Governor could ob-They must, he says, be left to Gen. CONNER'S When at Snake River Ferry, two expressme

arrived, bringing information that a large body of Shoshones and Bannocks were assembling at Kamash prairie, about one hundred miles further north, and on the road used by emigrants to Banook city, with the intention to either fall upon the miners on Beaver Head and its branches, or upon the emigrants along the road between South Pass and Bridger. If this could be prevented by an inthe attempt, and he therefore proceeded with his At Kamash prairie he found but few Indiana there had gone in different directions to the mountains to hunt, and that they were all friendly to the whites and disposed to be peaceable. They com-plained of the white men at Bannock City firing upon them in the streets of that place when they were on a friendly visit and were molesting no one, and killed their chief, SHNAG, and two others. They said they did not intend to revenge this wanton act, because it was committed by men who were drunk, and they thought all the people there were drunk at the time. The Governor advised them not to go there again, and to keep away from drunken white men; to be kind and render good service to the emi-grants along the road, and they would be generously rewarded. He gave them a few presents of blan-

was no Indian agent in that section of country, to proceed to Bannock City, about eighty miles distant, o ascertain the truth of their statement, and to counsel with those who might be along the road through the mountains. On entering the mountains, he encountered a large body of Shoshones, who manifested a friendly spirit, expressed a desire to be at peace, and thankfully accepted the few preents he was able to make them. On arriving at Bannock, the Governor learned, with regret, that the statement by the Indians of the murder of their people was true; that they were fired upon as they were sitting quietly in the street isiting the place was to give up a child (which they did,) who had been demanded of them on the sup-position that it was a stolen white child. The Governor saw the child, and had no doubt it was a half-breed, and was rightfully in their possession.
Whilst at Bannock, he ascertained that bands of Flatheads had passed on the road by which he came, in search of the Bannocks and Shoshones, for the purpose of stealing their horses and making war apon them.

All the Indians he met during his absence appeared desirous to form a treaty with the United States, and he informed them that when the commissioners

were ready to meet them he would send a runne

o them and inform them of the time and place for them to assemble.

A subsequent communication from Governor Do-

ry, dated June 26, 1863, says: "By the efforts of

General Conner and myself, 'Little Soldier,' the

chief of the 'Weber Utes.' who has bee's hostile.

and committing depredations for some months past, has been induced to some in, with his band, and promises to remain at peace with the whites. He net us with fourteen of his warriors, to-day, in ouncil, wished to make a firm and lasting peace encamped at a place near the city, where we can supervise his conduct, and agrees to remain there until we can tell him to go to his hunting grounds; and has sent messages to other Ute bands, them of their safety, if they join him, and of our friendly disposition, and advising them, also, to come in. I have now strong hopes that the hostilities on the part of the Utes will cease." From the letter (first referred to above) from overnor Dory, and from other equally reliable ources, the Indian Bureau is additionally advised that, but for the conduct of unprincipled whites, peace would prevail to a greater extent than it now loes among the Indian tribes. Major W. PAINTER, of the regular army, has een appointed chief quartermaster of the 1st army corps to rank as lieutenant colonel. He was apointed upon the request of the late General REY ROLDS, endorsed by Generals Hookur and Ingalis. Brigadier General G. K. WARREN, Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac, is universally praised for his are skill, energy, and activity in the ardnous duties pertaining to his position during the late cam-paign. If it be true that he is to be promoted to a

major generalship, it will be no more than a deserved tribute to his merits. Fortress Monroe. A Fortress Monroe letter, dated the 18th, says:
The latest reports received here are to the effect that Admiral LEE attacked Drury's Bluff, better nown as Fort Darling. The results are unknown. The same letter states that the rebels gobbled up an significant garrison left in Fort Powhatan by the Admiral and decamped. When one of our despatch oats came down, the rebels opened with their field rtillery. The fire was returned, and the rebels

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Vicksburg. MEMPHIS, July 20 .- A letter from Vicksburg, ated the 11th, says that all of Pemberton's troop have left our lines except a few stragglers. Shernan occupied Jackson vesterday, Johnston retreat ing to the next river east of the Pearl. THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET. New York. July 20 - A letter from New Orleans says it is rumored that Admiral Porter is to comand the Mississippi fleet, while Farragut goes outide where fighting is yet to be done.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS. At the time negotiations opened for the surrende of Vicksburg, (July 3,) Gen. Grant had made the following disposal of his troops:

The 1st division of the 9th Army Corps, Tuttle's division of Gen. Sherman's corps, three brigades of McArthur's division, of Gen. McPherson's corps, and Gen. Osterhaus' division of Gen. Ord's corps, Il under the command of Gen Sherman, were o he line of the Black river. The evening of the 3d f July they were ordered to cross the Black river, and to attack Johnston wherever found. Johnston vas supposed to be organizing his troops at or near Jackson, Miss., fifty miles east of Vicksburg.

After issuing this order to Gen. Sherman, Gen Frant gave orders to his whole army, with the exeption of Gen. Logan's division, of Gen. McPheron's corps, who were to occupy Vicksburg, to prepare ten days' rations, and to be ready to move at daylight on the morning of the 5th of July. On the morning of the 6th Major General Herron's division (formerly of the Army of the Frontier) embarked on hoats for Port Hudson, convoyed by the gunboats

We might mention, in this connection, that Gen. Grant had sent Col. Kirby Smith, of the 54th Ohio, as a special messenger to Gen. Banks, to ascertain he exact truth in regard to hissituation, and on the nformation thus brought Gen. Grant acted General Ord's 13th Army Corps moved out toward the Black river and two divisions of General Mc Pherson's 17th Army Corps also moved in that diection on the 6th and 7th. Whether their move ment was towards Mobile, or whether they were ntended to be within supporting distance of Gen Sherman, we are unable to say; but this we do crow, that, on or about the 24th of June, Captain Mann, of the 5th Illinois Cavalry, with fifty picked men of that regiment, started from Grand Gulf on n expedition towards Mobile, to come out at Pensacola, the object of which was to destroy all com-

Benton and Choctaw.

Mann had not been heard from by General Grant up to July 5. without losing any of his army, and the manner in which he desires to co-operate with Generals Rosecrans and Banks. Would that we had a few more rals Sherman and Ord, division commanders like and Herron, and such soldiers as compose the Army of Tennessee - St. Louis Hain

AN ORDER FROM JOHNSTON.

munication between Jackson and Pensacola. Capt.

AN ORDER FROM JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, July 9.

FRILOW SOLDIERS: An insolent foe, flushed with hope from his success at Vicksburg, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to defend, with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard at intervals as you sdvance. This enemy it is at once the mission and duty of you brave men to chastise and expel from the soil of Mississippi. The commanding general confidently relies on you to sustain his pledge on which he makes an advance. He will be with you even unto the end. The vice of straggling he begs you to shun and frown unon. If need he it will be checked by even the most summary remedies. he most summary remedies.
The telegraph has already aunounced a glorious victory over the foe, won by wour noble comrades of the Virginia army on Federal soil. May he not with redoubled hope count on you while defending your fresides and household goods, to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the East? The country expects in this great crisis of its destiny, that every man will do his duty.

THE RAID IN OHIO.

Morgan Completely Routed-One Thou-sand Prisoners Taken. CLEVELAND, July 20.—Morgan made an unsucessful attempt to cross the Ohio river vesterday ear Covleysville, but was prevented by a gunboat. One bundred and fifty rebels were killed and drownd. A thousand prisoners were taken with their artillery. Among the prisoners was Col. Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John. The band scattered among the hills. Gen. Judah is confident of the capture of the rest of the party to-day. CINCINNATI, July 20.—Our forces are continually apturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured near Pomercy this morning. Thirteen hundred Major Brown, commanding a battalion of the 0th Kentucky cavalry, has arrived here with 150 prisoners, who were captured during a reconnois-CINCINNATI, July 20 .- On Saturday morning Morgan's forces were overtaken near Pomercy by Generals Hobson and Judah, who had formed a

junction. Morgan, finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band into small squads in order to escape. One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gun fifty killed and drowned. Our cavalry charged and Colonels Wolford and Shackelford succeeded in can turing one lot of five hundred and seventy-five, and another of two hundred and seventy-five, besides numerous squads, making, in all, over one thousand prisoners. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the rest of the command, which is entirely broken up and scat-tered among the hills. The position of the rebel forces is such that they cannot cross the Ohio, nor got much further north. CINCINNATI, July 20-10 o'clock P. M.-Morgan with about 1,000 men, has been turned back. He

was moving this afternoon towards Gallipolis losely followed by our forces. Squads of his men are being picked up hourly. A despatch from Columbus to the Commercial save that after the fight at Buffington, the rebels moved up the river to Bealesville, ahead of the gunboats, and by means of threats compelled the citizens to furnish flat-boats, by which three hundred of them escaped to the Virginia shore, just as the gunboats hove in sight. The remainder, who were on the Ohio shore, were attacked by our forces and Our men continued picking them up till only about fifteen hundred were left. The latter finally succeeded in breaking our lines, and pushed back in

ing they passed through Harrisonville, ten miles of Pomeroy, apparently exhausted with The Retreat of Bragg. MEMPHIS, July 17.—Gen. Hurlburt's scouts arrived at Corinth to-day from Decatur and Tacksonville. They report that Bragg is retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans, forces, Gen. Rosecrans' advance is reported to be at Rome, Ga. Our scouts report that Bragg is endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston, and that the de-

The Retreat of Lee. New York, July 20.—A Washington letter says the bulk of Lee's army is still at Winchester, There are hopes entertained that the Union army may yet complete its destruction. Stragglers from Lee's Army.

sertions from his army are numerous.

Bosron, July 20.—Calvin Dyer, a well-known Enfield Shaker, was shot by a soldier named Thos. Wier, on Saturday, at Concord, N.-H., and is not expected to live. The difficulty related to some children whom Wier had placed in care of the Enfield Shakers.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Details of the Operations on Morris Island From a letter in the Herald, dated Morris Island, July 14, we extract the following account of the rogressive operations of General Gilmore THE PLAN OF THE ATTACK. I have been permitted to copy the following general orders containing the first plan of attack, and the one finally acted on containing some changes from the original plan. These orders are as follows SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, July 8, 1863.

Headquarters Department of the South,
In the Field, Foley Island, July 8, 1863,
I. An attack upon Morris Island will be made at
the rising of the moon to-night, by Brigadier General Strong's brigade, of Brigadier General Seymour's
division. This force with be embarked in small boats
immediately after sunset, and will pass through
Folly Island creek to and acroes Lighthouse Inlet.
A small detachment from the force will enter the
creek to the west of Morris Island, and will land
just north of the lighthouse, seize the batteries, and,
if possible, turn them upon the enemy's encampments north of them. The main column will land
from Lighthouse Inlet, carry the batteries on the
south end of Morris Island, and advance to the support of the detachment shove mentioned.
Two regiments and some field artillery will be held
in readiness on the extreme north end of Folly
Island, to be pushed over as reinforcements. To
this end General Strong will send his boats over as
soon as he has disembarked his command.

II. At the same time Gen. Terry, with all his division, except the 100th New York Volunteers, will
accend the Stono river, under cover of the navy,
and attack the enemy on James Island. He will be
governed by his verbal instructions.

III. A naval force is expected to enter the main
channel abreast of Morris Island by or before sunrise to-morrow to co-operate with the land forces.
IV. Should the night attack fail from any cause,
the assaulting column will withdraw to Folly
Island, sending their boats into Folly Island greek. the assaulting column with withdraw to Folly Island, sending their boats into Folly Island creek. In that event the batteries on the north end of Folly Island will open at daybleak, or as soon thereafter

as practicable.

Brigadier General Seymour will arrange the details. By order of Brig. Geo. Q. A. GILLMORE.

Ed. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, July 9, 1863. IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, July 9, 1863.

I. The attack on Morris Island, ordered for this morning, but postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather and other unfavorable circumatances, will take place to morrow morning at break of day, by opening our batteries at the north end of Folly Island.

General Strong's brigade, or so much of it as the small boats can accompodate will embark to night General Strong's brigade, or so much of it as the small boats can accommodate, will embark to-night, and hold itself in Folly Island creek, ready to move forward, and at the proper time occupy the south end of Morris Island.

II. Lieutenant Commanding Francis N. Bunce, United States Navy, with four navy howitzer launches, will approach Lighthouse Islet at daybreak, by way of Folly Island creek, and engage the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries in flank and reverse; choosing his own positions. He will cover General Strong's landing.

III. Two regiments of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and five rifle batteries will be held in readiness to reinforce General Strong promptly. General Seymour will arrange and order the eadiness to reinforce General Strong promptly, General Seymour will arrange and order the

NAMING OF THE CAPTURED BATTERIES-FORT SUMPTER TO BE CAPTURED. Gen. Strong issued the following: GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

By order of Brigadier General Q. A. Gillmore. ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

Headouarters, United States Forces,
Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.

I. The Morrie Island batteries captured this day
by the United States troops will be designated, exclusive of the two mortar batteries, in succession,
from north to south, as follows:
No. 1, Battery Rodman.
No. 2, Battery Rodman.
No. 3, Battery Jeckson.
No. 4, Battery Jeckson.
No. 5, Battery Emery.
No. 5, Battery Emery.
No. 6, Battery Barton.
No. 7, Battery Putnam.
II. The most northerly mortar battery will be
known as Battery Bunce, and the adjacent one as
Battery McKenzie.
III. It is expected that the salute in honor of the
christering shall, in due time, be fired from Fort
Sumpter.

rder of Brigadier General Strong ALVAH H. LIBRY ALVAH H. LIBBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
The batteries, it will be seen, were named in honor
of the commanders of regiments that captured and
held them, and of the two naval officers who assisted very materially.

The closing clause of the order gave great satisfac-THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ATTACK

was an anxious one. Those who were to make the assault slept as usual, but many who were to be lookers on could not sleep. Completely fatigued, at midnight, I lay down on the sand, in the open air, but before I could sleep the proparations for the movement commenced. Regiments were silently called up and formed in line of battle; the storming party formed on the beach at a safe distance from This will give our readers some idea of the celerity of Gen. Grant's movements, and an insight into
his future plans, which are intended to ridthe Southeast and Southwest of all rehel soldiers. It also explains why he was so anxious to take Vicksburg
without legistracy of his works and a horse's tramp or the
jimgling of a sabre could be heard half a mile. THE STORMING OF FORT WAGNER.

During the evening a plan for taking the fort by storm was spreed on. It was a desperate measure, but all that was required was a brave storming party, well led. Lieutenant Colonel Rodman volunteered to take the advance with his battallon of the 7th Connecticut. The only condition he made was that he should he well supported. That was promised him, and he entered into the project with much enthusiasm. His battallon were overjoyed at the opportunity to display their intrepidity and at the honorable positions given them. The regiments selected for the support were two fine ones, in which Generals Gillmore and Strong had great confidence, for they had behaved gallantly in the engagement of Friday morning—the 9th Maine and the 76th Pensylvania. General Strong had charge of the operation, but General Gillmore also gave it general supervision. THE STORMING OF FORT WAGNER.

Tal supervision.

A COLONEL SICK.

Rather a depressing influence was thrown over the 76th by the arrival of a note from Col. Strawbridge, who had been with them ones that morning, and was expected to lead them, announcing that he was confined to his quarters by a sudden and severe illness. Col. Strawbridge has too good a reputation as a gallant and brave officer for this to cause any suspicion of convaridce; but his illness was very unfortunate, for real sudden illness of officers just before engagements are apt to cause sham ones among the men. Major Bicks, however, a fine officer, remained with them as commander.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN. ined with them as commander.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

The column moved on slowly and silently up the beach without arousing any one till they arrived within two hundred yards of the fort, when the pickets were encountered and driven in, thus notifying the garrizon of the party's approach. Now was the time for a GALLANT CHARGE BY THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT, CONNECTICUT, and they made it. General Strong rode up to them at the proper moment, and said, "Fire low, and trust in God! Forward, the Connecticut 7th!"

And away they went at a double-quick. The fort opened with three Sinch howitzers, heavily charged with grape and canister. Some of them fell, only chance shots struck them, for the rebels could not see them. God save them from receiving such a round as that. The belching flames looked terribly; the ringing and rattling and humming of the missiles was terrible. There they go, pell mell, cheering and shouting. Another round comes at them; more fall this time, but they do not falter. A third round ploughs among them, but still their survivors press on, with the same glorious shout, with the same admirable enthusiasm. They are heroes, every one of them. Now they are under are heroes, every one of them. Now they are under the works and jump or wallow through the ditch. The hand grenades do not stop them, nor the ride-The hand grenades do not stop them, nor the rifle-balls, nor the notes of preparation within. Up the banks they clamber, and, with their old shout un-silenced, the stand upon the parapet—all who have not fallen on the way. Nota man has finehed. The gallant Colonel Rodman has been with them, or ahead of them, the whole time, and stands on the parapet waving his sword and cheering with his men. We have the rebels now beyond a doubt—but where is the support of the stands of the stands of the same support is supported by the support of the su WHERE IS THE SUPPORT!

THE DEFAULTING REGIMENTS.

COLONEL HIGGINSON'S EXPEDITION. COLONEL HIGGINSON'S EXPEDITION,
Colonel Higginson, with the 2d South Carolina,
has been up to burn the Combabee bridge, as part of
the general plan, to keep troops from coming from
Savannah. A field battery stopped them, sinking
the steamer Governor Milton, putting fourteen shots
through the Enoch Dean, killing three negroes and
one white man, and wounding several, including
Colonel Higginson. Two hundred and fifty negroes
and lots of cotton were brought away. CASUALTIES IN THE 76TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. REGIMENT.

Major John W. Hicks, wounded severely; Sergt.

Major A. C. Reinoehl, wounded severely.

COMPANY A.—Missing—Sergt. James G. Bouden,
Corporals Christian Leigle and Joseph W. Lebendellor, Samuel P. Borton, Watson Bell. Harrison
Gordon, Joseph H. Harden, John Hanna, Philip
Huff, David Mcnfgomery, Wm. J. Mitchell, John
M. McGowan, Joseph A. H. McDowell, Jacob Warren. Wounded—Corporals David Allen and Daniel
McVay, slightly; Robert Lord, severely; David D.
Shoemaker, Richard Sneyd, and John R. Martin,
slightly. may yet complete its destruction.

Stragglers from Lee's Army.

New York, July 20.—A special despatch to the Post says our cavalry has captured large numbers of stregglers from Lee's retreating army within the last two days.

The Pirate Florida.

The Pirate Florida.

The Pernambuco Prices Current newspaper of the 13th, which we have just received, contains the following important information with regard to the privateer Florida:

The Confederate steamer Florida, which vessel sailed from this port 12th May, called at Ceará on the 4th inst., for a supply of cost on the 4th inst., for a supply of cost on the 4th inst. for a supply of cost on the 14th inst. for a supply of cos

SOD.
COMPANY E-Killed—James Duffle, William Riceling. Missing—Corporal John W. Boehin, William A. Corbett, Francis Eccles, Joseph Fetter, John Fetter, Daniel V. Foor, Christian Packert, Earnest

Roush, Seth S. Smith, Matthew Spidell, William Washabaugh. Wounded—Henry Burket, Corporals Jacob Cypher and Artemas Bennett.
COMPANY F—Killed—John Bayles, James Gilland. Missing—Sergeants F. L. McHathery, A. G. Gwin, Thomas W. Morgan; Corporals Euceh Hinckson, Henry Watermyer, William Wamburgh, and Joseph Carden. Henry Watermyer, William Wamburgh, and Joseph Coarden.

Company I—Missing—Sergeants Harrison Stair, Elias Spangler, Robert Smith, Slass M. Smith, James E. Barnity, Wm. Carlington, John Cook, Edward C. Duncan, Francis Duncan, Andrew B. Strey, Daniel Heffmer, Calvin Harris, Edward Reister, Rudy Kinnard, Samuel Medlow, J. Scott Patterson, Daniel Sloat, George Schenherger, Eli Wilhelm, George White, George Deitz. Wounded—Daniel Leichtenberger, John Louohs, Collyany K.—Wounded—Captain John S. Littell, Sergeant James H. Hughes, Corporal Horace B. Debaven, all slightly; Athert Purvis, seriously; John Wagoner, Augustus Durfater and James P. Davis, slightly; Peter Doster, severelly. Missino—First Sergeant Wm. H. Bradshaw, Robert Purvis, Reddin Gilbert, Isaac Davis, Franklin Moses. Total, 183.

NEW YORK.

The Late Riot and the Draft-A Card from Hon. J. T. Brady—A British War Steamer to Protect Colored British Subjects—Relief for the Negroes—Arrival of Three Vermont Regiments.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gen, Wool was relieved on Saturday, by General Dix.

The draft in this city will not begin until the exact quota of the city has been definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute it. Possibly s week may elapse before this is done. It is stated that in the attack on the Union Steam Works, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue, the mob carried off 3,500 muskets.

The British consul has notified the Police Commissioners that he has requested the ship of war Challenger to take a position in the river for the purpose of protecting colored seamen who are subjects of Great Britain. A card is published from James T. Brady, Esq. against moblaw, in which he states that the real authors of the late riots have been kept in secure secresy. He promises to pay the \$300 exemption

for any four men of family, whose courage being good are so placed that they cannot leave their families, and says he would do more if he was richer. He will also do all in his power to have the con scription act tested before the judiciary as a constitutional question. Gov. Seymour has issued an order that a sufficient force of the National Guards having arrived to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace and enforce order, the citizen voluntee organizations are relieved from further duty; and the persons in command, to whom arms have hee furnished, will return the same to Gen. Farrell, commissary general of ordnance, at the State Ar senal, Seventh avenue.

Policeman Dipple died last evening from injuries received from the late mob. Three thousand troops still garrison the Seventhavenue Arsenal.

Two steamboats heavily armed and manned cruise up and down the North River as far as the northern oundary of Westchester county, in consequence of the threats made to burn the adjacent towns. Al has been quiet so far. Westchester county is a part of the Metropolitan Police district. The merchants of this city met this afternoon to give expression to their sympathy with the negroes for the horrible outrages committed upon them last week. Five thousand dollars were subscribed for their relief, and a resolution passed requesting General Dix to give assurance of his protection to them in their labors upon the docks. Gold advanced to 12714 this afternoon. The 14th, 15th, and 16th regiments of the Vermont brigade arrived here to-day. Upon their arrival General Dix immediately took measures to en deavor to obtain their services in this city, for a few days. General Canby waited upon Colonel How who has been appointed upon General Dix's staff, and requested him, as the State agent for Vermont, to wait upon the commanding officers of the different regiments and ascertain the feelings of the Green Mountain boys on the subject. Col. Howe repaired to their temporary encampment on the battery, where he made a brief but stirring address to the soldiers, who fully appreclated the compliment paid them by Gen. Dix, and at once volunteered their services in any manner most desirable for the interests of the country and maintenance of the laws. The regiments are commanded by Col. Nichols. of the 14th, Col. R. Proctor, of the 15th, and Col. W. G. Veazey, of the 16th. The rank and file are although solicitous of returning to their homes they unanimously express themselves more gratified at the prospect of meeting home traitors than rebels

Union Loyal Leagues this evening, by invitation.

EUROPE. The Africa at Halifax. HALIFAX, July 20.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown the 12th instant, arrived at this port at 5% o'clock this afternoon. She has forty-nine passengers for Halifax and forty-two for Boston. The steamer Scotia arrived at Queenstown or the 10th. The Teutonia arrived at Southampton n the same day, and the St. Andrew arrived at The Morning Post says Mr. Lindsay is expected to favor the House of Commons on the 13th, with a porter, and is anatous the conference was carried on.

The Morning Herald learns that Mr. Layard's conmanufacturithatanding Mr. Roebuck's two orter, and is anxious to know in what la adiction, notwithstanding Mr. Roebuc incipal allegations are substantially corre premium.
The Times' city article argues that the premium on gold in New York must again advance, not only on account of the dividends to be remitted to Europe, but from the cessation, on the 30th of June, the treating operation on the conversion of fiveon gold in New York must again advance, not only on account of the dividends to be remitted to Europe, but from the cessation, on the 30th of June, of the funding operation on the conversion of five-twenties in stock.

The London journals are filled with criticisms on the news brought by the steamer Scotia.

The Times says, "We may expect in a week to hear of Davis being in Washington," and in its review of the present military situation finds ground for this conclusion. It says, "All have come to regard the loss of Washington as a great and critical contingency—in short, and a decision of the war itself."

The same journal, in view of the possibility of Davis overthrowing Lincoln, says: "Should another Government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed impossible, to refuse to acknowledge it."

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. Forteque said the transfer of the interest in the Hudson Bay Company to the new company, was not such as required the interference of the Government. All was perfectly legal, and no remonstrance had been received from Canada.

Lord Palmerston moved to a second reading the fortification bill. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to. Lord Palmerston, in the debate, argued that the American war had furnished experience sufficient to justify the British Government. In proceeding with its fortifications.

The Post remarks that "Hooker, finding himself out-generalled, endeavors to cast the odium on another." It contlemns the Army of the Potomas for its inactivity while the invaders are pouring in a continuous stream into the land which patriotism, if not military duty, ought to incite it to defend the Federal Government. It adds "We are conscious that unless the tide of invasion is stemmed by regular troops, it will never be stopped."

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The boldness and determination of the Confederates surprise us, as they must extort the prise of every soldier. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the audacity of Lee's enterprise, nor con is-hopeful. It would seem as if the Confederate leader did not care much for either, but is satisfied that he can occupy the one and liberate the other when his great blow shall have been struck successfully. But failure will be ruin! Failure in what? In nothing more nor less than an attempt to dictate terms of peace from the capital of the United States!"

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Sir Ferguson urged that, considering the change which had recently taken place in the character of the American war, it would be impolitic to resume the discussion upon the subject.

Lord Palmerston also requested that Mr. Roebuck drop all further discussion, as it was not desirable to resume it or to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to any future action.

Mr. Roebuck postponed his answer till the 13th, but thought it would be better that his answer ahould be heard before that day.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell said the Japanese had entered deliberately into a treaty, and must be faught, through civilized operations, to respect strangers, if they did not respect themselves. If a war took place, it would do them good; if avoided by their submission, it would do more good.

The Daily News, in referring to Mr. Roebuck's motion, attacks. Lord Palmerston, who, in supporting its postponement, manages to convey to the House the impression that he was anxiously expecting news from Washington which might affect the action of the British Government.

The Herald says: "There is great justice in Mr. Gregory's view that it would be a misfortune if the vote of the Commons should make it appear that the House was hostile to the independence of the Southern Confederation when the Confederate army was at the gates of Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore."

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show FRANCE. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of nearly forty-nine million francs. The Le Nord has reason to believe that Mr. Dayton did not declare that America would consider the recognition of the Confederate States as a cass belli. Drouyn de Li Huys had asked Mr. Dayton wether a fresh offer of mediation would be well received at Washington, and the lattergave a negative answer. St. Petersburg letters assert that the reply of Gortschakoff to the notes of the three Powers will be very pacific, and will only make some reserves relative to the time and place of the proposed conference.

hanged.

Breadstuffs are very dull. The weather is favorable for the crops.

Provisions are quiet but steady. The produce market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening—Consols closed at AMERICAN STOCKS,—Illinois Central 29@28 per cent. discount, Eric Railroad 61%@62%.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week, including the 10th, 5,500 bales at 300 for Orleans tree ordinaire, and 275 for bas. The market is firm but steady. Stock in port 27,500 bales. Paris, Saturday.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes 68f. 60c. FLONDON MARKETS.—Barings report Breadstuffs inactive but steady. Coffee inactive, and declined 6d@is. Iron firmer with a slight advance. Spirits of Turpentine active at 100s. Rosin firm. Rice quiet. Sugar heavy and quotations easier. Tallow declining. Tea steady. Petroleum downward; quotadat 2s d for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 924/2025. The returns of the Bayle of on Friday at 92½@92%. The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £255,000. American securities are dull and nominal. Illinois Central Railrnad 29@28½ \$\frac{2}{3}\$ cent. discount. Erie Railroad 61%@62%

cluding 45,000 bales of American. The Mancheste market is steady but firmer.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Cotton—sales o-day of 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to specu-ators and exporters. The market is quiet but un-

An Outbreak on Staten Island Promptly Suppressed. New York, July 20—Midnight.—It is stated that a mob attacked the railroad station on Staten Island to-night, but were effectually scattered by the Hawkins Zouaves. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. Two of the Zouaves are reported to have been killed. Explosion of a Steam Boiler at Lowell. Lowell, Mass., July 20.—A steam-boiler exploded to-day in a brick building on Middle street, completely demolishing the building, and instantly killing three, and injuring seven other persons. The building was occupied by Wm. H. Godding as a picker factory, and John S. Jacques, shuttle manufacturer. Wm. H. Godding, George U. Ashby, G. W. Carter, Ira Bishbee, and Ualeb Osgood, were killed. A Legal Adviser to our Ministers to France and England. Boston, July 20.—Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, will leave in Wednesday's steamer as an accredited agent of the United States to the Courts of Europe, and as commissioned legal adviser of our ministers in England and France, in reference to matters of great importance. A fleet of powerful iron steamers is now being fitted out at Buttonwood, in Great Britain, which are supposed to be intended for the rebel navy. The visit of Mr. Whiting has probably a direct reference to this fact,

THE CITY.

Special Meeting of Councils. special meeting of Councils was held yesterday ernoon, when the following business was trans SELECT BRANCH. Cleansing the Streets.
At 4 o'clock the president, Mr. J. Lynd, took the chair; a quorum answering, the call for a special meeting issued; by Mayor Henry was read.
A communication was presented by Mr. Kay, the mayor's clerk, setting forth officially, that the contract for cleansing the streets had been annulled, and that some action was necessary may or's ciera, setting forth ombally, that the contract for cleansing the streets had been annulled, and that some action was necessary.

Mr. Davis offered an ordinance authorizing the Board of Health to cleanse the streets, lanes, alleys, remove ashes, dead animals, &c., and to report once a month to Councils the amount of work done and the expenses incurred, but that the expense shall not exceed the sum of \$6,000 in each month.

Mr. BRIGHTLY moved to strike out the Board of Health, and insert the Commissioner of Highways.

After one hour's debate, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Council now proceeded to the consideration of a bill already on file.

The bill provides for the appointing of five persons, who shall constitute a commission, to see that the streets are properly cleansed; the said persons to be appointed in the month of August, by the presidents of the Select and Common Council.

The board se constituted are to draw lots for the term of one, two, and three years; annually each branch of Council shall elect a member to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of

one year. The city is to be divided into ten districts, and no contractor shall have more than one district at the same time; proposals are to be issued for contracts, and all the bids are to be published one week before the contracts shall be awarded; each proposal is to be accompanied by an acceptable guarantee for the faithful fulfillment of the contracts. The sum of \$24,000 was transferred from another item to the us of the commission.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks.

The bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in the reception of the Cincinnati Councilmen was passed over the Mayor's veto una nimously. COMMON BRANCH

Met at half past three o'clock P. M., and was having interest payable in gold, as they are selling at the same figure as when gold was 140@150. The The call for a special meeting of Common Council was read. Cleansing of the Streets. Cleaning of the Streets.

Mr. Harper read in place an ordinance to provide more effectually for the cleaning of the streets and highways of the city of Philadelphia, providing for the appointment by the president of leach branch, of three citizens to conetitute a commission for the cleaning of the streets and market houses, and cleaning of inlets, and the removal of ashes and offal. offal.

The second section provides that the citizens appointed by the president of each Chamber, as provided, shall draw by lot whether their term shall be for one, two, or three years; and that each branch of Council shall annually, thereafter, elect one citiof Council shall annually, thereafter, elect one citizen to serve for three years.

Mr. PAINTER objected to the adoption of the second section unless previously amended.

Mr. Quin moved to refer the section, together with the whole bill, to a special committee of five members; his reason therefor being that the provisions of the bill were loose and indefinite.

After agme discussion, the years and naws were The further consideration of the second section by which the first section was ado On agreeing to the motion, the yeas and mays were taken and were as follows: yeas 19, nays 21.

The second section being again before the Chamber, Mr. Leech moved to go into committee of the whole for general amendment. The motion was agreed to agreed to.

In committee of the whole (Mr. Creswell in the chair), a discussion ensued—out of order—with respect to the power of the committee to amend the first section after the same had been adopted by the Chamber. Was made that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The motion was agreed to, when the committee having been refused leave to sit again, the second section again Mr. Quin then moved that the Chamber resolve itself into committee of the whole for an amend-

ment to the first section.

The motion was agreed to.

In committee of the whole (Mr. Harper in the chair) a motion was made by Mr. Quin to amend by inserting in the bill in lieu of the first section a provision that Councils shall meet in joint convention on the 23d day of July, 1863, to elect six citizens, who shall constitute a commission for the cleanaing of the street and inlets, and the removal eansing of the streets and inlets, and the remova of ashes and offal.

The second and remaining sections were amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2: That the persons so elected shall draw by lot their term, whether it shall be for one, two or three years from the first day of August succeeding their election, and annually thereafter the Select and Common Councils shall elect two citizens to serve for three years.

SEC. 3: That said commission, or a majority of them, shall have power to award a contract to the lowest and best bidder for not more than three years, and shall also, if deemed advisable, divide the city into suitable districts, for eleansing purposes.

SEC. 4: It shall be the duty of said commission to advertise daily, for two weeks, in three newspapers for proposals, to be headed "Proposals for cleansing the districts of the city of Philadelphia," or "Proposals for cleansing the districts of the city of Philadelphia," as may be agreed upon by said commission.

SEC. 5: It shall also be the duty of said commission to require security of all contractors for the faithful performance of their contracts, in such sums as in the judgment of said commission may be requisite; such amount of security to be made known in the above described advertisement, the contract to be drawn by the city-solicitor.

SEC. 6: That immediately after the election of said commission, they shall proceed to organize by the election of one of their number as president, and they shall also elect some suitable person to act as clerk, whose salary shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, and that the said president and clerk shall drawall warrants for payment-of money appropriated by Councils for the purposes of this commission.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The bill was passed to a third reading. On the overtiment of annumber of the country of the c amended.

The bill was passed to a third reading. On the constitution of suspending the rules to read the bill a question of suspending the rules to read the bill a third time, the yeas and nays were taken, and were as follows: Yeas 23, nays 16. Two-thirds not hav-ing voted in the affirmative, the bill was laid over. The Late Colonel Francis Mahler. Mr. BARGER offered a preamble and series of resolutions relative to the death of the late Col. Francis Mahler, condoling with the family and friends of lutions relative to the death of the late Col. Francis
Mahler, condoling with the family and friends of
the gallant deceased, and expressing the appreciation of Councils for his distinguished services.
Mr. B. made some remarks eulogistic of the lamented Colonel, and concluded by introducing an ordinance for the payment of expenses attending the
funcial of Colonel Mahler, Said ordinance was
adopted.

Payment of Tables

Payment of Workmen.

A resolution was introduced providing for the payment of workmen employed by Mr. R. A. Smith, requiring the appointment of a special committee of each branch to arrange with Mr. Smith for the settlement of all claims made by that gentleman against the city, looking to a speedy settlement of the wages due the workmen employed by him. The resolution was adopted. Mr. BARGER moved that the Chamber pro the consideration of an ordinance introduced by him at the last meeting of Councils, providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the relief drafted men in the city of Philadelphia. drafted men in the city of Philadelphia.

On agreeing to the motion, the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows—yeas 22, nays 2. So the motion was agreed to.

The question then recurring on a motion made at the previous meeting, to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Finance, it was determined in the prevative. Dominities on a language of the money to the families St. Petersburg letters assert that the reply of Gorischaloff to the notes of the three Powers will be very pacific, and will only make some reserves fearer to the innead place of the proposed conference.

POLAND.

Encounters continue daily in Poland. In two encounters, near Konti, the Russians were diverse in the strain of the money to the money to the content of the money of the

he ordinance under consideration, printer for he reason that, as the National Legislature bad efused to provide for the poor man, it became the apperative duty of the local authorities to prevent njustice being done to those whom they represented.
Ie asserted that Philadelphia had supplied its motes of troops under every call made upon the ity. Messis. Cresswell and Painter addressed the Messis. Cresswell and Painter addressed the Chamber on the subject of the bill.

Mr. Harper, in the course of some further remarks, stated that the argument made use of in Gengress when the \$300 provision of the conscription act was under consideration was, that by fixing that sum sny man of moderate means would be able to purchase an exemption. The Government had merely limited the price of substitutes; but any drafted citizen might procure a substitute for \$50. The rich man would procure a substitute under any circumstances. roumstances. Mr. Barger stated that he had offered the ordi-Mr. Barour stated that he had offered the ordi-pance simply for the purpose of pretecting the poor man, against whom the conscription operated un-fairly. He argued the subject at length. Mr. Lench declared himself opposed to the further prosecution of this war, in view of the objects which the Administration was laboring to accomplish. If he believed that those objects were proper and just, he would have been in the field aiding the Govern-ment; but with his present convictions, he could not render any assistance. der any assistance

Mr. LOUGHLIN stated his of terminati

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered A vote was then taken on the amendment offered of the first section, and it was disagreed)o.

The question recurring on the first section, the cas and nays were taken, and were as follows:

IYEAS—Messis. T. F. Adams, Barger, Barnes, bawford, Greenwood, Hallowell, Hamilton, Hullse-lan, Lamb, Leech, Loughlin, McDonald, Nickels, ainter, Paul, Shern, Smith, Wolbert, Wright, Kerr, president—20. preident—20, Shein, Shein, Wondert, Winght, Reit, preident—20, NAYE—Mesers. Quin, Spence, Williamson—3. 1 A quorum not having voted, a motion to adjourn prevailed. FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—At an early hour yesterday morning an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of three stables, situate on Savery street, near the Frankford road. These structures were under one roof, and belonged to Sarah Kemble, Blanchard Kemble, and John T. Hubbard. There were thirteen horses in the stalls. They were all reacued. The fire seems to have been started in the upper part among the hay, and was probably the work of an incendiary. A man, who is alleged to have made threats that he would fire the stables, was seen about them a short time before the flames broke out. He was arrested and destaned for an examination. The loss by fire will probably reach \$1,000, which is fully insured in the Fire Association. FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING. -At an early

MAKING TOO FREE WITH THE SOLDIERS. MAKING TOO FREE WITH THE SOLDIERS.

The fact that the 10th New Jersey Regiment being encamped in Jefferson Square draws large crowds of people to the enclosure, a number of whom obtain admittance. If all these people were loval, perhaps the inside visit might be tolerated. But unfortunately, however, they are not all loyal. Gerbain parties, who have been regarded with suspicion in this city, ever since the rebellion commenced, have been admitted into the square, or permitted to talk to the soldiers ithrough the railing. Besides this, people smuggle liquor to the soldiers, and its effect was plainly visible yesterday upon some of them, even the men who were posted as sentinels. DIED IN THE PRISON VAN .- An inebri-

DIED IN THE PRISON VAN.—An inebriated woman, lying on the pavement at Third and Walnut streets, attracted a great crowd of passers by. She was stupefied from the excessive use of strong driak. Officer Dale picked the misershle creatureup and took her to the Central Station. She gave the name of Emma Cooper, and was committed as a vagrant. She died in the prison van while on the way to the county prison last evening. Her body was returned to the Central Station, where the coroper held an inquest. He took charge of the remains and forwarded them to the Green House. MAD STEER.—A steer becoming loose from a drove in the northwestern part of the city yesterday afternoon, played high fantastic tricks; and ran through the streets, making everyhody flee. A police officer shot the inturisted animal at Twenty fourth and Poplar streets, and thus relieved the minds of everybody from further apprehension. JAY COOKE, subscription agent, reports

the sale of \$311,000 in five-twenties yesterday at the various agencies throughout the Union. Bonds are being delivered to June 30, inclusive. The chief few eing delivered to June 30, inclusive. The chief fea-ure of these large sales is that they are made in small amounts, and distributed over a large area. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1863. A very active interest was displayed by the pub-ic in gold to day, which had the effect of advancing the price. The market opened weak at 123%, but under the pressure of numerous orders it rose to 124%, fell off to 124, and closed stronger at 125%. The speculation will likely be active until the fate of Charleston is settled, and there may be some fluctuation in the figures. Government securities may be

considered steady, 1881's at 1051/2; seven-thirties at 1061/2; new certificates are in active demand at 9900 9914: the old 10034. The heavy decline in gold has failed to affect the price of United States securities late victories, of course, had this effect. Money is still very plenty at 6 per cent. Conversions at the office of Jay Cook, Esq., Government agent for the five-twenty loan, continue very active, the late riots having had a depressing fluence upon them. We look upon these excitenents-as unfavorable to a popular loan, because people are so absorbed in the events of the hour that their own interests must suffer. But as these stirring times are increasing the confidence in the Go vernment, as well as increasing its own strength, these conversions ought to go forward more actively than ever, as every victory, whether over the rebels or a maddened mob, not only extends the power and ability to end the war, but also is an additional guatee of their security. The stock market was decidedly dull to-day, but ithout much change in prices; the tendency, however, was for a high a range. Governments were steady; City sixe sold at 103; the old at 103, 100% was bid for Steefives; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold at 97%; Norristown sixes at 119; Reading sixes 1870 at 106; 109 hid for Con road second mortgages; 921/2 for Northern Pennsy vania Railroad sixes; 105 for and Erie sixes; 104 for Camden and Amboy 1889's; Schuvlkill Navigation sixes 1882, sold at 82% mand at 16; Reading ranged from 54% to 55%, closing at the former; Beaver Meadow sold at 70%; Little Schuylkill at 48; Norristown at 60; Minehill at 62; 33 was bid for Long Island; 32% for Catawissa pre-ferred, 7% for the common; 35 for Elmira; 24 for Philadelphia and Erie; Spruce and Pine sold at 14½; Race and Vine at 60½; 40¾ was bid for Tenth

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government United States Sixes, 1881....
United States 73-10 Notes...
Jertificates of Indebtedness.
Do do......
Justermasters' Vouchers.
Jemand Notes... old..... Sales of five-twenties to-day, \$811.000 treet, quote foreign exchange for the steamer Asia.

and Eleventh; 56 for Frankford and Southwark.

Union Canal preferred sold at 3%; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 24%; Delaware Division at

44 : Susquehanna Canal at 13 ; 71 was bid for Mor

ket closed dull.

is, 135 for the preferred; 56 for Lehigh. The mar-

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: loans, of \$301,968 in specie, and of \$41,377 in cir ulation.

The only important features are that the banks are lending nearly two millions less than last week, while they hold over two millions more in deposits.

The ease of the money market could scarcely receive a more significant illustration.

The Stock Exchange is active to-day, and money halm court from the stock of the more significant illustration. The Stock Exchange is active to-day, and money being easy at 6/65 per cent.; an animated spirit of speculation is developing which bids fair, during the present week, to advance the prices of several stocks considerably. Michigan Southern has engrossed chief attention. In Harlem, Pittsburg, Galena, and Toledo, the transactions have also been large. After the first board, the market received a new impulse upwards, and prices advanced 2/61 per cent.

Gold is stronger. Having opened at 123½, the closing price of Saturday evening, it rose to 124½ bid. Between the Boards there was an advance to 125½. As we go to press the quotation is 125.

Exchange on London opened at 137, and closed strong at 138½.

Exchange on London opened at 154, and caused trong at 138%.

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

Mon. Sat. Adv. Deel fich. Southern.
fich. So. guar.
Alinois Cautral scrip.
Cleveland& Pittsburg.