THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868. We can take no notice of anonymous commu ns. 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 will be paid for.

The Hour, and Our Duty. The time has come when, in the good providence of God, we may be enabled to erush the rebellion. Wherever we look, we see signs of despair on the part of the Southern people, and of desperation on the part of the Northern sympathizers with the Southern state, who found his prison walls growing | now, at the very moment when the enemy narrower from day to day, until he met his death by being crushed between them. In than ever exultant, JEFFERSON DAVIS, in

the Southwest Grant marches from victory | his despair, commands every man of the | we find not a single note in it. to victory, with a rapidity that outrivals land he has betrayed to hasten to the de-NAPOLEON in his great Italian campaign. Rosecrans is pursuing Brace, and it seems as if a great battle will soon be fought in the death-warrant of hundreds of thousands gether the remains of his discomfited army, of his country into an army. He orders a and preparing for a final struggle with MEADE. The famous trooper Morgan has been defeated, and his guerillas dispersed. Texas is in the power of the Union forces by the victories on the Mississippi river, and the choked and hidden loyalty of North Carolina is exhibiting life and fire. The rebels made a grand and desperate throw. They played boldly. The gain would have been Northern invasion—peace dictated on Northern soil, recognition, the triumphant birth of a new and great nation. And for this they played so daringly that when they lost all was lost. We have seen in the procla-

mation of JEFFERSON DAVIS a confession of the fearful failure he has sustained. He tells the people of his 'Confederacy that the time has come to make the final struggle; that there can be no more waiting and dallying and looking for aid to foreign Powers. He has entered into the game of Treason, whose forfeit is death, and seeing his winnings, and all hopes for further winnings, pass away, and knowing that there can be range of the rebel power, to take up the from punishment by a mighty and final elfort. He would rather die with the victims of rebellion than live to be made one of its

example. We make this review with no purpose of merely exchanging congratulations, or practically it will fail to reach even this felicitating ourselves upon the successes we have gained in the various parts of the country. This is no time for felicitation. If | Northern men to imagine, and this law will | thing, in the South, as flogging the negro the hour has any danger, it is that we may be lulled to sleep by the music of victory. We may suppose that, having driven the rebels | cause which is manifestly worthless; a large | from every field, the war is over, and that part of the rebel army now in the field is rarely strike a negro. When they do, it is nothing remains but to receive the congratu- | composed of conscripts, who, since the recent | in a playful manner, and on the rare occalation of friends and the submission of enemies. That we should show this weakness | their places be supplied? Will the ninety | whipping a slave, only for theft, he merely is to show the natural misfortunes and thousand men lost to the rebellion in the last gets a few cuts of the whip across his shouloggod of man-for in the pectous of future; success trifles with responsibility. half the zeal which JEFFERSON DAVIS inswer it by making the Novil

hardship and danger. quer by reading and expounding his volume. He was slain at the first fire. He should have taken a place by the side of his friends expounding convince men the musket is never primed. There is the same danger now. We have appealed to the sword, and by the sword the end must come. This involves our duty. Let us meet it as menand by valor and prudence now and making many sacrifices, conquer a speedy, last-

ing, and honorable peace. The South as it is To-Day. Those who predict the future from the past utter idle prophecies. A new element has changed the nature of the war. One year ago it was believed that the Southern people were united and resolved, and such a people, it was said, no power could conquer. Whether the belief and the statement

were then true or false is little matter, for now the condition of the South is altered. It is difficult to estimate the value of the recent Federal victories, for beyond question they have demoralized the people of the rebel States. The entire South trembles before our advancing arms. No loyal man canknow this truth so well as it is known to- easy sinecure, a fat country rectory in one day in Richmond. The victors realize their own victory, but they fail to comprehend fully and the population being so sparse that his the terror and distress of the defeated. Let no man doubt that the faith of the rebel he started, one fine day last year, on what Government in the people it has so he calls an errand to the South. Who sent long deceived is shaken now. It has him on this errand is not mentioned. What betrayed them into a war, useless, unholy, it was is plain enough—he went expressly and fratricidal; it has urged them to dread- to paint the South and Slavery in couleur de ful sacrifices of honor, prosperity, and life; | rose. Letting his readers know, with some it has forced them to oppose a power which ostentations pride, that he is a lineal detheir weakness could not possibly resist; it scendant of one of the marauders who your home. I am resigned to whatever is in store has tempted them with dreams of vague | helped WILLIAM of Normandy in the conambition to realities of fearful suffering; through two years of unintermitted, bloody, and gigantic war, it has led them to the brink of inevitable ruin. Through all these of the objects of his journeying South was miseries, the rebel Government has believed | because he had heard of its boasted "chiin the fidelity of its victims, nor has it valry," and fancied that he would be quite wanted reason for its faith. There is not at home among the vastly genteel ladies and a battle field from Virginia to Arkansas gentlemen who raise cotton and tobacco, rice and slaves and dispose of these commodiupon which the men of the South have and slaves, and dispose of these commo not proved their valor; thousands of graves ties at the highest market prices. This hide the bones of the men who fell English clergyman, of Norman descent, in a hopeless cause at the command found the South a sort of earthly paradise. of their desperate rulers. The reverses the At the residence of a planter, who was his national armies have met prove the courage kinswoman, he bursts out into an exclamaof their enemies The small band of heart- tion, "Oh, ye Northerners! if you could less conspirators who created the rebellion but behold how the hearts of the negroes had ample cause to trust in the ragged troops are twined around their protectors in the who followed Stonewall Jackson; the South, you would not think of a servile starving men who held Vicksburg; the war.! This entwining is certainly a new blinded people who submitted to every and curious discovery. In Mr. Malet's misery and every tyranny in the name of eyes, Freedom is rather a mistake for any Southern independence. We can afford to body—the happiest lot on earth is to be a pause for a moment in our words of grati- hard-worked negro on a South Carolina or

But now the men who have so long held and you will say, happy is the colored the South at their mercy doubt their own race. It is clear, if Mr. Maler is corpower; question the fidelity of their people; treof, that we have hitherto had a very errolit is not that the men whose strong arms moons idea of the "peculiar institution." have so long held up the rebellion are less III it be as he describes, the Golden Age is

wise. Time has taught them that they are banks or amid the swamps of the Red fighting in a hopeless cause. They have River! discovered that they are betrayed. With Mr. Maler believed all that was told is unable to escape. To this condition have two years of war

fence of her betrayer. With one stroke of servation of the cause. Desperate, indeed, must be the condition of any Power whose safety is only to be secured by means so termoned but one-fourth of the fighting population of the North. Nine hundred thou-

sand fighting men unsummoned remain in reserve. The disproportion of power is significant. Such a draft will drain the blood of the South, already depleted to weakness. Additional proof of the severity of the rebel conscription law is furnished by the Richmond journals. The Evaminer praises the law because none escape its provisions but the young, the old, and the infirm. It afrebellion dwindles. But, it is not merely would be the maximum/force the conscripweakness of the enemy, but by the fact that defeats, are deserting by hundreds. Will sions when there occurs a fatal necessity for

month be replaced by an equal number of ders, his clothes never being removed in any triumph we do not care to think of the raw conscripts? And admitting all that the most enthusiastic friend of the South can The responsibility now is sublime—for now | claim; admitting the statistics of the man we can say, as we have never yet been able to most ignorant of the relative strength of the say, that if we will we may overthrow the | belligerents; granting that JEFFERSON DAVIS rebellion with one blow. Let us show but one | can put one hundred thousand men into the | is a gentleman of education and station, field, the whole strength of the South—what, tends to compel the people of the South to | then, do we admit? Only this, that we have manifest, and before the leaves fall we shall | forced the rebellion to its last struggle; that have peace. This conscription is a mea- it has done its very best, and the best failing, sure that shows the true philosophy; but | that it can do no more. This new army rather than suspend its operation, let the | will be its last. Once only has a world been quota be doubled. Even more: now that created out of nothing. But the United the South is one grand camp, and every | States (the loyal States—the populous, able-bodied man a soldier, we should an- wealthy, and strong North) have not yet Grand the who can counsel rent weakness of the rebellion, are other proofs of our great advantages. Just as the has afflicted with infirmity, we shall have an do we invest the enemy. Escape is callun. army large enough to overrun the South. assistance is intercepted. Our ships hold all Such an army should at once be raised. The | his important sea-ports with a blockade, not idea may be extravagant, but it is certain perfect, it is true, for that were impossible, that if a million men could be armed and but sufficient. We press from every side toplaced in the field to-morrow, the war would | ward his centre. We have taken one by end in a few days. It is false mercy to con- one his strongholds, till but very few are script a small number of men; and it is false | left; we have captured, defeated, or diseconomy to send small armies into the field. | persed his most important armies; we have The best way to avoid the conscription is to solated him from the commerce of the

submit to the conscription; for, if we now world, and by his own wicked purposhow true devotion and courage; if we now | ses he is isolated from the sympathy exert our energies to the utmost, the neces- of all Christian people, if not from the sity for conscription will cease. Let the sympathy of all civilized Governments. country rise as one man and crush the re- | We have turned the very system of bellion, and peace will do away with every | slavery, for which he fights, into an ally, which every day gives nobler aid. This is the true and humane method of In defending the principles of freedom upon war. Victory is cheaply bought, when which our Republic is founded, and assertgreedily gained. When we fight, we should ing, without shadow of compromise, its audo nothing else but fight. The field of bat- thority, we have given to the world assu- by General Burnside for recruiting for the tle is the last place for documents, and tra- | rance of our inveterate resolve; thus acting, ditions, and precedents. When an enthusi- we have exposed the profound corruption astic Frenchman in one of the many revo- of a foe who seeks the destruction of a nalutions of Paris, went forth to meet the | tion whose inmost soul is liberty. It is thus troops of the National Guard, he placed a that, opposed to a power which will not be blue scarf upon his person, and opening the | baffled, thus starved, impoverished, weakbook of the constitution, proposed to con- ened, affrighted, the rebellion is fighting its last battle. This is the condition of the South to-day. Will it be better to-morrow? Yes, it will be far better in the faith of those with a musket—for as long as reading and who look forward to a land redeemed from the curse of slavery, conquered by its dearest friend, and embraced by the pure

and beautiful freedom which, in its madness, it sought to destroy. A New View of Slavery. Were Captain John Bunsby called upon to England, Mr. Bunsby would certainly be letter to his wife, which we subjoin. It rejustified in making the sagacious remark quires no compliment at our hands. It is which we have mentioned, in the preceding the letter of a brave and patriotic man, and sentence, to put into his mouth. Mr. MALET is one who travels from Dan to Beersheba for the single and singular pur-

pose of discovering what-does not exist. Family connection provided him with that of the most pleasant of English counties, duties could easily be performed by a curate, quest of England, eight centuries ago, and was subsequently paid for his services with land and a barony, it is evident that one Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and tude to the noble armies of the Republic, | Georgia plantation—the slave owners are the bravest of the brave, to pay no reluctant | generous, handsome, aristocratic, and only tribute to the valor of our enemies. They a little too tender-minded—the slaves are were brave; they were patient; they fought joyous, affectionate, and happy. "Go to mighty purpose, and deserved a better through the streets," this clergyman says,

and into the negroes' church of Richmond,

broken spirit all the armies of the rebellion him about Slavery—believed that the ne retreat. From no quarter do they advance; groes are called servants, not staves, and that ROSECRANS marches triumphantly into slavery is a grand instrument to convert the Georgia; GRANT strikes with energy into heathen. He affirms, as fact. "One thing the heart of Mississippi, and MEADE, with is certain, that the four million negroes in more caution, but, we trust, with equal reso- | the Southern States are all professing Chrislution, follows the defeated Lee into Vir. tians, and all have spiritual as well as temginia. The entire South is crouched in the poral provision." If this be true, it is sinattitude of one expecting a blow which he gular that the circumstance was never mentioned until now. We have believed, in our ignorance, that there are many parts of the reduced the South; and now, when its | South where it was contrary to law to preach people begin to complain of unexpected the Gospel, and even to teach a negro, young calamities and disappointed hopes; when or old, even to read the Bible. Apropos of their newspapers paint the danger in the | reading, we may add that Mr. MALET is the darkest hues, and brand as cowards all credulous gentleman who tells the world rebellion. The military situation is full of | who do not instantly fly to arms; now, | that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not written joy and comfort, and the rebellion seems to | when we hear of treason to the rebel Go- | by Mrs. Stowe, "who merely furnished be doomed to the fate of the prisoner of | vernment, and secret loyalty to the old flag; | some notes," but by a Southern Judge HALL. and that they divided the profits. Mrs. Stowe is most disheartened, and the nation more obtaining the credit of the authorship. Unfortunately, having just examined the book,

The reverend rector scems to have believed whatever was told him. Among this is a story that fatal pen which has already written by a Southern secretary, who said he had it from a man who had been prisoner in the Northern Georgia. Les is now gathering to- of Americans, he transforms the population North, that he, or somebody else, had heard a Northern general say that he had been comconscription which has no parallel in the pelled to refuse a thousand passes to go history of the century; he threatens with South, solicited from him by negroes. This death all who refuse to submit to it; he | refusal comes in such a circuitous way that declares it to be necessary for the pre- it may be set down as apocryphal. Mr. MALET thinks a slave-sale rather pleasant and exhilarating to the slaves than otherwise, for they jump about in high glee, to rible as this. To conquer the enemy it has show their activity. There was no indealready defeated, the United States has sum- cent handling of the mulatto girls. Mr. MA LET innocently says: "As for the body

examination, it is only what is done to every recruit in the army." As for the slave auctions, the reverend gentleman apparently fancied that his countryman might not exactly approve of them, so he asks, "Is there not some affinity to this mode in our Statute fairs, where farmers and tradesmen attend the place, and parents bring their children to be apprenticed out to new masters and mistresses? The proposition, however ingenious, will firms that the list of exemptions is limited to | not hold water, as the lawyers say. An a few thousands. Yet embracing, as it does, | English Statute fair, where male and female every man fit to handle a musket, it servants hire themselves out, for the term of nothing worse than death, he calls upon the | cannot bring one hundred thousand of | one year, to masters and mistresses of their people of the South, all who are within the new troops into service. Is it thus that the own selection, is not exactly like what one United States is to be answered? The giant | sees at the Academy of Music, in FLOTOW's sword and save him and his confederates of nationality grows mightier; the dwarf of opera of "Martha," nor has it any resemblance whatever to the sale of men, women, by the fact that one hundred thousand men | and children, the property of white men, who can dispose of a family of colored persons tion could legally enroll, that we know the among half a dozen new owners, separating husband and wife, and tearing the children from the miserable parents. Lastly, and number. The South has already suffered we have reserved this as a climax, Mr. Mafrom conscription to a degree difficult for | LET positively affirms that there is no such be inefficient for want of material. And slaves! It is true, he admits that there are conscripts cannot be forced to fight for a overseers who carry whips, as implements of authority, but these gentle officials very

> Mr. MALET's book may be taken, in its one-sidedness, as a fair sample of the fictions about this country which are tendered to and accepted by gullible John Bull. Here allied to very noble families, tracing his descent eight centuries back, who accepts as true every statement which his Southern friends present to his credulity, and, because of his social status, pretty sure of having numerous readers of and not a few believers in his book. When the wish is father to the thought, the mind eagerly and easily takes in any tales, however monstrous, that already is anxious to bewhich we have criticised in this article must indeed be of small calibre, we may be city of three-fourths of the people of England, a country in which the intelligence of the masses is not improved by cultivation and education as with us. Out of every ten persons across the water, who may read Mr. MALET's book—the work of a clergyman, too, and therefore to be respected as authority-at least half a dozen will assent to its argument, that the South is a sort of earthly paradise, and that Slavery is rather pleasant than otherwise. Our readers will

acknowledge, we hope, that Mr. MALET is

a remarkable man-i. e., remarkably gulli-Captain Henry Washington Sawyer. This gallant soldier is one of the two who were selected by the rebel Government by lot on the sixth of July, to be executed in retaliation for the two rebel officers executed rebel service in his military department. When this fact became known to Capt. SAW. YER's friends in Philadelphia, they induced our respected townsman, Captain WILMON WHILLDIN, long associated with the steamboat interests in this city, to visit Washington, to ascertain the policy of the Government in regard to the inhuman threat of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He was kindly received by the President and the Secretary of War, and carried back to Philadelphia, from them the assurance that the Government will adopt such a course as would possibly prevent the execution of Captains SAWYER and FLINN, and at all events punish it fearlessly and promptly. When Captain WHILLDIN reached this city, the wife of Capt. SAWYER received a letter from him, in which he philosophize, it is probable that his first ob- stated that the rebel Government would perservation, to the delight of his friend Ed | mit her and their children to visit him before ward Cuttle, would be "There are some re- his execution In company with Mrs. Sawmarkable men in this world." If he had | YER, he immediately started for Washington, only encountered a volume lately published | and having received the authority of our in London, entitled "An Errand to the Government, went to Fortress Monroe, South in the Summer of 1862," written by where they are now waiting a flag-of-truce the Reverend WILLIAM WYNDHAM MALET, to go to Richmond. We have been pera beneficed clergyman of the Church of mitted to take a copy of Captain SAWYER'S

> will be read with pleasure and pride by all PROVOST GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., July 6, 1863. MY DEAR WIFE: I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospect looks very dark. This morning all the captains now prisoners at the Libby military prison drew lots for two to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Capt. Flin, of the 51st Indiana Infantiy, will be executed for two captains executed by Gen. Burnside. .The provost general, J. H. Winder, assures m that the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy will permit yourself and my dear children to visit me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendance. Capt. Whilldin, or uncle My situation is hard to be borne, and I cannot think of dying without seeing you and the children. You will be allowed to return without molestation to for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to return the same way. Bring with you a shirt for

to bring evidence at Washington of my condition. My pay is due me from the 1st of March, which you are entitled to. Captain B— owes me fifty dol-lars—money lent him when he went on furlough. You will write to him at once, and he will send it to My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but for God's sake do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Captain Whilldin: he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I give my husband;" my children will have the consolation to say, "I was made an orphan for my country." God will provide for you; never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work; but it was not to be so. My mind is somewhat influ for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it s all for the best. I remain yours until death, H. W. SAWYER.

Captain 1st New Jersey Cavalry. THE LATE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—Our friend and correspondent, Park Benjamin, has, we learn, prepared a very interesting lecture on this subject, which he will deliver on his usual terms, when invited to do so. All letters will promptly reach Mr. brave than formerly, but that they are more restored upon earth, and flourishes on the Benjamin, if addressed simply to New York city.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863. The Treasury Department. The Treasury Department has issued notice aders, shippers, and carriers, or local rules and r trictions for the Third Special Agency, which con prises so much of the State of North Carolina asi r may be in the lines of military occupation by till United States forces. It appears that commercal lace, except upon the request of the Department of War or of the Navy, either directly or through a duly authorized officer, accompanied by a certifi-cate that the articles are needed for military r naval purposes. Authorized permits will e granted only by the collector of customs at aufort, or other officers specially designated for that purpose, or with the approval of the of the Treasury. Until otherwise ordered, no permit will be granted to purchase, trade, or barter i ar, turpentine, or rosin, within the limits of this seency, or to transport the same therefrom, on private account. No vessel, boat, or other craft, or vehicle used for transportation, shall put off any goods, vares, or merchandise, at any place other than that named in the permit or clearance as the place of des ination. The supervising special agent for this

agency (D. Weaton) will keep an office at Beau-fort, N. C., till otherwise directed. The Invalid Corps. The Invalid Corps is rapidly reaching its precribed dimensions. Twenty companies of the first pattalion have already been organized, and also seven companies of the second battalion. Recruits regathered in St. Louis, Washington, Michigan ecticut, South Carolina, and Fortress Monroe, nd will soon be brought into the organization. At ast twenty-five hundred men have already enlist d. Some of them are performing guard duty at the War Department, and at other places. The men are delighted with the corps, which they regard one of especial honor. The statement is erroneous that the thirty invalid soldiers recently sent to the proost marshal's office in New York fired blank cartridges at those who assailed them. They each had sixty rounds of ammunition, and used them; to the heat advantage. Their friends think this correction

Diplomatic. Senora MURILLE and PARRAGA, the former the evoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and the latter secretary of legation and fiscal com-missioner, were to day received by the President, After a very interesting interview, and the presents tion of their credentials, they were congratulated by him upon the cessation of all difficulties in the United States of Colombia, late New Granada. The diplomatic relations interrupted by the revotion are now, by this reception, re-established beween the United States of America and the Unite States of Colombia.

Appointment. BENJ. T. MARTIN has been appointed assayer of the Mint of San Francisco, in place of CONRAD WIEGAND, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 18 .- A cavalry expedition ft, this morning, which will penetrate the interior a hundred miles or more. Before this is published ts mission will have been accomplished. Its proramme includes the destruction of extensive raiload bridges, culverts, and railroad connections. Gen. Potter is in command. The recent enlargement of Gen. Foster's comand, which now embraces Richmond, is the cause of great rejoicing in this department, and is condered equivalent to the speedy fall of that city. A distinguished statesman and extensive slaveolder in the interior of North Carolina, who has been an anti-slavery man since the first rebel gun was fired into Fort Sumpter, has written an elaborate work entitled "Slavery and the Rebellion," which is on the way to New York for publication.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Surrender of Port Hudson, NEW YORK, July 23 .- The steamer Creole, from Yew Orleans, arrived here at midnight. She spoke rize side wheel steamer in tow. The following items are compiled from the Era: A desnatch from Port Hudson, dated the evening of the 13th, from General Irwin to General Emory, states that General Sherman has driven General Johnston out of Jackson, and is pursuing him rawhile leading a bayonet charge of the 1st Louisiana,

has arrived at New Orleans en route to Granby, Con-Colonel Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed provost marshal of Port Hudson, and has sent large numbers of prisoners to New Orleans, including all the commissioned officers, who are to be paroled. Brigadier General George I. Andrews has been appointed commander of the Corps d'Afrique and commandant at Port Hudson. Several hundred with intense satisfaction by our army at Port Hudson and in New Orleans. The ceremony of receiving the surrender of Port crived the swom words by Men_Andrews, who reto him. On the evening of the 8th seven transports left

Port Hudson for operations in another quarter. Morgan's Movements—Death of Major McCook. CINCINNATI, July 22 .- Morgan, with about 500 men, encamped near McArthur, Vinton county, last night, and at half-past five o'clock this morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. Major McCook, father of Major General McCook. died at Pomeroy, yesterday, from the effects of a wound received during the engagement with Morgan's gang at Buffington Island.

Arrests at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, BALTIMORE, July 22.-Barnum's Hotel was visited to day by the Provost Guard, and two packages which were left there by C. H. St. Clair, of Taneytown, Md., who was arrested two days ago on the charge of being a spy, were opened. Four of the employees of the hotel were arrested on the charge of disloyalty. There is no charge whatever against Zinas Barnum, the proprietor, Morgan's Movements. CINCINNATI, July 22.—Morgan passed through Nelsonville, Athens county, this morning, our forces

losely behind him. A special despatch from Columbia to the Commercial says: "After perambulating Athens county, Morgan took a southerly direction, crossing Washington county, on Muskingum river, in the direction of McConnelsville, with the evident intention to gain a point on the river above gunboat navigation, and cross into Virginia. The authorities have made such arrangements as will effectually checkmate his movements and capture his band.

The Draft in New York. NEW YORK, July 22.—The Express of this evening contains a rumor that a test case on the constitutionality of the draft will be made before the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, and be carried immediately to the Court of Appeals.

A Report from the Barbadoes. New York, July 22—A Barbadoes paper of the 23d of June reports the arrival there of a boat conspining a lieutenant and nine men of the pirate Florida, being the prize crew of a vessel she had taken, and which was intended to run the blockade. Being short of water when near that island, they see her on fire, but she afterwards stranded, and her cargo had become a cause of strife between the islanders, and the military had been called out. A collision with the mob was reported to have taken place. This story looks very much like a California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The ships Malay, Trimountain, and Arracan have arrived from Hong Kong, with over five hundred Chinese passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The ship Merchant, from New York, which was before reported as missing, arrived at this port to day. The New York Riots.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mayor Opdyke has offered a reward of \$600 for the arrest and conviction of each of the rioters who committed murder or arson during the recent riots in this city. Corruption in the New York Legislature. ALBANY, July 22.—John S. Nafew gave bail to-day to answer the charge of having offered Assemblyman Oswald the sum of \$250 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill, and \$750 after its passage. The late rains have caused heavy damage to the Croolred Lake Canal, on which navigation is temporarily suspended. The First United States Infantry.

New York, July 22.—Four hundred men of the lat U. S. Infantry passed through this city to-day for New Haven. The United States Ship Shenandoah. Boston, July 22.—The United States ship Shenandoah has returned to this port from a cruise. The Africa at Boston. Boston, July 22.—The ateamship Africa, from Liverpool, via Boston, arrived here at one o'clock to-day.

Departure of the Asia. Boston, July 22.—The steamship Asia sailed to-day for Liverpool, with fifty-nine passengers and \$187,000 in specie. Danagtura at th New York, July 22.—The steamer Sidon sailed or Liverpool to day, with \$50,000 in specie. The Mouitor Passaic New York, July 22.—The monitor Passale passed off Cape May yesterday afternoon, in tow of a

The Coal Sale in New York. NNW York, July 22.—The monthly public sale of Scranton coal took place to day. The prices ranged from \$6 to \$6.90 per ton. from \$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

BRITISH HELP FOR THE FREEDMEN.—
The Boston papers publish the following:
"The Educational Commission for Freedmen acknowledges the receipt of the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, from the Freedmen's Aid Society of London. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, president, by the hands of Hon. Charles Summer.

"WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR., Treasurer."

"BOSTON, July 21, 1863." NEGRO REGIMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—A New Orleans letter says: "On Saturday, the 4th, General Emory issued a call for three or four regi-ments of men to serve for sixty days in the defence of the city. In just three days four full negro regi-ments were raised, organized, clothed, armed, and

- The President has removed from active service. and placed on the retired list, General Wool, General Harney, General Harvey Brown, Colonel Jus. tin Dimmick, Colonel Charles S. Merchant, and Colonel Martin Burke, the order to take effect on the 1st of August. Colonel Burke is the present

Major General Wool. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I have been pained in reading an editorial article in a city cotemporary newspaper this aftersoon on the subject of the retiracy of Major General John E. Wool, U. S. A., in which, I think, injustice s done to that veteran chieftian. While in command at Fortress Monroe he was idle, not by his own vooccasions he demonstrated to the Government th easibility of the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the defeat of "Dandy" Magruder's forces, and the Inited States forces. It appears that commercal ultimate capture of Richmond as an auxiliary to the ntercourse with localities beyond the lines of mil Army of the Potomac, provided sufficient force was pation by our troops is strictly prohibited. placed at his disposal. He never had at Fortress Mon-No permit will be granted for the transports- we and Camp Hamilton over four thousand men, and tion of any articles to any blockaded port or (ceneral Manefield had but few more at Newport ews, at the confluence of the James and Elizabeth yers. Norfolk was occupied by his division of five ousand men, consisting of the 20th and 99th New ork, 1st Delaware, 58th Pennsylvania, 16th Maschusetts, and 20th Indiana Volunteers, with Cap-in Loder's Battery and Major Dodge's company Tounted Rifles, and Captain Davis' independent mpany of infantry. The advance was made at neral Wool's solicitation to the President and cretary of War, and was admirably managed by erals Wool. Manafield, Weber, and Colonels hipple (now general), Oram, Wyman, Richter es. Brown, Stevens, Halliday, and others. The rley outside of the city was of but a few minutes, ation within the enemy's vacated and extenly-mounted works, and was absolutely ne The enemy had evaquated the city at least five irs before this took place, and Major General Be Heer had left in the forencon, without waiting for a ege or a surrender. By a prompt movement the Nyy Yard and shipping might have been saved buthis may be doubted, as everything seems to have been prepared for destruction; and the con emistion of this movement was the cause of the oloing up of the "Merrimac" on the night of its

exaction by General Wool, Gneral Wool served his country in fifty-six af-fairand combats faithfully and well, and though not general of genius, was a captain of detail and excition far above mediocrity. If Mr. Buchanar had listened to this old men's advice, and that of General Dix, in 1860, the rebellion wold have been effectually nipped in the bud During General Wool's administration of affars at Fortress Monroe, his extreme age affected hispental faculties to a degree which made him a tims petulant and childish, but he maintained al was admirable discipline and order, and was al-was respected by officers and men. He should hav been made a major general at the breaking out of te war, and retired on full pay, with all the hongs that were due him. The promotion of what he temed "lads of thirty" from captaincies over his bevet major generalship (won in the war with Mexco), had much to do with his mental wealine during the past three years. A number of men who vereinfants when he was in command of a brigade omnanded him on the Peninsula, and he was naturally sorely grieved about the matter of rank. Geieral Wool has been an honest, faithful, ener getic, and able public servant, for neary sixty years! He entered the service as a volunteer, yet

vielded the palm to no educated officer of the army during that time. He should be held in kind re nembrance by the people and the Government he over so well, and has fought so hard to maintain. PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863. The Pennsylvania Reserves. A gallant charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves is ous described by a correspondent of the Lancaster On our advance into the engagement of Thursday,

On our advance into the engagement of Thursday, July 2d, we become entangled with several regiments of the 6th Army Corps, and the rebels were so near that one of the guns was already spiked and abandoned, when we were straightened out, and entered the fight with a yill and on a charge. A regiment of regulars in our pear, supposing the cheer came from the advaning enemy, broke and run without firing a stot. General Crawford never having seen our division enter a fight before, and hearing the yill, started, and asked what that meant. A major onhis staff, belonging to one of the regiments of the Reserve Corps remarked, "Those are our boys; that's he way they go into a fight." The General rode forward, and seizing the flag of the 1st Regiment from the bearer, who was shot in the hand, he waved it over his head and led the charge. This act of his has inspired the men with full confidence in him, and they will do anything he demands of them! It is said by those who were on top of the hill, and could see all, that it was a magnificent sight. When we had driven the rebels beyond the stone wall, the General again approved the your midet and cheer upon cheer went up. rehels beyond the stone wall, the General again ap peared in our midst, and cheer upon cheer went up for our success.

The rebels whom we drove from behind the rocks and captured, were the most frightened beings I ever gaw. It was exhibited not only by the privates, but a captured major, who was placed in charge of our colonel, asked what would be done with him, as he was fold the Pennsylvanians would kill all who fell into their hands. The colonel pacified him, and told him that he would not be harmed as a prisoner. Others were told that they had only militia to fight, but when they heard our yell, and saw the Bucktails, they knew whom they had to deal with, and were the more frightened, because they thought the Reserves were all killed off. Some of the prisoners stated that after we had driven them the first day, the question was put to them whether they would make an attempt to dielodge us, as it was of the utmost importance to Lee to have that point, but they declined making the attempt.

declined making the attempt. A Cheerful View of the Riots. A prominent citizen of Ohio, writing to a friend in New York in reference to the late riot, says:

"I am almost alone in regarding river in New York in the regarding river in New York in the sas anything but an unmitigated evil. There is, as I think, a compensation along with them.

"I predict a healthy, reaction, and, I hope, a perform the york, in the link, as of your cotton lords of New York, in the link many of your cotton lords of New York, in the link many of your cotton lords pathy with rebellion, and have been more than willing to see your Woods and Brookses and the like embarrass and cripple the Government, that it might be compelled to make 'pease on any terms,' hoping very. They have had a teate of the legitimate fruits of Wood & Co.'s teaching, and I think are now satisfied with their experience.

"The truth is, property demands government, and must have it. Men are crazy who think that our rich cities can afford to forego a strong government.

"Lee was confidently expected in Baltimore See prominent citizen of Ohio, writing to a friend

"Lee was confidently expected in Baltimore. S Are was condently expected in Baltimore. Se-cession ladies were making due preparations for feasting the officers. This I have from a private, trustworthy source. Once established in Baltimore, Lee expected the New-York movement would keep back forces from the North, while he would be largely reinforced from Maryland and Pennsylvania, and would either seize on Washington, or hold it in the condition of a beleaguered city. In such a case, the advocates of peace would clamor loudly, and possibly successfully, for a recognition of the Confederacy or for 'reconstruction,'" Reports from Vicksburg. The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis Re-publican writes as follows:

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows:

From the 4th of July to the 7th of that month nothing of special interest took place, save the movement of the great Gen. Sherman, with an army of not less than 45.000 men, in the direction of the Big Black river. There it was expected Gen. Sherman would find the rebel Gen. Joe Johnston, and, as a natural consequence, do toward his forces what the Army of the Tennessee has never failed to accomplish—capture or rout them, and occupy the country belonging to the United States of America.

Johnston, as fate would have it, was waiting anxiously for General Sherman to advance. His plans had been carefully considered, and he was prepared to meet and check the onward movement of the Federal army. Two things he had not taken into consideration—the general he had to oppose, and the kind of soldiers he had to fight. The engagement hardly arose to the dignity of a battle. The rebels ran. The story of the surrender of Vicksburg was fresh in their memories. They were as much demoralized as if they had been cooped up in that town. Johnston failed to recover the advantage lost in the early part of the day. While the skirmishing was going on between Johnston and General Sherman, General Frank Blair marched to Jackson. The number of prisoners captured by those two generals—Sherman and Blair—was between four and five thousand. General Johnston was in command of 62,000 men in that engagement.

I am told by a gentleman who had a conversation with an officer who was engaged in that fight, that fully one quarter of the men captured by the Federals deserted from the rebel ranks. Of the entire number taken, he was confident that not one half would go back into the rebel army. They said they have been treated more like dogs than men. The same state of things in the Vicksburg army. The most vigilant guard has to be kept to prevent the rebels from deserting. The depletion of the rebel army by desertion is large; hardly aday passes without the loss to the Confederat A TRAITOROUS TELEGRAPHIC MESSEN-

A TRAITOROUS TELEGRAPHIC MESSENGER.—John Lancaster, a youth about fifteen years of age, was on Monday arrested by Captain Johnson upon the charge of opening and destroying important Government telegraphic despatches. It appears that this boy was for some time employed as messenger in the American Telegraph office, but of late he has been employed in carrying despatches from and to the War Department. Some complaint was made to the Department about despatches not reaching their proper destination. Captain Johnson was immediately notified of the fact, and to ferret out the cause. He kept strict vigilance over the boy, and he discovered that he used to open the despatches and read them, and if there was any information in them that would likely be valuable to the rebels he would, through other sources, transmit it South, and destroy the despatches. When arrested, other evidence was obtained which clearly proved the above statement. He has a brother attached to Gen. Lee's staff, while his father holds an important position under Jeff Davis. He acknowledged that he used to send information South through the medium of his brother, who used to run backwards and forwards. He was sent to the Old Capitol.—Washington Republican. who used to run backwards and forwards. He was sent to the Old Capitol.—Washington Republican.

A "FIELD OFFICER" writes to the London Star, that in the Crimean war, the 2d West India Regiment (black) volunteered to fight against Russia. The British Government is raising a black corps to substitute for the white St. Helens regiment. The officer speaks favorably of the colored troops he has seen in Barbadoes, Grenada, and Trinidad. -The University at Oxford having intimated to the Prince of Wales that it intended, at its annual commemoration, this summer, to confer upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L. (Doctor of Civil Law, which Oxford alone can bestow,) asked him for the names of any learned persons whom he desired to see similarly honored. In the Prince's list was named the Rev. Charles Kingsley, his chaplain, lately his instructor at the University of Cambridge, Professor of History there, but better known as poet, essayist, novelist, and preacher. Dr. Pusey, of Oxford, objected so strongly to Mr. Kingsley on the ground of his presumed "heretical" views in the romance of "Hypatia," that the name was with

drawn. - The Germantown Telegraph narrates the following: "John Burns, over seventy years of age, a resident of Gettysburg, fought throughout the battle of the first day, and was wounded no less than five times—the last shot taking effect in his ankle, wounding him severely. He came up to Colonel Wister, in the thickest of the fight, shook hands with him, and said he came to help. He was dressed in his best, consisting of a light blue swallow-tailed coat, with brass buttons, corduroy pantaloons, and a stove-pipe hat, of considerable height, all of ancient pattern, and doubtless an heirloom in the house. He was armed with a regulation musket. He loaded and fired unflinchingly until the last of his five wounds brought him down. He will recover. His little cottage was burned by the rabels. A purse of a hundred dollars has been sent to him from Germantown. Brave John Burns!" — At a public meeting in Westchester county, N. Y., Mr. Haskin, Democrat, said that some one had questioned his right to have a colored man in his employ. He had such a person, and he was the man who first planted the American flag on Roanoke Island. Coming here, homeless and friendless, Island. Coming here, homeless and friendless, he had taken him until such time as he saw fit to let him go. [Applause.] It was nobody's business who he employed. He would hire an Irishman, a German, or even a negro, if it suited his taste, and no one should interfere with him in so GRAIN.—Wheat is dull and lower, but

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR.-We have the sixth number of this (new series) from G. W. Childs, 626 and 630 Chestnut street. It opens with an admirable article upon under-selling new booksa subject which has lately excited much interest and extended discussion among "The Trade" of London. It also has admirable, because full and genuine, correspondence from London and Paris. The letter-writer from Paris gives an original communication from Miss Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," in which she relates her

own brief literary history, and a beautiful note from Victor Hugo to Lamartine, condoling with him on his recent domestic affliction. There are also numerous other original articles of literary intelligence, all of considerable interest to those who read, as well as those who publish books. We notice that many newspapers quote largely from this publication, without making the slightest acknowledgment. For instance, the New York Leader, of last Saturday, had nearly three columns copled from the Publishers! Circular, crediting it only n one or two instances. This is, indeed, the jay n stolen plumes.

WE HAVE received a sample of views of the White Mountains, published by James Challen & Son, o this city, in connection with J. H. Bufford, of Bos ton. These pictures are creditable alike to the ar tists and the publishers, and are but a few of the admirable scenes reproduced so extensively by these enterprising gentlemen. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863, Matters were more quiet on the street to-day, ery little interest in gold being manifest, which adanced about poon to 126%, but fell off before the close to 125%, closing steady. The supply of money ontinues without diminution, and rates consequent ly are very moderate, say from four to six per cent. overnment securities are steady, but without uch activity, with the exception of the five-twenties, sales of which are proceeding largely, the denand from the West being very noticeable. To day, at 4 P. M., the footings amounted to considerably The stock market was without special change, the steady interest-paying securities and the fancies showing the attention of operators. 105% was bid for 1881s; 106 for seven-thirties. 1001/2 for State fives. New City sixes fell off 14; the old were steady

at 103. Allegheny County Railroad sixes sold at 81. Sunbury and Erie sevens at 108. Pennsplvania Railroad first mortgages at 111; 107 was bid fo second do. Camden and Amboy sixes 1875 sold a 104. Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 104%. Reading bonds were steady, and Canal bonds dull. Reading Railroad shares recovered from vester wissa sold at 71/2; the preferred at 223/4. Norristown at 60; Philadelphia and Erie at 21; Pennsylvania at 63, a decline of 1; Long Island was in demand a 38½@½; Camden and Amboy sold at 165; Little Schuylkill at 47½; Beaver Meadow at 70½; 34 was bid for Elmira: 15% for North Pennsylvania Railroad; Tenth and Eleventh sold at 4114; Spruce and Pine at 14½. This being the dividend season of the passenger railways, the books of most of the companies are closed, consequently very little is done Hazleton Coal at 60; Delaware Mutual Insuranc

it 231/2. The market closed steady. Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c. United States Bonds, 1881. Certificates of Indebtednes United States 7, 3-10 Notes. 1 001% d. 460 % d. 125% co.126% 125% co.126% 99% co.99% Jay Cooke & Co. quote c. 'as fellows: Sales five twenties to-day, \$1,207,200

Do do....new.
Quariermasters Vouchers.....
Demand Notes..... The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad, for the week, ending July 18, 1863: 60, 297 10 16, 354 19 33, 383 16 32, 046 08 22, 680 19 81, 230 02 21,960 07 472, 196 04 494, 156 11 265, 770 10 280, 245 07 last year. 14,474 17 7,485 10 206,425 14 213,911 04 The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending July 18, 1863 :

FROM MAUGH CHUNK.
Summit Mines.
Room Run Mines
E. Lehigh Mines.
EAST HAUCH CHUNK.
Spring Mountain
Coleraine Mines. leraine Mines..... Spring Mount 80 15 80 00 1.172 23,958 01 289,810 1 Total..... 18, 1863: For week ending July 18, 1863 Previous in 1863..... Previously in 1862... Increase in 1863.... \$28, 157 94 The following will show the exports of specie from New York to foreign ports for the week ending

July 1 and since the beginning of the year:

Total for the week The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The Stock Exchange, to-day, exhibits few features of special interest. The abundant supply of capital seeking temporary employ ment, and the limited demand for money by the brokers, render the loan market more and more comfortable for operators in stock. Thus cliques are formed, speculation is kept alive, and to the list of fancies, Pacific Mail, Hudson River, and Harlem, one or two new stocks will, it is said, be shortly added.

Gold is unsually steady. The report of Johnston's escape, with nearly all his forces, from Jackson, Miss., for a time depressed the market; but the necessities of the "shorts"; checked the downward movement, and the quotation as we go to press, is about the same as that of last evening.

Before the Board, gold was selling at 124%, Erie at 98%@99, Toledo at 116@116%, and Michigan Southern at 84.

Rallroad shares are without great activity, exat 98%@99, Toleuo at 1000178,

Southern at 84.

Railroad shares are without great activity, except in Erie, Reading, and Harlem, in which there is considerable movement. Michigan Southern, however, is still more in demand, in consequence of the shorts being reported to be cornered while the stock is scarce, being controlled by a strong party.

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

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108 arlem preferred..... Philade. Stock Exchange Sales, July 22. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMARES, Philadelphia Exchange FIRST BOARD. 3 Norristown R...... 593: 100 Reading Resignwn 51

Philadelphia Markets.

JULY 22-Evening. There is very little demand for Flour; sales comprise about 400 bbls. Ohio extra family sold at \$6.25, and 250 bbls Northwestern do. at \$5.75 to bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine, \$5.87@6.25 for extra, \$6.371@6.75 for family, and \$7@7.50 \$ bbl for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$4.50@4.75 @ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at man, a German, or even a negro, if it suited his taste, and no one should interfere with him in so doing. This war upon the negroes was disgraceful, brutal, and uncivilized, and he envied neither the head nor the heart of that man who approved it.

RAIN.—Wheat is dull and lower, but there is more doing. About 10,000 bushels sold at \$1.35@ 1.40, mostly at the latter rate for prime Pennsylvania, afloat, and white at from \$4.650.155 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus. Rye is selling at \$1.03@1.05 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus, for Pennsylvania,

Corn is very dull; small sales of prime yellow at 5c, and Western at 80c per bus. Oats are dull and ather lower, at 76@75c, weight.

BARK.—10 hhds 1st No. 1 Quercitron have been BARK.—10 hhds let No. 1 Querotton have been disposed of at \$30 ft on.

COTTON.—There is very little doing, but holders are rather firmer in their views. We quote middlings at 60,620 ft ft, cash.

GROCERIES.—Sugar and Coffee are unchanged. We quote the former at 103,6212 for Cuba and Porto Rico. and Ric Coffee at 28,6310 ft ft. oash.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, and prices unchanged. We quote mess Pork at 14,6450 ft blt; Baoon hams are in demand at 12,612,62 ft. ft. faren. A sale of 50 tieres Lard is recorted at for Isney. A base of the continues of th t this port to day: bis port to day: 1,300 bbls.
Flour 1,300 bbls.
Wheat 16,000 bush.
Corn 2,140 bush.
Oats 4,500 bush.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,
JAMES R. CAMPSKIL.
S. W. DE COURSEY.
JAMES C. HAND.

LETTER BAGS THR MERCHANTS' BECHANGE, PHILADRIPHIA.

TO SARROR, ROWLAND. LIVETPOOL, July 2 ark Baltasara, Robertson Liverpool, soon Brig Keoka, Burns St. Domingo City, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1863. ARRIVED. Brig E M Strong, Barter, 10 days from St George, We, with ice to exptain
Brig Elmira, Hail, 12 days from St John, NB, with
aths, &c, to S Rolton & Co.
Brig Mary E Milliken, Brock, 7 days from Key
West, in ballast for captain.
Sohr C M Rich, Hardy, 10 days from Bangor, with
order to cantain dse to captain. Schr Magnum Bonum. Bolan, 5 days from Wash-

ington, in ballast to captain.

Scor Henry Payson, Crowell, 5 days from Newport, in ballast to captain. Schr Lizzie Waul, Frambes, from Rockport, with ce to captain.

Schr J H Wainwright, Ludlum, from Boston, in allast to captain.

Schr Geo Hoffman, Champlain, from Ft Monroe, ballast to captain. Schr Lewis Chester, Somers, from Salem, in balst to captain. Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, from Newbern, in balast to captain. Sehr M H Banks, Marts, from Beaufort, in ballast

Sohr M. H. Banks, Marts, from Beautors, in Dalesce to captain.

Schr R. W. Gardner, Somers, from Boston.

Schr R. G. Gardner, Garwood, from Boston.

Schr C. P. Stickney. Garwood, from Boston.

Schr W. C. Nelson. Rose, from Washington.

Schr W. C. Nelson. Rose, from Washington.

Schr W. Manhattan, Kirby, 7 hours from Cape
May, with passengers to captain. Passed, off the
Brown, one bark and one brig, coming up: brig
Breeze, from Turks Island, and schr E. McLain,

were off the Ledge Light, bound up, and about 20

schooners off Reedy Point, all in ballast, coming
up. CLEARED. Brig F Norton, Wiley, Boston, Sinnickson & Blover. Schr J J Spencer, Fleming, Cardenas, D S Stetson

& Co.
Schr Wm H Tiers, Hoffman, New Orleans, do
Schr H Pavson, Growell, Boston, E A Conard.
Schr Wm Donnelly, Hunter, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone & Co. Schr Lizzie Taylor, Stetson, Newbern, do F Schr E W Gardner, Somers, Chelsea, Repplier Bro.
Schr W G Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, do
Schr J G Babcock, Babcock, Salem, C A Heckicher & Co., Schr Julia Baker, Low, Augusta, do Schr P Boice, English, Salem, do Schr W C Nelson, Rose, Providence, J Milnes & Schr C P Stickney, Garwood, Quincy Point, I Audenried & Co.
Schr S G Hall, Rawley, Boston, L Audenried&Co.
Schr Sarah Lavinia. Fort, Providence, do
Schr Ocean Wave, Turner, Weymouth, do
Schr Olean, Ivon, Hampton Roads, H A Adams,
Schr Halo, Newman, Newburyport, Geo B Ker-

oot.
Schr Arwenia, Cavalier, Boston, E R Sawyer&Co
Schr C Loeger, Laws, Salem, do
Schr H A Weeks, Rockhill, Boston, do
Schr A Corson, Tunnell, Washington, do
Schr Magnum Bonum, Bolan, Salem, Sinnickson Glover. Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, do Schr M M Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Ham Yan Dusen & Lochman.
Schr S A Hammond, Paine, Boston, do
Schr S A Sharp, Mayhew, Boston, Hunter, Noron & Co. Str H L Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. (Correspondence of The Press.)
READING, July 20.
The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:
America, charcoal to Mr Shalter; Champion, bit coal to H A & S Seyfert; Union, lumber to M Trump & Son; P Shay and A W Kalbabb, do to J H Deysher; John Heisley, do to W S Taylor; F Newton, do to G W Plowman; J F Showers, anth coal to W F Carter & Co; J B Wagner, boards to H Croskey

Steamship Asia (Br), Shannon, cleared at Boston 1st inst for Liverpool via Halifax.
Steamship Georgia (Br), Glenell, from Liverpool Steamship Georgia (Br), Glenell, from Liverpool 7th inst, at New York 21st inst.

Ship Scolco, from New York for Hong Kong, recently reported missing, arrived safely at her destination May 21.

Brig Emma, Baker, sailed from Boaton 21st inst for this port. Brig Emms, baker, saled from hoston and for this port.
Brig Gen Garibaldi (Ital), Avegno, at Antwerp of this port.
Schr Excelsion, Riley, sièmes and Poston 21st instruction of this port.
Schr W Morse, Benton, hence for Taunton, at Dichton 20th instru Dighton 20th inst.
Schr E F Lewis, Wallace, cleared at Portland 20th st for this port. Schr J A Paine, Jones, hence for Gardiner, at Newport 21st inst. Col Lester, Berry, from Gardiner, both for this port,

at Newport 21st inst.

Strs Novelty. Shaw, and Ann Eliza, Robinson, nence at New York 21st inst. CITY ITEMS.

VIEWS OF THE BATTLE-GROUND AT GET-TYSBURG, PA.-F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, Philadelphia, respectfully announces that, aided personally by a prominent lawyer of Gettys-burg, who was a useful guide to our forces during the battles there, he has succeeded in making several fine photographic views of prominent parts of the battle-ground at that eventful place. They are published in a series of seven 10 by 12 views, and will be sold by subscription only; the roceeds of sales to be used for the benefit of our ick and wounded soldiers. The subscription books and samples are now

ready. The views are, viz: 1. Major General Meade's Headquarters. 2. The Field of Battle, July 1. 3. Our Centre-looking east from Cemetery Hill. 4. Gateway of the Cemetery. 6. Residence of the "Old Patriot." 7. Second Corps Hospital and Headquarters U. S.

Sanitary Commission. The price of the set will be \$10. Orders should e given at once to secure good prints and prompt elivery. F. GUTERUNST, Photographer. 704 and 706 ARCH street, Philadelphia. ELEGANT NEW SALMON.—Messrs. Davis Richards, successors to the late C. H. Mattson. lealers in fine family groceries. Arch and Tenth freets, have just received a splendid lot of new moked salmon; also spiced salmon of delicion ve invite the attention of our readers.

MESSRS. WENDEROTH & TAYLOR, (late roadbent & Co.,) Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut reet, have recently made a number of superb Photograph pictures, to order, of country residences, attle, and rural scenery in general. They have also, visite in their own superior style of distinguished that is attracting much attention, FEATURES OF THE FEET.—The French foot is narrow, meagre, and bony. The Spanish foot s small and elegantly curved, thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Castilian pride, "high n the instep." The Arabian foot is proverbial for its high arch; "a stream can run under the hollow of his foot," is a description of its form. The foot of the Irish is flat and square. The English foot is short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small. If other nations excel or equal us in pretty feet, however, they do not in the production of handsome and fashionable clothing such as is manufactured by Granville Stokes, Merchant Tailor, No. 609 Chestnut street.

GROVER & BARER'S CELEBRATED PRE-MIUM SEWING MACHINES. No. 730 Chestnut Street.

The work executed by the Grover & Baker Machines has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited. The following report was made at the last Fair held at Utics. N.Y., upon the merits of Sewing Mahines. The report will be interesting to those inquiring for the best Family Sewing Machine: specimens of Machine Sewing. We confess our all are so well done, but feel assured that our judgment must neet with approval when we award the First Premium to No. 971, W. S. Taylor, (Grover & Baker's Machine,) considering the variety of articles made up of different materials exhibited arnoise made up of different materials exhibited there. To No. 306, two machine-made shirts, Mrs. Gallup, (Wheeler & Wilson's Machine.) we would recommend the Second Premium. In justice to our decision, we would notice the fact that all the specinens of work done on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine are upon plain, heavy fabrics, which are not considered by the ladies so good a test of the powers of a machine designed for family use as when lighter materials are neatly made up by skilful operator.

"Mrs. SELDEN COLLINS, Chin., "MIE C. S. BENNETT, "Mrs. George Lane,
"Mrs. G. O. Greenhill, DRAFT.—The man, woman, or child, who

has the gift of speech and who lives within the bounds of the city of Philadelphia and who has not nentioned the word "draft" within the current week, would be a curiosity worthy the attention of Barnum. The word is lisped by tender babes; it falls from the lips of beauty; it is muttered by bearded men, and it is growled out by the discontented. For the nonce it is spoken of even more frequently than the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and that is as familiar as a household word. THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

By every hope and every fear, And every tie that binds you near. By all which makes your homes most dear, I charge ye, rise! For there is one who walks abroad With bloody feet to mar the sod; And countless thresholds show to-day Red prints, which will not pass away. Oh! rise, and call God's angel down. To blow the trump of peace, and drown
This brazen din of war! Uniforms ready-made at Charles Stokes & Co.'s,

under the "Continental."

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BATHING ROBES in the United States for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at SLOAY'S, 805 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT HAS en used by more than a million of people, and all

BAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BAR IVE! HARR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmiess. True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Bed. Rusty or Gray Hair. Instantly to a Glossy. Block or Natural Broom, without Injuring the Hair or Stain—ing the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristing-color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. all others are mere initations, and should be avoided. Sold by all pruggists, &c. PACTORY—SI BARCHAY Street. New ggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY Street, New k. Batchelor's New Toilet Gream for Dressing the ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES. made in the Best Manner. expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Firures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. All ar

hereby treated alike
del2-lv JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street MARRIED. BARNES—FERGUSON.—On the 28th of March, by the Rev. Joseph Kennard, Mr. A. M. Barnes to Mrs. Harriet A. Ferguson, both of this city.

SHUSTER—HAINES.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. Frederick Shuster and Miss Hannah Haines, all of this city.

DIED. TOMLINSON.—On the 21st inst., Walker Moore omlineon, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited. at 3 o'clock.

ALUEN.—On Tuesday morning, Carrie, eldest damenter of John B. A. Allen.

**

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 20th inst., of cholers infantum, Harry B., infant son of Henry G., Jr., and Susan B. Freeman.

Funeral this (Thursday) morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 416 South Winth street. BOOTH.—Killed. at the battle of Gettvalurg, July 3, Sergeant Wm. S. Booth, Co. E. 1st California Regiment, aged 22 years.

BLACK BARFGE HERNANIS.—JUST. opened, a case of LUPIN'S BAREGE HERNANIS. undin's Black Crape Marets. Do. do. Tamartines. Tamartines.
Bareges,
Summer Bombazines.
Chally Timises.
Chally Timises.
Monsseline de Laines.
Monsseline de Laines.
Monsales, Shawis, &c.
BESSON & FON'S Monraing Store,
No. 912 CHESTNUT Street.

PLAIN WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS. White Barege Shawls; Light Lama Shawls; Summer Shawls, wholesale; Black Lace Points. EYRE & LANDELL.
FOURTH & ARCH Streets. SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Foulards reduced: Neat Plaid and Stripe Silks; Dark Lawns, Mosambiques, &c. EVRR & Landrill. NOTICE TO CLEREGY MEIN.—Library CAMENOT CHARLES AND CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CAMENOT C

ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
FRANKLIN MOORB,
W. K. REAR
RICHARD NEWTON,
WILLIAM S. HALL,
J. HYATT SMITH.
HENRY A BOARDMAN,
W. E. SCHENK, J B DALES. J T. COOPER. COOPER SHOP SOLDIER'S HOME.

-WM. STRUTBERS. Treasurer of the COOPERSHOP SOLDIER'S HOME, acknowledges the receipt of

\$3,919 49 2 431 12 Previously acknowledged..... SANITARY COMMISSION STATES TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION and others, contributions for the banefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. Articles of diet flannel, and other goods, may be sent to the Society's room in the basement of the Church. "HIR-TEENTH Street, below Spruce, every FRIDAY, between 9 and 1 o'clock, and money of the Church. The Avenue.

1917-f1&thf lbt.

AVENUE.

OPFICE OF THE FARMOUNT

AND ARCH-STREET TITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street.

The Board of Directors have this dat declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARB, on the capital
stock, exclusive of the National Tax, bayable to the
Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after
the 31st instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 31st inst.
jy22-5t JOHN T. LANGE, Treasurer. JY22-5t JOHN T. LANGE. Treasurer.

A ID FOR THE WOUNDED.

There are now about 4.500 inmates in the General Hospital in West Philadelphia, wany of whom are severely wounded, and in want of every comfort (which the Government, cannot supply) to alleviate their sufferings. The lady-visitors to the Hospital are doing all they can to sumly the wants of the patients, but to make their exertions effectual, must be supplied with increased means.

Contributions are earnestly solicited from all who are disnoted to aid our wounded soldiers.

The articles must needed are old sphite linen and mustine (Cologne water, Bay Rum. Port and Claret Wines, and Mioxy, to supply a variety of wants, and meet particular cases as they arise.

Contributions, which will be distributed under the personal supervision of ladies visiting the Hospital regularly approximate the personal supervision of ladies visiting the Hospital regularly approximate.

personal supervision of Jadies visiting the Hospital regularly, will he proceeded by gularly, will he proceeded by gularly, will he proceeded by LARK No. 32 South THIRD Street.

G. H. CLARK No. 33 South THIRD Street.

G. H. CLARK No. 35 South THIRD Street.

MORTON McMICTARL, JR., S. E. corner of THIRD and CBESTUT Streets.

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TRENTON RAILEOAD COMPANY, PHILA
TRENTON RAILEOAD COMPANY, PHILA
DEPLOY dear of all taxes, was declared from the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the
Zist instant, at the Company's office.

jyl7-7t

J. MORRELL, Secretary. PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM AGENCY OF THE U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—
At this office, established with the approval of the Departments at Wasbington, all claims of soldiers and
their relatives for BOUNTY. BACK PAY. AND PENSION, are prepared FREE OF CHARGE
W. M. ASHMAN. Solicitor.
1307 CHESTNUT Street.

orica. For further particulars, address the J. S. NEWCOMER, "Ephrata Mountain Spr-easter county, Pennsylvania. BARNUM'S HOTEL,

D 227 North THIRD, above RACE.

jy23-6t* J. M. KUNKLE & CO., Proprietors. CHARLES M. BOWLES, STEAM COF-FEE ROASTER and wholesale dealer in Coffee and Spices. 220 North SECOND Street Room to let with steady power. jy23-3t * GO TO REIMER'S WHEN YOU want good portraits: none like them found elsewhere: life-size Photographs in Oil Colors, of fine quality, style, and execution. Reduced prices, SECOND Street, above Green. CTEP IN AT REIMER'S. SECOND Of treet, above Green, and be convinced of the great popularity of his pictures, by the crowds eager to obtain colored Photographs. Only \$1. VORYTYPES.—THE NATURAL style and exquisite coloring of REIMER'S Ivorytypes present arreeable and impressive libenesses, and never fail to elicit unqualified praise. SECOND Street, above EMMET MIX.

LIMMET MIX,

(LATE OF CANDEE MIX & CO.)

195 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

AND GENERAL COLLECTION OFFICE.

The undersigned has established an Agency for the collection, scuring, and adjusting claims of every describion, and has secured the services of CHARLES KORTRECHT, Esq., as Attorney, in all cases requiring the services of a lawyer.

iy15-12t EMMET MIX. QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS!

At DEAN'S CIGAR STORE. 335 CHESTNOT. St., vou ean buy FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO 25 per cent less than anywhere else.

Anderson's Folace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Lillenthal's Standard, Old Continental, Young America, and Goodwin's N. Y. Patent Pressed, for eight cents each.

Plantation, Cornish's Virgin Leaf, Yellow Bank, Honey Dew, Amulet, National, Heart's Delight, Savory, Medallion, Nonparell, and Mrs. Miller's Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, for four cents each.

FINE CUT IN YELLOW PAPERS, — Lillenthal's, Backus & Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for three cent; each. centr each.

FINE-CUT GHEWING TOBACCO IN BULK.—Anderson's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Dean's Golden Prize,
Dean's Philadelphia Fine Cut. Honey Dew. Michigan. Den's Philadelphia Fine Cut. Honey Dew. Michigan, and Pride of Kentucky, for six cents per onnes.

Fine cut Chewing Tobacco by the pound, 45, 60; 75, 20 cents, and al.

IMPORTED HAVANA AND YARA CIGARS, and domestic Cigars of all kinds, 25 per cent-less than others sell, at wholesale or retail, at STORE,

DEAN'S CIGAR STORE.

Wilmington and Newark Corporation Notes taken at per.

193-16

Wilmington and Newark Corporation Notes taken at 1934f

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,

No. 201 South FRONT Street.

Avents for the sale of the ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE,

Offer that desirable Wine to the trade.

Also. 1.00 cases fine and medium grades

BORDEAUX. CLARKTS.

100 cases ine and medium grades

BORDEAUX. CLARKTS.

100 cases ine and medium grades

60 cases "Brandanberg Frares" COGNAC BRANDY.

Vintage 1848, bottled in France.

60 cases inest Tracean Oll. in flasks; 2 dozen in case.

60 cases inest Tracean Oll. in flasks; 2 dozen in case.

60 blis dreed valuity Monongahela Whisky.

60 blis Jersey Apple Brandy.

60 000 Havann Cigars; extra fine.

Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imparial, "Green Seal"

Champagne. Champagne.

Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry.

Fort. Sc. fe24-1y MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD. 2.500 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 3 Mackerel, late caught fat fish. In assorted packages.
2.000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax 2.500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
2.500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls. new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer, County Cheese, &c.
1n store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
in 14-tf North WHARVER

HOSPITAL STORES—CONSISTING of assorted Jellies, Preserves. Syrups, Condensed Milk, Muninger's Beef Tag., Canned Fruits of all kinds. Oranges and Lemons. Lerina, Corn Starch, Choolate. Cocoa, Gelatine, Pickles, &c.
RHODES & WILLIAMS, 1921

107 South WATER Street.